

STUDY OF PHYTONYMS IN ARTISTIC WORKS

Sayimova Malika

3th year student of the Faculty of Applied Philology of Karshi State University

Abstract: This article deals with the linguistic features of phytonyms, which are part of the onomastic branch of linguistics. Phytonymics as a branch of onomastics has its object and subject of study. So, phytonymics is one of the theoretical and practical branches of linguistics. The names of plants are called phytonyms, and their collection is called phytonymy.

Key words: linguistics and cultural studies, phytonym, language, culture, onomastics, phytonymic lexicon, botanical terms.

One of the most urgent problems in the history of phytonymics is to determine the semantic extension of phytonymics, because despite the wide use of this term in linguistics, it does not have a generally accepted interpretation. Phytonyms are defined as botanical units, as opposed to the units of plant nomenclature and scientific naming. Words belonging to this lexical group have important features that should be taken into account when studying.

The reason why linguists pay special attention to flora is that plants occupy one of the main places in human life and culture. The use of phytonyms continues mythological, religious and literary traditions. Phytomorphism is related to the initial form of thinking, and concepts arising from this form are transferred to language. Phytonyms continue to attract the attention of many researchers and are now widely studied. They are considered in different types of speech (literary, poetic, scientific and political); based on only one language material and cross-language comparisons. Despite the variety of approaches used by different people, according to the authors, they flora is universal, which allows us to consider one of the oldest methods of modeling.

Studying phytonyms in works of art means studying the names of plants and their place in the artistic text. Phytonyms serve as an important tool in increasing the aesthetic, spiritual and cultural significance of artistic works.

The role of phytonyms in works of art is manifested through:

- **Symbolism and meaning:** Plant names are often used to represent a specific meaning or symbol. For example, a flower (such as a rose) can represent love, beauty, or tenderness.
- **Theme and Mood:** Phytonyms play an important role in deepening the theme and creating the overall mood of the piece. For example, images of autumn trees or dry grass can enhance the melancholic or sad mood in the work.
- **Cultural and historical context:** The names of the plants, because of their cultural and historical significance, expand the spiritual context of the work for the readers. For example, in Uzbek literature, plants such as basil or basil are considered as symbols of national identity and traditions.
- **Connection with nature:** Phytonyms are used to indicate the connection of works of art with the natural environment. They help to attract the student to thoughts related to nature.
- **Creative Imagery:** Phytonyms can be used to enliven writing images and make them more relatable to the reader. For example, the author can enrich the aesthetic aspects of the work

through the image of plants.

This topic helps to deepen understanding of works of art, to expand their content and to learn how the names of plants are important in artistic works.

In works of art, phytonyms (names of plants) can be expressed in different ways. Their expression depends on the subject of the text, the purpose of the author and the aesthetic direction of the work. Below are the main ways of expressing phytonyms in works of art:

- **Direct Naming:** This is the simplest method and the plants are named directly. For example, words such as "willow tree", "campfire", "rose" describe a certain type of plants to the reader.
- **Through metaphor and symbolism:** Phytonyms are often used as metaphors or symbols. For example, a rose can represent love and beauty, and a willow can represent loneliness or sadness. In this method, phytonyms are used as symbols that have meanings other than themselves.
- **With adjectives and epithets:** Plants are used with descriptive words or epithets. For example, expressions such as "navqiron kamish", "green fortress" make phytonyms more clear and descriptive.
- **Allusion:** A specific historical, cultural, or religious event, person, or concept can be referred to through plant names in a work of art. For example, the olive tree mentioned in the Bible is used as a symbol of peace.
- **Pictorial instructions:** Using phytonyms, a specific part or scene of the work is described. For example, "lily leaves clinging to blue waters" not only describes the plant but also creates the environment.
- **Associative usage:** Phytonyms are associated with certain feelings or emotions. For example, trees that shed their leaves in the fall are often associated with death or termination.
- **Personification:** Plants are given vivid images by giving them human characteristics. For example, through the expression "the sad willow tree bowed its head", human emotions are imposed on the willow tree.

These methods enrich the content of works of art, help them to understand them more deeply and give students a broader idea about plants and their symbolic meanings.

The depiction of phytonyms in works of art may vary depending on the style of the author, the theme of the work, and the environment depicted. The description of phytonyms conveys to the reader not only the appearance of plants, but also the meaning, feelings and symbols associated with them. Below are the main aspects of the depiction of phytonyms in works of art:

1. **Describing appearance:** Phytonyms are usually expressed by describing a plant's color, shape, size, and other external characteristics. For example, the long and drooping branches of the green willow tree, the fragrance of colorful flowers, or the wide leaves are depicted. Example: "The delicate petals of the white rose shimmered in the sunlight and swayed gently in the light breeze."

2. **Pictorial details and emotional enrichment:** Phytonyms can be used to convey a certain feeling to the reader. For example, by describing the smell of a flower, the reader can be reminded of memories or feelings. Example: "The fragrance of the blue lily reminded him of the summer evenings of his childhood and evoked warm feelings in his heart."

3. **Metaphors and Symbolism:** Plants are often symbolic, referring to a certain concept or feeling. In this case, phytonyms are used as metaphors to express certain meanings more deeply.

Example: "The willow tree standing alone at the edge of the garden, like a forgotten old epic, bowed its head to the ground and breathed sadly."

4. Seasonal changes: Phytonyms are widely used to describe changes related to seasons and time. It helps to show the dynamics of nature and its importance in the work of art through plants. Example: "In autumn, oak trees with red and yellow leaves fall to the ground, as if representing the last rites of life."

5. Cultural and historical context: In some cases, phytonyms are used in a specific cultural or historical context. The importance of the plant for that time or people is reflected in the artistic image. Example: "At the entrance to the Oriental market, a sharp scent of basil spread, as if bringing good news to everyone with its breath."

6. Depicting the connection between nature and man: Through the image of plants, the author expresses the connection between man and nature. This image can be important in expressing a person's mental state or harmony with nature. Example: "The flowers that bloomed in the morning after the spring rain seemed to celebrate the return of life itself."

Through these methods, the author uses phytonyms not only aesthetically, but also to describe content and emotional elevation. Such images give the reader a deeper understanding of plants and their relationship with the surrounding world.

Linguistically and geographically, the names of plants are different. In different places, different plants are called by the same word or the same plant by several names. The images are very skillfully conveyed to the authors of nature, they are perceived naturally and organically. Writers use the knowledge of plant life to explain the socio-psychological basis of language creation.

References:

1. Nurmanov Fi mif-dunyodagi til rasmining muhim tarkibiy qismi.// "Topikal" Jurnal gumanitar va tabiiy fanlar muammolari " 2015 № 5-1 p. 276-278.
2. Hasanova G'. X. dunyoning Milliy madaniy tasviri.// Jurnal " dolzarb muammolar gumanitar va tabiiy fanlar " 2015 yil № 5-1 p. 299-301.
3. Hathe Asiet. Kognitiv va lingvokulturologik o'simlik dunyosining nominatsiyalari xususiyatlari . Muallif.Filol.fanlar. dok. Maikop. 2010 p. 6-18
4. Shayxislamov Z. N. Lingvokulturologiyaning fanlar sistemasidagi maqomi va uning etnolingvistika, Sotsiolinvistika va etnopsixolingvistika bilan bo'g'liqligi. Academic Research in Educational Sciences. Vol. 1 No. 2, 2020 ISSN 2181-1385 5. Abduazizov fayllar/org. Maslova V.A. Lingvokulturologiya. 2-izdanie. M.: Akademiya, 2004,