



FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF GARDENING TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This study examines the formation of similes and metaphors in the Uzbek language derived from lexemes associated with gardening and horticulture. It has been demonstrated that similes in Uzbek literary texts are employed extensively and convey predominantly connotative meanings. Moreover, this highlights the similarities or differences between two or more objects or concepts recognized as one of the most widely utilized logical methods for comprehending external reality.

Keywords: Gardening term, similies, metaphor, linguoculture, anthropomorphism, phytonym, figurative meaning.

INTRODUCTION

It can be said that analogy and comparison play a vital role in human cognition and perception of the world. Comparison, which determines the similarities or differences between two or more objects or concepts, is one of the most common logical methods of understanding external reality. This important logical category is naturally reflected in language as well.

Compared to pure comparison, analogy possesses far stylistic and linguopoetic potential in speech. Therefore, analogy has attracted the attention of scholars in world philology since ancient times, serving as a special tool that enhances the effectiveness and expressiveness of speech.



First of all, it should be noted that similes arise as a product of figurative thinking. Hence, they always carry artistic and aesthetic value, contributing to the emotional expressiveness and impact of speech.

In linguistics, interpretations of language and its development vary widely. Today, as in many other fields, new directions and approaches are emerging within linguistic research. One of the major branches is linguoculturology, which studies issues related to the cultural spirit of a nation and the cultural variation reflected in language. It encompasses linguocultural concepts and theories of communication, examining the national spirit embedded in language. Linguoculturology interacts with other disciplines such as philosophy, logic, sociology, anthropology, and semantics, and it investigates linguocultural knowledge as expressed through speech and communication.

Linguoculturology seeks to reveal that language is fundamental to concepts such as national consciousness, national thought, national culture, national spirituality, and national character, which are widely used today.¹ It argues that the essence of these concepts cannot exist without language.

In general, this branch analyses cultural colours of linguistic units as well as studies language through culture. Besides, linguoculturology possesses several specific features:

- it is a subject of synthetic type, occupying a bordering position between science and learners of culture and philology;
- the main object of culturology is the interrelation of language and culture and interpretation of this interaction.
- as the subject of investigation of linguoculturology serves spiritual and material culture, verbalized artefacts, forming “the language picture of the world”;
- linguoculturology is oriented to the new system of cultural values, put forth by modern life in society, to the objective information on the cultural life of the country.²

¹ Maslova V.A. Introduction to linguoculturology. Moscow, 1997.

² Vorobyov V.V. Lingua-culturological principals of presentation of educational material. The problems of concentricism. Moscow, 1997. P. 32-38.



The most important concepts of linguistic and cultural studies are considered: linguocultureme and logoevisteme, linguocultureme and concept, sociolinguistics and linguocultureme, and topics such as lexical and phraseological units and national-cultural aspects of literary texts are included.³

The nature, spirit, and mentality of a people cannot be imagined or studied without language. The mental identity of a people is reflected in the units of language, especially in figurative words and expressions. After all, such figurative expressions are the product of a people's deep worldview, figurative vision, perception, and thinking.

RESEARCH METHOD

Linguistic description, component analysis, contextual analysis, and comparative and cross-cultural analysis methods were used in the process of writing the article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Linguistic analyses show that similes emerge as a product of a specific type of figurative thinking. The image of a person can be formed on the basis of horticultural lexemes, phytonyms, and zoononyms. Therefore, such similes always possess artistic and aesthetic value in speech and serve to ensure the emotional expressiveness, vividness, and impact of the utterance. In this scientific study, similes in the Uzbek language formed based on horticultural / gardening lexemes were examined. It was identified that Uzbek similes are created through affixation using elements such as dek, day, singari, and huddi. Furthermore, the ideas were supported by examples taken from works of literature.

Uzbek language examples:

1. Gilosday, gilos kabi.

Dildor **gilosday** qizil, chiroyli lablariga yoyilgan tabasssum bilan boshini silkitdi. [Oybek. Navoiy asari].

Ona bagʻrida xam otashda kuyib,

³ Mamatov A.E. Zamonaviy lingvistik. - Toshkent: Tafakkur avlodi, 2020. - 168 b.



Gilosdek lablari qurg‘ab ziyoda,
Najotkor siynaga boshini qo‘yib,
Jon bergan go‘daklar yo‘qmi dunyoda? [J. Kamol. Najot maydoni asari].

2. Danakday.

Yeb-ichib o‘tirishni, odatdagicha, xushomadgo‘ylik bilan taklif qildi. Boyvachcha **danakday** nonni og‘ziga tashlab, vaqti ziqligini bildirmoqchi bo‘ldi. [Oybek. Qutlug‘ qon].

Ana shu potirlash asnosida go‘yo yuragidan **danakday** parcha ajralib chiqsa-yu, bo‘g‘ziga kelganda qadalib qoldi. [T. Malik. Shaytanat].

To‘tidan bo‘shab qolgan qafasga **danakdek** cho‘chqa yog‘i tashlab qo‘ysa, kifoya. [T. Malik. Shaytanat].

3. Novdaday

Abdulvohid uzun bo‘yli, **novdaday** ingichka, harakatlari muloyim, moshgurunch soqoli echkinikiday ko‘rimsizgina. Qirq sakkiz yashar kishi edi. [Oybek. Nur qidirib asari].

Tezda **novdadek** yosh raqqosaning shuhrati ketib, atrofida xushomadgo‘ylar paydo bo‘lib, yo‘liga qanchalab pullarni nisor etdilar. [Mirmuhsin. Yo‘qolgan javohir].

4. Bamisoli Saksovulday

Butun Farg‘ona vodiysiga Eg‘och polvon deb nom chiqargan, **saksovuldek** tanlari bujmayib ketgan novcha polvon bir qo‘li bilan yerga tiralib, yo pirim, deb o‘rnidan turdi. [S. Ahmad. Qirk besh kun asari].

Hali oltmishga ham bormagan onaizor bamisoli **saksovulday** oriqlab, yuzlariga ajindan naqsh urilibdi. [A. Abdullayev. Hazrati Attor asari].

In Uzbek fiction, horticultural lexemes are used to create metaphorical meanings. For example, the lexeme **gilosdek** “like a cherry” is used to describe color, while **danakdek** “like a pit/stone” expresses the meaning of something very small. The word **novdaday** “like a young person”, conveys the meanings of slim, young, and delicate, often used to describe a graceful figure.



CONCLUSION

The findings indicate that similes possess a highly rich and diverse thematic scope and are predominantly employed with connotative meanings. The objects of comparison may include human beings, phytonyms, zoononyms, various material entities, as well as lexemes associated with gardening. The present study focuses on identifying and analysing the mechanisms through which similes and metaphors are formed on the basis of gardening and horticultural lexemes, and the conclusions have been substantiated with evidence drawn from literary texts. The information and research materials discussed above indicate that the lexical–semantic system of any language embodies both the distinctive conceptualization of objective reality and the subjective worldview of its speakers. Specifically, the analysis has revealed that lexemes associated with gardening and horticulture serve as productive sources for the formation of similes and metaphors in Uzbek literary discourse. The findings also demonstrate that such gardening- and horticulture-related units are employed extensively and expressively in literature texts, contributing to the figurative and stylistic richness of the language.

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