

## Ways of Linguistic Research of Flower Names

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the ways of linguistic research of flower names are covered in detail, and the scientific and research works carried out in this direction are conventionally divided into groups and researched in an understandable way. The study of the thematic areas of words, meaningful groups and groups of lexemes, and the spiritual relations between them constitutes one of the promising directions of the lexicology of the Uzbek language. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of language units based on the semantic field has its own history. Research in this area is actively ongoing. Names of flowers in dialects are one of the means of individualizing the character's speech. Many of these words acquire their own stylistic significance in the work and serve to fulfill the aesthetic function of creating imagery. This article contains studies related to the name of such a flower.*

**Keywords:** System linguistics, glossary, lexical layers, semantic-syntactic asymmetry

### INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of the lexicon based on the semantic field goes back to the introduction of system-structural methods into our language. Scientific and research works carried out in this direction can be conditionally divided into 3 groups:

1. Research works devoted to the general theoretical issues of systematic linguistics and systematic lexicology.

2. Creation of dictionaries and glossaries based on the study of the relationship between the form and meaning of words.
3. To carry out special interdisciplinary scientific-research works based on the theory of the semantic field.

In the first direction Sh. Rahmatullayev (sememe and phrase), E. Begmatov (lexical layers), I. Kochkortoyev (word meaning and valence), N. Mahmudov (semantic-syntactic asymmetry), The research works of A. Nurmonov (systematic analysis of language levels), H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov (fundamentals of system lexicology) were of great importance in bringing the lexicology of the Uzbek language to a new qualitative level. For example, H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov's "Fundamentals of Uzbek language system lexicology" study guide contains consistent scientific information about lexeme, non-meme, sememe, lexical meaning, subject groups of lexemes, meaningful groups of lexemes riffs are given. The book tries to reveal the similarity (paradigmatic), hierarchical (hierarchical) and sequential (syntagmatic) relationships between language units.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov's "Fundamentals of Uzbek language system lexicology" study guide: In system lexicology, each field (profession, ceremony, custom, names of people, scientific terms) is separate - are studied as separately named lexical systems. Each field has its own lexemes, synonymous and antonymic lines, LMG (meaningful groups of lexemes), LMT (thematic groups and areas of lexemes). Each of them is considered as separate, relatively independent systems. This is a reasonable and self-evident opinion.

Prof. According to E. Begmatov, systematicity in the lexicon is not as obvious as in other levels of the language. Lexical units are much more numerous than phonemes and morphemes and have periodic instability. Therefore, it is not possible to identify and research the lexicon in its entirety. Nevertheless, there are certain methods and methods of scientific classification of the lexical system.

Therefore, the study of the thematic areas of lexemes, meaningful groups and groups of lexemes, and the spiritual relations between them constitutes one of the promising directions of the lexicology of the Uzbek language.

The second direction is characterized by detailed research of lexical units within a certain topic, identification of their linguistic signs, and creation of dictionaries and glossaries for various purposes.

Phrasemes and homonyms by Sh. Rakhmatullayev, synonyms by A. Hojiyev, antonyms by the group of authors, paremiological units by H. Berdiyev, R. Rasulov and other dictionaries can be given as examples. In these dictionaries, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features are revealed based on the internal and external relations of lexemes. For example, Sh. Rakhmatullayev made appropriate conclusions about the semantic nature of phrases, internal syntactic construction, paradigmatic forms, syntactic context and variation. We are not wrong to say that these, in turn, together with other scientific views served as an impetus for the development of the third direction of systemic-structural linguistics.

In the third direction, i.e., carrying out separate interdisciplinary scientific-research works based on the theory of the semantic field, mainly began in the 70s and 80s of the last century. In this regard, the lexicology of the Uzbek language has moved from the descriptive stage to a new theoretical stage. This stage is characterized by studying the lexicon as a whole system consisting of certain semantic groups, relations of certain meaning elements.

In poetry, the name of a flower or a plant figuratively represents a person's quality is one of the often observed traditional poetic phenomena. For example, when using the names of flower species to create or describe an artistic image, transferring its meaning to a person is necessarily based on certain similarities between a flower and a person. Such comparisons are mostly used to describe the external beauty of a lover. The introduction of flowers into poetry as a symbolic image is connected with the beliefs, first ideas and totemistic views of ancient people. Even the images related to the

emergence of man are related to flowers. According to ancient Indian epics, Lakshmi, the most beautiful goddess in the world, was born from a rose bud, the queen of flowers. Accordingly, flowers are directly compared to girls and lovers. The bud is considered a symbol of divine miracles. Through it, the image of a child is given. Such views first appeared in folklore, and later moved to masterpieces of written literature. In works of art, children and lovers (beloved) are often compared to flowers.

The historical roots of the tradition of depicting women and their body parts as flowers in poetry go back to totemistic views in folklore. In this sense, making the face like a flower is equivalent to sanctifying it. Later, Islamic poets compared the face to the Qur'an. Such artistic-aesthetic experience is also present in Uzbek classical poetry.

The modern Uzbek poet Ulugbek Hamdam updated this poetic tradition to some extent and made the face look like a prayer. Nevertheless, in our classic and modern poetry, girls' faces and cheeks are usually compared to the color of roses and tulips. This, of course, is related to the culture, geographical location, and impressions of beauty of the Uzbek nation. In fact, the redness of the facial skin indicates the health of the body.

Analysis shows that not all parts of the human body are represented by flowers. People's face, eyes, hair, lips are often depicted through flowers. For example, the face is compared to a rose or a red flower, a red flower leaf, a lip to an unopened rose, an eye to a narcissus, a hair to a rose, and a tall flower bud. In general, the face, eyes, hair, mouth, lips are the most important parts of the human body.

Therefore, they are given special importance and poetically depicted. Such specific traditions of written literature are closely related to both classical and modern literature. It should be said that Muhammad Reza Ogahi, a major representative of 19<sup>th</sup> century Uzbek literature and the literary environment of Khorezm, also referred to the images of flowers, which are widespread in folklore and written literature, with a certain ideological and aesthetic purpose. In the poetry of the great poet Ogahi, who raised Uzbek classical literature to a new stage of development, the images of flowers are extremely colorful, and

some of their signs and characteristics have become symbols in poetry. Studying them not only helps to deeply understand the facets of the poet's worldview, artistic skill, unique talent, but also serves to understand the development of the artistic thinking of our people, the development of folklore and written literature on the basis of mutual cooperation and connection.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Over the years, dozens of candidate dissertations and monographs have been created that approach language units from the aspect of system-structural linguistics, using the valuable materials collected on the professional lexicon, zoonyms, and phytonyms of the Uzbek language. There has been a change in the definitions given to the words denoting action, state, and sign. In the candidate dissertations of I. Kochkortoyev, R. Rasulov, S. Muhamedova, S. Ghiyosov, Z. Husainova, M. Rasulova, R. Safarova, G. Ne'matova, B. Qilichev, N. Nishonova, generative, distributive, Using onomasiological, component analysis, valence, and structural methods, systematic properties of Uzbek language vocabulary are revealed.

Reasons for grouping language units together based on the laws of dialectics, forming separate lexical-semantic groups, and differentiating them from other members within this group based on certain characteristics have also been extensively researched. In particular, the phenomenon of gradunomy was analyzed in the doctoral theses of O. Bozorov and candidate of Sh. Orifjonova, the phenomenon of partonymy by B. Qilichev, the phenomenon of hyponymy by R. Safarova, and the phenomenon of privation in the candidate theses of L. Nematova.

Also, among the works carried out in the third direction, A. Abdullayev, R. Kongurov, Z. Tahirov on the system-structural features of lexemes expressing evaluation and attitude, A. Salkalamanidze on the semantic-syntactic of Uzbek verbs Ph.D. dissertation researched groups, H. Muhiddinova (verbs that imitate sound), K. Rahmonberdiyev (verbs of sight), K. Khalikov (verbs of action), T. Musayev (verbs of sense), O. Candidate and

doctoral theses of Sharipova (work verbs) and S. Muhammedova stand out.

So, in Uzbek linguistics, the study of language units based on the semantic field has its own history. Research in this area is actively ongoing. Names of flowers in dialects are one of the means of individualizing the character's speech. Many of these words acquire their own stylistic significance in the work and serve to fulfill the aesthetic function of creating imagery.

#### CONCLUSION

Researchers rightly emphasize that the dialectal lexicon plays an important role in the language of dramatic works. We observe this in many works on the study of the language of Uzbek works of art. In general, the importance of dialectal lexis is great in increasing the value of word art in artistic works.

We can observe this in all scientific works where the language of an artistic work is studied. For example, the researcher B. Fayzullayev paid attention to two different ways of individualizing the speech of the characters through dialectics - giving the unique speech of representatives of the dialect in the area where the story of the work takes place, introducing representatives of other dialects to the area where the story of the work takes place and giving their speech. While examining the lexical features of the "Alpomish" epic, S. Tursunov studies the dialectal lexicon in it by dividing it into lexical, grammatical, phonetic and phraseological dialectisms.

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