



Proverbs and Sayings with a Phytonym Component in the Uzbek and Russian Languages

Abstract:

This article attempts to analyze proverbs and sayings with a phytonym component in the Uzbek and Russian languages, to consider their lexical and semantic features, to identify and describe their ethnic identity..

Key words:

proverb, saying, phytonym, ethnic identity, flora.

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A person is able to understand the world and himself thanks to the language in which socio-historical experience is fixed - both universal and national. The interest of modern man in his past, the origins of his culture makes him carefully look into the language. Echoes of bygone years are preserved today in proverbs, sayings, phraseological units. These are peculiar microworlds containing the moral law and common sense, expressed in a short saying, which the ancestors bequeathed to guide their descendants. That is why proverbs and sayings occupy a special position in the language, and their study as an object of linguistic research is relevant.

Proverbs and sayings create a broad picture of life, giving us an idea of the views and views of the people, of their understanding of the phenomena of reality. They have great social value, which consists in cognitive, ideological, educational and aesthetic values, in rich life content, deep ideological meaning, great artistic merit and national identity. This article is connected with the study of the ethnic identity of the Uzbek and Russian paremiology with phytonyms. According to N.G. Komleva, "the names of flowers, trees, animals, many objects and actions in the language of each nationality have a semantic originality, which is more like an element, since it is so difficult to systematize it" [1, p. 118]. Human life has always been inextricably linked with the plant world. Therefore, proverbs and sayings with a phytonym component occupy an important place in the Uzbek and Russian languages. They describe almost all areas of human activity. We refer to this type of proverbs units that have in their composition an element associated with the plant world, i.e. these are not only the names of plants, but the names of parts of plants, their associations. The names of flora are an integral part of the vocabulary in any language, which reflects the culture of the people, their customs, signs and foundations, mythical and religious statements. The life of any nation is unimaginable without a close connection with the world of plants. By naming plants, a person creates his own picture of the world. Interest in phytonyms in proverbs and sayings is due to the importance of the plant world for humans. Man has always drawn analogies between himself and plants, which is directly reflected in the language. The choice of the qualities of a particular plant as a prototype of rethinking is due to the peculiarities of human thinking, as well as cultural and historical factors, the geographical location of the country, its political structure [2]. In the course of our analysis, it was revealed that proverbs and sayings with a phytonym component reflect ideas related to appearance, physical characteristics, personal qualities of a person, work, life, social sphere, human behavior.



«He сняв коры, дерева не узнаешь».

Daraxtning husni — bargi bilan mevasi.

Daraxt qancha baland bo'lsa ham,

Mevasi quyida bo'ladi.

The most pronounced category is "Appearance / Essence", which considers the external characteristics of an object through the prism of its essential connections with the outside world. Two ethnic groups come to a common opinion that the appearance can be deceptive and does not always correspond to the inner content: "one should not judge people by their appearance." Phytonyms tree are used here: The category "Age" describes the age-related qualities and characteristics of a person that form over time: "Green as grass", Lexical units "tree", "oak" are associated with age: "Oak is old, but the root is fresh"

Chiroying boride chinoringni top,

Odam qarib, yo'ldosh bo'lar, daraxt qarib, qush qo'nar

The group "Personal qualities of a person, character traits" is the largest. It includes such components as cowardice, lies, hostility, hatred, envy, kindness, individuality; secrecy; caution; courage. Dominant for the ethnic mentality is "individuality" as my most quality of character: "There is no leaf on leaf on a tree." In this group, we can observe more proverbs that reflect the negative qualities of a person. The "Behavior" group is mostly represented by Russian proverbs with the help of lexemes denoting trees. «Дерево смотри в плодах, а человека в делах».

Daraxt — yer ziynati, kiyim — er ziynati.

The "Social Sphere" group reflects the interaction of a person with other people, relationships in society, in the family, with children, influencing the formation of the national mentality. One who occupies a high position in society can easily lose it:

«Гроза бьет по высокому дереву»,

Serdaraxt qishloqni sel olmas.

Children usually resemble their parents in many ways:

«Каков дуб, таков и клин»,

«Каково деревце, таковы и яблочки»,

Ona — daraxt, bola — meva,

olmani tagiga olma tushar- dovcha tagiga dovcha.

The group "Labor activity" characterizes a person according to his inclination to work and is an important link in revealing the peculiarities of the national mentality. Without labor, diligence, patience, you can't do anything:

«Не срубил дуба, не отдув губы»,

Egilgan daraxtga suyanma, seni ham egar.

The following plants are found in proverbs and sayings-phytonyms in the Uzbek and Russian languages: tree, oak, bush, apple, rose, flower, nettle, mushroom, grass.

In Russian paremiology we find the following lexemes: pine, aspen, poplar, onion, garlic, turnip, poppy, wormwood, horseradish, radish, cabbage, cranberry, beet, feather grass, horsetail, birch, raspberry. At the same time, it should be noted that the set of proverbs and sayings with the use of



phytonyms, limited by the scope of dictionaries, does not exhaust the entire wealth of Uzbek and Russian paremiology.

An analysis of the factual material led to the conclusion that the different images on which proverbs and sayings were built caused differences in the component composition of proverbs. So, having considered the totality of English and Russian paremias with phytonyms that characterize a person, we can say that the Uzbek and Russian ethnic groups reflect in their paremiology with phytonyms the external, physical, individual, moral characteristics of a person, his social status, work activity, behavior.

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