

Research on the Names of Flowers in Multi-System Languages (Based on the Material of English, Russian, Kazakh, Karakalpak Languages)

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Annotation: This article presents the results of a comparative, structural-derivational and semantic-motivational description of the lexical units of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages, which make up the group of names of exotic plants. This group of names is a special layer of vocabulary, formed at different stages of the development of botanical terminology, which manifests itself in different ways in the language pictures of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages.

Key words: flowers, plants, linguistic picture of the world, flower designation, flower picture of the world, flower vocabulary.

The relevance of the research topic The posing of the question about the nature of typological facts of the language first of all requires their classification. The establishment of a common, typical in languages, the very position that, along with the exceptional originality and unique idiomality of various languages, there are some common typological lines of their development, common features in their structure, found its reflection in many works on linguistics. At the same time, the similarity in languages can be the result of various reasons: this can be due to the common origin of these languages, borrowing or tracing of the semantic derivational model, accidental coincidence, and, finally, it can be a consequence of independent development according to the same laws, that is, the result of an independent realization in different languages of the same linguistic tendencies [Setarov 2000].

Goals and objectives of the study. The purpose of this work is an experimental study and semantic analysis of plants based on the material of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages. In this regard, it seems necessary to solve the following tasks:

- 1) the identification of the main word-formation models and the study of their essence in a specific linguistic space - the names of flowers - is fundamentally important for the establishment of linguistic universals, as well as for determining the nationally specific features of the compared languages;
- 2) solving the problem of motivation from the standpoint of onomasiological and cognitive approaches, as well as taking into account extralinguistic factors, will make it possible to make theoretical generalizations based on a detailed analysis of a certain group of phytonymic vocabulary of the compared languages.

The object of the research is the phytomines of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages, which are considered in this study as an integral part of the botanical terminology.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic group "Names of plants" and its structural-derivational and nominative-motivational parameters in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages.

Multiple nominations of a particular taxon (plant species or genus) represent a lexical-semantic group of nominations united by a common denotative meaning, but differing in word-formation

means of representing the nominative meaning, motivational features, a variety of significative and emotional-evaluative components of meaning, which determines the purpose and tasks of this thesis.

Purpose of work: to reveal the originality of the lexical-semantic group "Names of plants" as an integral part of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak lexical systems, taking into account its structural-word-formation and nominative-motivational representation in each of the compared languages.

Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks:

- 1) to establish the basic principles and theoretical foundations of the formation of the lexical-semantic group "Names of plants" and to identify the corpus of phytoonyms of this vocabulary group in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages;
- 2) to carry out a structural and derivational analysis of the names of plants in the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages and to determine their reflection in the linguistic pictures of the world of the corresponding ethnic groups;
- 3) to determine the principles and signs of plant nomination in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages and to establish a typology of motivational signs in this phytoonymic vocabulary;
- 4) to reveal the universal and nationally-specific principles of nomination by comparing the semantic and motivational parameters of plant names in the compared languages.

The study of phytoonymic vocabulary is carried out in the work on the basis of the integrated use of systemic and structural methods of linguistic analysis: structural, component, logical-semantic, definitional, comparative and comparative using word-formation and etymological analysis, building models, as well as elements of statistical processing of the material.

The theoretical basis of the research was the work of domestic and foreign linguists on lexical and general semantics, as well as word formation, nomination theory, contrastivistics (J.I.B. Shcherba, V.V. Vinogradov, Yu.D. Apresyan, V.G. Gak, Sh. Balli, B.N. Golovina, E.S.Kubryakova, V.V. Lopatina, E.A. Zemskoy, I.V. A. Ufimtseva, N.D.Shmeleva, V.N. Yartseva, A.D. Arakina, G.O. Vinokura, A.V. Kunina, G.P. Neshchimenko, M.A. Blyagoza, R.Yu. Namitokova, M.Kh. Shkhapatseva, A.N. Abregova and others).

The names of plants have repeatedly served as an object of study in structural-semantic, onomasiological, comparative aspects based on the material of one or several related and unrelated languages. However, up to the present time in linguistics there are few special works that study the names of plants in a comparative-typological plan. This determined the scientific novelty of the research, which represents the first experience:

- 1) complex cognitive-onomasiological research lexical-semantic group "Names of plants", participating in the formation of the national linguistic picture of the world;
- 2) conducting structural and derivational analysis in a comparative plan of this phytoonymic vocabulary in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages;
- 3) building a typology of plant nominations in the compared languages;
- 4) identification of universal and nationally-specific motivational signs of plant nomination.

The theoretical significance of the research lies in the multifaceted and complex approach to the analysis of the lexical-semantic group "Names of plants" from the standpoint of contrastive linguistics. This work contributes to general and specific onomasiology, cognitive linguistics, as

well as word formation and lexicology. The method developed in this work for studying small fragments of a certain group of vocabulary in different-structured languages may also be of interest for typological semantics and comprehension of the linguistic picture of the world with a significant influence on it by the national and cultural factors of the language.

The practical value of the work lies in the possibility of using the research results not only in the theory of linguistics, but also in pragmatic linguistics, including when reading university courses in general and comparative linguistics, when conducting seminars on lexicology and word formation, when developing dictionaries of various types.

Correct flower names.

s/n	In English	In Russian	In Kazakh	In Karakalpak
1	an aster	астра	ақкекіре	Aster
2	a dandelion	одуванчик	бәйшешек	момақаymoқ
3	snowdrop	подснежник	қар бүршік	baysheshhek
4	forget-me-nots	незабудка	ботакөз	unut-me-not
5	a poppy	мак	көкнәр	qızg'aldoq
6	a geranium	герань	қазтамақ	geranium
7	a carnation	гвоздика	қалампыр	shınıgul
8	a tulip	тюльпан	қызғалдақ	lala
9	a rose	роза	раушан	qızğılt
10	a peony	пион	сәлдегүл	pion
11	a daisy	ромашка	түймедақ	romashka
12	a violet	фиалка	шегіргүл	biynápshe gúli
13	a sunflower	подсолнух	Күнбағыс	ayǵabaǵar
14	a cornflower	василек	кебвед	kók sheshhek
15	pansy	анютины глазки	Тесулер	pansies penen
16	a dahlia	георгин	Далия	dahlia
17	bellflowers	колокольчик	Қоңырау	qońıraw

Conclusions:

1. The entire system of phytonymic nominations is permeated with the subjectivity of selection and interpretation of motivational features, methods and means of nomination in terms of expressing the stereotypes of the national consciousness of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak people in the lexico-semantic group "Names of plants".

2. Typology of signs of plant nomination in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages makes it possible to distinguish pragmatic and non-pragmatic nominations. The nomination, caused not by a pragmatic, but by a contact-familiarization attitude to nature, includes nominations for appearance (shape, color, size, peculiarities of growth, smell / taste, texture, sound, quantity, sex and age characteristics) and address-phenological nominations (temporal characteristic, geographic locative, anthroponyms).

3. The transition zone is made up of size, signs of texture, smell and taste, peculiarities of growth, anthroponyms and temporality. The periphery of this denotative field is made up of quantity, sound, age-sex and evaluative-aesthetic signs.

4. A universal way of expressing a motivational feature in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages is the predominance of indirect nominations in the transfer of the feature of shape and color and the direct designation of functional-target and geographical features.

5. The images of metaphorical names, conditioned by the psychological attitude of the nominator and ethnocultural stereotypes by the speakers of the English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages, have a differential meaning.

Analysis of plant names showed an abundance of names for one and the same concept, based on the abundance of different features included in its denotative space, which creates the preconditions when each concept receives several epithets, which are then made names. The set of features that characterize a particular referent does not coincide with the set of features that describe the meaning of any of its names; as a rule, the list of features of a referent is wider than the list of features of its nomination. This creates the preconditions for heteronominativity - a phenomenon in which one referent has more than one nomination.

This direction has not yet been fully studied and the further prospect of our research is to consider the polyonymy of phytonyms, from the standpoint of the field organization of nuclear and peripheral features within a separate denotative field.

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