



LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO HORTICULTURAL NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th May 2023 Accepted: 26 th June 2023 Published: 28 th July 2023	The article presents scientific and theoretical opinions about the specific grammatical features of lexical units related to horticultural names in English and Uzbek languages. Gurd names in Turkic languages have not been a separate object of research in the comparative historical plan until now. This requires a deep study of the words representing the names of fruits and vegetables and the lexical units based on them.
Keywords: English and Uzbek languages, horticultural names, lexical unit, grammatical feature, comparative historical analysis, fruit and vegetable names.	

INTRODUCTION. The vocabulary of any language is an invaluable treasure of information about the cultural and material heritage of that nation, past and present. These lexical units, which reflect events related to people's culture, customs, and lifestyle in languages, are considered a valuable linguistic resource. These lexemes are diverse in terms of their origin, composition, formation and development, as well as their use in text. One of them is the names of fruit and vegetable crops.

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS. In Turkic languages, lexemes related to the names of fruit and vegetable crops have a long history of formation and development. U.Kisykov, A.K.Gurbanov, A.T.Tajmurotov, K.A.Jamolkanov, M.Bimagambetov, A.Sh.Shamshatova, A.K.Borovkov, B.Kaliev, A.Aygabylov, A.Zarimbetov, R.Z.Safarova, Yu.Dmitrieva, G.I.Uyukbaeva, E.S.Kulieva, Yu.Ishankulov, M.Panjieva, E.F.Ishberdinas conducted scientific work on flora, phytonyms, agricultural lexicon, terminology of technical crops, grain crops, horticultural lexicon in Bashkir, Kazakh, Turkmen, Uyghur, Uzbek languages. Especially L.V. Dmitrieva made a great contribution to the study of the lexicon of plants in Turkic languages. In his research, names of plants in Turkic languages were studied in comparison with other languages of the Altai family, word formation structures and genetic layers were analyzed. In the Uzbek language, we encounter lexemes related to the names of the first fruits and vegetables in historical manuscripts written in the 9th-10th centuries. In particular, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" and "Kadimgi Turki Lu'gat" contain the first names of some fruits and vegetables and rice crops as information [1].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The names of Gourds in Turkic languages have not been the object of special investigation in the comparative historical plan until now. But this topic has been studied in some languages. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, T. No'manov wrote a special dissertation on the topic of "Gourds terms in Uzbek" based on the materials of Fergana Valley dialects. In this study, the term gourds is analyzed. In the dissertation, not only the types of gourds, but also terms such as melon planting, melon cutting, melon cutting, bud, leaf, flower, vein, root, bush, sapless, seed, cocoon (total of 450 terms) were researched [2]. The grammatical characteristics of gourds terms have been revealed and a number of popular scientific articles on the topic have been published [3].

English linguists were also interested in learning the names of fruits and vegetables. A clear example of this is the work "Agricultural English" by J. Ratsa, F. Sala and I. Samfira. In this work, scientists tried to cover the agricultural terms of the English language and reveal their lexical, semantic and pragmatic features [4]. It is in the section of semantics that the distinguishing characteristics of fruits and vegetables are listed, and in the third chapter, the lexicon, there are examples of natural berries and their characteristics. We can learn from the sixth chapter "Words of Latin origin in Botanical English" that 199 terms related to English botanical terminology came from Latin.

Another one of the works that provides information about fruits and vegetables in the vocabulary of English, which is one of the world languages, is the work "The World Book Encyclopedia". This work contains valuable information about all fruits and vegetables and gourds in the vocabulary layer [5].

It is important for us that when comparing and contrasting the names of fruits and vegetables, all types of languages are equally important for native speakers, regardless of their level of civilization (culture).

In the languages being compared and contrasted, there are the following terms for them: Uzb. *резавор мевалар, илдииз мевалар, ҳўл мевалар, қурутилган мевалар, ёввойи мевалар, маданийлаштирилган мевалар*; eng. *fruit, berry or berrylike, tubers, vegetables etc...*

The term *fruit* has many definitions in Uzbek language, but the botanical definitions of these terms are almost the same: the part of a flowering tree that is pollinated and becomes a fruit, or the part of a tree after flowering. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term fruit is also defined as the fruit of some trees and bushes [6].

Shavkat Rahmatullaev says that this word is derived from the Tajik word *mive*, which means the edible fruit of trees and bushes [7]. In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the term fruit is divided into the following groups: if the fruit is formed from a single node (*apricot, cherry, cherry, mash*, etc.), simple or original fruit, if it is formed from several nodes in the same flower (*raspberry, blueberry, bearberry*, etc.), complex fruit, if it is formed with the participation of other parts of the flower (*strawberry, mulberry, apple*, etc.), it is divided into false fruits [8].

The World Book Encyclopedia, while defining the English word "*fruit*", notes that this word is derived from the Latin word *frui*, which means "*enjoy*" [9]. In this book, gardeners classified fruits into three groups:

1. Temperate fruits.
2. Subtropical fruits.
3. Tropical fruits.

The word "*vegetable*" is a word belonging to the Persian and Tajik languages, and is the plural form of the word "vegetable-green grass, green, lawn". Berries and cranberries and their edible products (cucumbers, cabbage, onions, carrots, tomatoes and similar products) are considered vegetables. More than 120 cultivated species are known. 90 species belonging to 10 families are widespread in Uzbekistan. We found it necessary to divide them into 5 groups depending on their characteristics such as consumption, cultivation and appearance:

names of polys crops: melon, watermelon, gourd, pumpkin, cucumber;

names of root crops: carrot, beet, potato, turnip, radish, radish;

names of onion crops: onion, garlic;

names of fruit vegetables: tomato, eggplant, pepper, cabbage;

names of leafy vegetables: lettuce, dill, parsley, celery, etc.

In the second half of the 19th century, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, and bell pepper were brought to Central Asia from the European part of Russia, and some types of radish, radish, and turnip crops were brought from China.

The word "Poliz" also entered the Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik languages, and it is a field where crops such as melons, watermelons, cucumbers, and pumpkins are planted. From this definition, we can know that we can include the crops that grow palak in the field crops.

In fact, the words related to the profession, which are an integral part of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, the part related to the name of the crops of this field, were created during the social work of the owners of this field for centuries. Therefore, the role of this product in the life of the population is undoubtedly reflected in their name. After all, some crops themselves have already become a known industry. For example, melon farming. A number of other terms have arisen in connection with the names of gourds, which are also diverse in their meaning and grammatical features. It is known from historical facts that polizi crops (melons, watermelons, pumpkins) were planted 4000 years before our era, but certainly not in the present state.

CONCLUSIONS. In addition to these works on the topic, the materials of existing dictionaries: bilingual, explanatory, dialectological, terminological, orthographic and encyclopedic dictionaries show that the linguistic culture of the names of fruits and vegetables and polizi crops in the current English, Russian and Uzbek languages and the lexical units based on them have not been fully studied from a linguistic point of view. Also, in folklore works, songs, proverbs and sayings, riddles, phraseological units, words expressing the names of fruits and vegetables and gourds are often used in a figurative sense. All these sources require a thorough study of the words representing the names of fruits and vegetables and the lexical units based on them.

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