



# PROVERBS AND SAYINGS WITH PHYTONYMS AND THEIR ANALYSIS IN COMPARED LANGUAGES

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<p><b>Keywords:</b> proverbs and sayings, plant, phytonym, component, classification, word, language</p>	

The studied language material showed that in terms of their structure, the terms of this industry are subject to the general laws of the language system of the compared languages, are divided into simple, derivative and complex.

It also happens that a word may have not one root, but two, and even three, for example, in English: **cherry** – черешня – gilos – гелос, cherry – вишня – olcha – олуча; **allspice** - гвоздика пряная – qalampirminchoq - гули мехак; **woundwort** - чистец, буквица лекарственная, полынь – toq quddusi - хасбех; **in Uzbek:** navro'zgul - primrose - первоцвет весенний - наврузгул; qalampirminchoq - allspice - гвоздика пряная - гули мехак; otquloq - sorrel – щавель – туршак, шилха; **in Tajik:** : маҷнунбед - willow – ива - bobil toli, majnuntol; обсабзҳои баҳрӣ - porī - морские водоросли - dengiz o'simligi; чуворимакка - maize – кукуруза - маккажо'хори, etc.

All scientific concepts of the considered layer of vocabulary, as well as other words, are formed using the usual methods of word formation, and in this respect the grammatical composition of the concept of "plants" is no exception. And such a group of formations with this concept is represented by a huge number of words. The form of simple non-derivative words has zero inflection, coincides with the stem and root, and they also have more lexical meanings than derivatives and complex ones, and different parts of speech can be formed from them, i.e. by conversion: a plant – to plant (растение – посадить; o'simlik – ekish; растаи – шинондан), a grow – to grow (рост – расти; o'sish - o'sish; нашъунамо— нашъунамо кардан), a care - to take care (забота - заботиться; g'amxo'rlik - g'amxo'rlik qilmoq - нигоҳубин - нигоҳубин кардан), etc.

Single-word terms in industry terminology, as a rule, are basic, nominate generic concepts. Generic concepts are concepts that lie at the origins of developing cognitive thinking, i.e. generic concepts characterize the beginning of cognitive activity in a particular branch of knowledge. But we can divide simple non-derivative words with the concepts of "plants" into lexical topics in English, Russian, Uzbek and Tajik languages, dedicated to edible plants, **medicinal herbs** (woundwort - чистец, буквица лекарственная, полынь – toq quddusi - хасбех; spinach – шпинат – ismaloc - эспалок; sorrel – щавель – otquloq - туршак, шилха), **vegetables** (potato – картофель – kartoshka - картошка; tomato - помидор – pomidor - помидор) and **fruits** (plum – слива – olxo'ri - олу; cherry – вишня – olcha - олуча; peach – персик – shaftoli - шафтолу; apple – яблоко – olma - себ), **flowers** (daisy - маргаритка многолетняя – dastargul - гули марворидак, гули мино; tulip – тюльпан – lola - лола; mimosa – мимоза - timoza - нозгул), **bushes** (briar – шиповник – uovvuyi gul - хуч; barberry – барбарис – zirk - зирк) and **trees** (pomegranate – гранат – anor - анор; poplar, popple – тополь – terak - сафедор), **leguminous plants** (pea – горох - no'xot - нахӯд; bean – фасоль - loviya - лӯбиё; maize – кукуруза - маккажо'хори - чуворимакка), etc.

Of the lexical material we have collected, the overwhelming majority are simple root words, which, from the point of view of the compared languages, seem to be indivisible, i.e. do not have special derivational morphemes (suffixes, prefixes, etc.) and it has the lexical meaning of all related words.

Proverbs and sayings, as one of the types of folklore genre, are an important means of reflecting the most diverse aspects of the material and spiritual life of the people. Each created work takes its content not from the world of dreams, but from the real world in which a person lives. Proverbs and sayings are based on the phenomena and events occurring

in his life or observed by him. Along with the fact that proverbs and sayings are the product of oral folk art, they act as an independent object of linguistic research. In the course of the analysis, all components - phytonyms, mentioned in proverbs in the compared languages, were contingently divided into three subgroups according to plant species: 1) forests and trees; 2) plants, flowers, cereals; 3) fruits, berries, vegetables.

A) Proverbs about forest and trees:

B) As the tree, so the fruit. Like father, like son. Яблочко от яблоньки недалеко падает. Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает. Олманинг тагига олма тушади. Олма олмадан ранг олур.

Little strokes fall great oaks. Нодон ўз ишидан ҳайрон. Нодон ба кори худ ҳайрон.

The word oak in translation from English means "dub" in Russian, but this phytonym is not used in Uzbek and Tajik proverbs, its meaning of the proverb is conveyed in a figurative sense.

As the tree, so the fruit. Like father, like son. Яблочко от яблоньки недалеко падает. Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает. Олманинг тагига олма тушади. Олма олмадан ранг олур. Аз гандум гандум рўяд, аз чав – чав.

In these proverbs, in all compared languages, plant names are used, but they refer to different subgroups by plant species. In English, the proverb uses the phytonyms tree and fruit; in a Russian proverb, the name of a tree and its fruit is an apple, an apple tree; in Uzbek - olma as an apple tree and olma as an apple and in the Tajik language the names of grain crops are used - wheat and barley.

B). Proverbs with the names of plants, flowers, crops:

Every bean has its black. У каждого боба есть свой черный. Айбсиз парвардигор. Ёки Ҳар инсоннинг бир нуқсони бор. Моҳ бе айб намешавад.

In the above proverb in English and Russian versions, the phytonyms bean are used and in the Uzbek language - God, and in the Tajik language this proverb is expressed by the word moon, there is no plant name. The meaning of the proverb is that everyone has flaws.

C). Proverbs with the names of fruits, berries, vegetables:

A tree is known by its fruit. Друг познаётся в беде. Дўст ёмон кунда билинар. Ёки Дўст кулфатда билинар.

The semantic analysis of paremias showed that proverbs and sayings with the names of plants can be used both with the same meaning and in a figurative meaning in the languages under consideration and sometimes have full or partial equivalents. Proverbs have a long history, since ancient times in the East and in the West, proverbs have kept pace with the development of culture and literature, although they are the fruit of the art of folk art, they are a nugget in human thinking.

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