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## GENERAL AND NATIONAL-CULTURAL FEATURES OF MEDICAL PLANTS IN UZBEK AND FRENCH LANGUAGES

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***Abstract** – This scientific article devoted to the study of general and national-cultural features of French-Uzbek medical plants (name of plant medicinal) is relevant to clarify the field of comparative linguistics and to program its separate study at the level of modern innovative requirements.*

***Keywords:** *linguo-culturology, medicinal plants, medical plants, phraseology, phraseological units, symbolism, anthroponyms, similarities and distinctive features, lexical and semantic analysis.**

### **I. Introduction**

National and cultural characteristics are specific to each language and reflect the way of life, development and long-term development of a particular society. Many scholars have studied the national and cultural characteristics of languages. As a result, the concepts of different peoples in the process of language comprehension have been studied comparatively, as different research methods and techniques are used to determine the national-cultural features of word semantics. The semantics of phraseological units reflect the specificity of the national culture, the characteristics of the national traditions of the people. In this sense, other features of language can be freely expressed in the expression of national-cultural in phraseological units.

### **II. Main part**

At the heart of this goal are the following research objectives:

- Identify medical plants in French phraseology using a single research method and terminology within a single language and compare them with medical plants in Uzbek phraseology;
- Compare medical plants in the phraseology of the compared languages on the main parameters of their use to identify common similarities and differences; identify and describe different types of medical plants in Uzbek and French phraseology.

The comparative study of linguistic phenomena in the field of phraseology attracts the attention of linguists with the importance of demonstrating national and culturally defined features of languages in the linguocultural context. On the one hand, the identification of different linguocultural relations highlights the common features of history, culture, and psychology reflected in different linguistic units. On the other hand, knowing the phraseological structure of a language allows for a deeper understanding of the mentality of the language and nation being studied, as phraseology clearly reflects the uniqueness of people's life and culture.<sup>1</sup>

Thus, phraseological units can have different expressive effects in addition to national-cultural features. The study of the common features and differences of the phraseological units of the two languages allows us to better understand the specifics of the national mentality. As a result,

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<sup>1</sup> Raikhshtein A.D. Comparative analysis of German and Russian phraseology: textbook. allowance. - M.: Higher school, 1980. -- 143 p.

# Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences

national-cultural characteristics can be reflected in the example of a single nation, that is, in its national-cultural identity.<sup>2</sup>

In our study, we used a comparative analysis of genetically heterogeneous, typologically different, and non-active languages, such as Uzbek and French. This approach allows us to identify common and specific linguistic means of depicting the world landscape, to more clearly define the boundaries of the national landscape of each nation's world, and to reveal the features of regional concepts called Europe and Central Asia. Therefore, in the historically progressive image of ancient cultures, the Uzbek language and culture reflect the traditions and customs that have been formed since the time of the steppe, the culture of the Turkic peoples between the two rivers and the heroic Gaelic tribes in French. flour can be seen. Thus, we have taken the path of identifying the similarities and differences between the languages of the peoples of the world in the languages of the French people historically located in the heart of Europe and the Uzbek people living in the center of Central Asia and at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road.

For example, **chayono't** (stinging nettles, *Urtica dioica* L.) is a very common plant in Western and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. It serves as a means of expressing common meanings. "The old scorpion bites harder" as stated in the article, knowledge and experience always prevail. The healing properties of the essential oils have long been known in ancient times for their healing properties. Proof of this can be seen in the popular dream interpretation: "If a girl sees a fire in a cauldron in a dream, she will see a miracle in front of her. When he leaves the pot, the house is flooded with firewood. If a married woman sees a fire in a cauldron in her dream, she will miss it."<sup>3</sup>

Plants belonging to the genus Scorpion or cauldron grow in mountainous areas of almost all regions of Uzbekistan, in areas close to water, along roadsides, near populated areas, in shrubs, around houses. This medicinal plant, which has long been used in folk medicine, is among the Uzbek people in the cauldron [f. - biter; poisonous] are called medical plants such as grass, nettle, sagebrush, tin, chalkan. The semantics of the medical plants, which has acquired a specific meaning, is characterized by a stylistic character with a portable content. This is of course primarily due to the natural properties of the plant. When the plant blooms in the pot, the leaves are collected only by wearing gloves. Often the surface of the plant is harvested and withered (the fermenting properties of the hair are lost when the plant withers), and then the leaves are picked by hand.

In French *jeter qch aux orties* (literal translation: to throw something into a nettle) - to give up something, to drop something; *jeter sa robe aux orties* (literally: to throw a shirt into the nettle) - to give up one's previous profession; *faut pas pousser mémé dans les orties* (literally: there is no need to push the grandmother into the nettle) - there is no need to exaggerate, and so on.

As can be seen from the examples, the same medical plant is expressed to express completely different connotative (portable) meanings.

### III. Conclusion

When analyzing the issue of occurrence of meanings in the discourse, it is necessary to clarify the concept of "national-cultural feature" and its associated terms before beginning to study the national-cultural features. The above terms are widely used in the linguistic literature, but there are also some differences in their use.

<sup>2</sup> Muravyov V.L. Problems of the emergence of ethnographic lacunae. - Vladimir: Publishing house of the Vladimir Pedagogical Institute, 1980. - 105 p.

<sup>3</sup> Hamdamova Z. Dream Interpretation 770. - T.: Sparks of Literature, 2014, 96p.



# Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences

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Many linguists say that the semantic structure of a word has a separate cultural component meaning. This component occupies a different place in the semantic structure of the word and, consequently, is one of the non-essential explicit and implicit elements.

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