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LEXICO-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF MEDICAL PLANTS IN UZBEK AND FRENCH LANGUAGES

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Abstract – This article provides general information about medical plants in Uzbek and French. At the same time, opinions are given about their general and national-cultural features. In addition, the differences between the Uzbek and French syllables are analyzed using examples.

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

I. Introduction

Current research is being conducted in various fields of study of phraseological units in Uzbek or French on the basis of scientific data and specific theories of national and cultural significance, which are not historically complete, but the linguocultural research is not enough to describe the holistic phraseological scope of the world, so there is a growing interest in interlingual research covering this problem.

Typologically different, genetically unrelated languages of phraseological units are to identify similarities and differences in the content and expression of the Uzbek and French languages on the basis of synchronous comparative analysis with the chifon component.

II. Main part

As the famous linguist W. Humboldt put it, "The language of the people is its spirit, and the spirit of the people is its language." In other words, it shows that in the language of each nation, the history, culture and, in general, the whole spiritual world of that nation is reflected.

One of the most interesting areas of comparative study of phraseological units is the study of phraseological units with a chifon component.

A comparative analysis of the phraseological layer in terms of shifonames (medical plants) can be carried out in a broad sense, as the thematic groups of words expressed by medical plants by phraseological units are diverse and cover different aspects of the life of any nation. In this study, we decided to focus only on phraseological units with a medical plant component.

Phraseologisms with shifoname components in French, English, Russian and Uzbek lexicology Sh.Balli, F. de Saussure, J.Amerlink, I.Arnold, A.P.Kovi, P.Hovars, V.V.Vinogradov, Ye.D.Polivanov, LABulakhovsky, S.Abakumov, G.D.Grigoriev, F.I.Fakhrutdinov, Sh.Rahmattullayev, B.Yuldashev, A.Mamatov, M. Sodikova.

The expressive semantics of Uzbek and French phraseological units are often figurative and colorful. Phraseological units and lexemes are sharply differentiated by the colors of expression, even if they refer to something or an event. Because the concepts behind these images combine cultural and historical meanings. It should be noted that both the French and the Uzbeks were very interested in the natural world, especially in medicinal plants. In the national-cultural nomenclature of both languages, in particular in the lexical-phraseological layer of proverbs, parables, parables,

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myths, legends, seasonal-ceremonial songs, riddles, praises, alla, narrations, fairy tales, aphorisms and other linguistic and cultural circles features are noted.

As a result of the comparative analysis, it was observed that there was also a difference in the choice of shifonames used in the construction of phraseological units. Some plant names appeared to be relevant only within the context of the language in question.

For example, the Uzbek mythology, achchikmiya, buritikan, qariqiz, yetmak, shuvoq, zagchakoz and others are very common, but they are rarely expressed in French sources.

Different peoples compare the same type of medical plant differently. Sometimes the comparison in one nation is not at all similar to the comparison in another, it can even be contradictory, and there are cases of positive and negative evaluation.

III. Conclusion

The national-cultural features of the word can also be reflected at the level of methodological connotations. Only the question of whether this connotation is part of the semantic structure of the word is debatable. According to some scholars, connotation is a component of meaning. Some scholars, on the other hand, believe that connotation is not part of the semantic structure of a word. Studies show that connotative meanings are one of the key components of word semantic structure at the paradigmatic level of language. Otherwise, it becomes difficult to distinguish the functions of words in a speech that represent a concept or are synonymous. Therefore, the concept of “lexical synonymy” is relative.

The connotative meanings of the word depend on the semas, the stylistic dyes. The combination of denotative and connotative meanings in the semantic structure of a particular word reflects the dialectical unity of language. This combination becomes a means of representing nomination and expression. We see such tools in units at all levels of language.

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