

SECTION 29. Literare. Folklore. Translation Studies.

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**NATIONAL SPECIFICITY OF MOTIVATIONAL VOCABULARY
IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

National peculiarities of man's perception of the world, various ways of thinking and interpretation of the linguistic and non-linguistic reality and specific features of linguistic cognition of the world can be more clearly highlighted by comparison of lexical units of different languages as lexical units are the means by which a man tries to pass knowledge, experience and attitude. Thus, motivated lexical units are worth studying in the aspect of language user's awareness.

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Lexical units of such thematic groups as flowers, herbs and trees of English – the representative of the German group of languages, Russian - the representative of the Slavic group and Uzbek the representative of the Turkic group are comprehensively analyzed for the first time in the motivational and comparative aspect. Names of plants presenting a certain semantic field are directly related to the world of man. This vocabulary is nationally specific; it is associated with the culture of the people and reflects the features inherent in the national awareness.

The investigation of plant names in motivated comparative aspect provides "the study of division ways of plant names by national awareness of semantic continuum as a fragment of linguistic picture of the world" [3]. These ways are determined by what conceptual fields are attracted to plants designation in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, what images and concepts are set out in their internal forms, in what ways the motivation of vocabulary is represented.

The analysis carried out on the material of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, showed that motivation of plant names is carried out in certain directions, each of which links the plant names with certain semantic field. This is because the conceptual model of the world of those names is characterized to be similar, that is, plants are universal for all compared languages, although the form of their expression is different, depending on different culture, history, traditions and national mindset.

Motivational interpretation of plant names of compared languages is carried out according to the following semantic areas: 1) plants – animals, insects: English *alligator-bonnet* (*Nymphaea sagittaeifolia*), *snakeberry*

(*Solanum dulcamara*); Russian *гусятник* /goose + word building suff., - a plant used as a poultry feed/ - Goosewort (*Potentilla anserina*); *медведильник* /bear + word building suff., - a plant eaten by bears/ - Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*); Uzbek *қўзидумба* /lamb + tail the plant resembles a tail of a lamp (in ancient Uzbek language the word “dumba” meant tail but in modern Uzbek its translation is pope's eye)/ - Champignon (*Agaricus bisporus*), *хўкиз тили* /ox + tongue, - a plant that resembles the tongue of an ox/ - Bugloss (*Anchusa*); 2) plant – a character of a human or animal: English *neckweed* (*Cannabis sativa*), *kidneyroot* (*Eupatorium purpureum* L.); Russian *бородатка* /beard + word building suff., - a plant that resembles human beard/ - snakemouth (*Pogonia*), *зубянка* - /tooth + word building suff., - the name of this plant - zubyanka - associated with the shape of its roots/ - toothwort (*Dentaria*); Uzbek *сочисумбул* - /hair + Sumbul - the name of the plant derives from traditional Uzbek simile “sochisumbul” which is used to describe an attractive woman with long hair, transformed to the plant name that resembles woman’s hair/ - Lock-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.); 3) plant – a particular human activity: English *touch-me-not* (*Impatiens noli-tangere*), *self-heal* (*Prunella vulgaris*); Russian *борец* - /fighter - a plant is used against insects/ - Monkshood (*Aconitum*), *дремлик* - /to dose + word building suff., - a plant that causes drowsiness/ - Helleborine (*Epipactis*); Uzbek *савазич* - /to whip + word building suff., - the tree branches used by Uzbek women for whipping the cropped cotton/ - Toetoe grass (*Arundo*); 4) plant – a social status or a social function of a person: English *poor-man’s-soap* (*Spiraea tomentosa*), *monkshood* (*Aconitum* L.), *bishop’s-wort* (*Betonica*); Russian *мать-и-мачеха* - /mother and stepmother – leaves of the plant are soft and furry (like mother) on one side and plane (like stepmother) on the other side/ - Coltsfoot (*Tussilago*); Uzbek *қариқиз* - /spinsters -the thorny fruits of this plant are associated with the spinsters irritable behavior/ - Burdock (*Arctium lappa*), *бекларўти* - /beck + herb - the plant name is somehow associated with “becks” – an aristocratic rank of the Uzbek/ - Turkish pickling herb (*Echinophora sibthorpiana* Guss.); *хўжағат* - /khuja + berry - the plant name is associated with “khuja – an uzbek aristocratic rank” and translated as “the berry of khuja’s”/ - Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.); 5) plant – a household item: English *bottlebrush* (*Equisetum arvense* L.), *pipewort* (*Eriocaulon*); Russian *колокольчик* - /a bell – the plant has bell shaped florets/ - Bluebell (*Campanula*), *манжетка* - /collar + word building suff., - a plant resembling the collars of a woman dress/ - lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*); Uzbek *тароқбош* - /comb + head - the cone of this plant resembles a comb/ - Downy brome (*Anisantha tectorum* (L.) Nevski), *сунурғи* - /broom - the dried stems of this plant are used as a broom by Uzbek women/ - Burning bush (*Kochia scoparia*); 6) plant – the natural phenomenon: English *meadow lily* (*Lilium canadense*), *sunflower* (*Helianthus*), *sundew* (*Drosera*); Russian *день-и-ночь* - /day and night – the plant has dark purple (like night) and bright yellow (like day) flowers at the same time/ - Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*),

майник - /May + word building suff., - the plant blossoms in May/ - Beadruby (Majanthemum); Uzbek *кунга боқар* - /looking at the sun/ - Sunflower (Helianthus), *қумсабзи* - /sand + carrot - a desert plant which has a rootfruit resembling a carrot/ - Ferula (Ferula Karelinii Bge.), *ерчай* - /earth + tea - dried leaves of the plant were probably drunk as tea/ - White avens (Geum kokanikum Rge).

Quantitative analysis of the content of these groups showed that, despite the some similarity of the distribution of English, Russian and Uzbek plants names on the semantic areas, each of the compared languages demonstrates its peculiar features.

As a distinctive feature of Russian language can be noted a great tendency to image a specific human activity in the plant names. In the mindset of the Russians plants are almost not associated with social status or social function of a person. This is due to the fact that the Russians accept the results of learning about the world through direct, unmediated interpretation, while English language tends to adapt the results of case-cognitive activity metaphorically and indirectly. And in Uzbek language there are definitely more names of plants related to the social status or social function of a person.

Overall the results of ethno linguistic analysis showed a high degree of anthropomorphism in the vocabulary of compared languages, where the largest number of items related to the physical characters of human, his features and activities.

As the results of linguistic-cultural analysis of motivational signs (MS) applying to the plant names of the three compared languages, various groups of lexical items that represent the cultural and national characteristics of each ethnic group were defined: 1. The MS fixing the realities that does not exist in the cultural space of other language community: a) the plant names associated with proper names: English *angelica* - (Angelica), *marigold* - (Calendula L.); Russian *иван-да-марья* - /Ivan and Mar'ya – the dark spots in the middle of the flowers are associated with dark eyes of Ivan and Mar'ya – the most popular names among the Russians/ - Cow-wheat (Melampyrum nemorosum), *василёк* - /Vasi + suff., - the name derives from Russian male name – Vasilii transformed into vasilyok (according to the legend the evil witch turned the blue-eyed young man into small blue florets so the florets were named after him)/ - Cornflower (Centaurea); Uzbek *мурзатерак* - /Mirza (Uzbek male name) + poplar/ - Bolle's poplar (Populus pyramidalis), *мажнун тол* - /Majnun + willow – the soft and long bushes of this tree hang over the branches as if the tree is weeping. That is why it resembled to Majnun, a tragic character of popular Uzbek epos, who dies for the sake of his love; b) the plants name associated with specific objects or attributes of national lifestyle: English *pennycress* (Thlaspi); Russian *дудник* - /pipe + word building suff., – the stems of this plant are used for making pipes/ - Angelica (Angelica genuflexa), *зонтики* - /umbrellas – this name refers to all herbs that have an umbrella shaped flowers; Uzbek

тузмачагул - /button + flower - the fruits of the plant resemble buttons/ - hollyhock (*Malva silvestris*);

c) The plant names associated with the elements of the spiritual and religious culture: English *archangel* (*Galeobdolon*), *devil's-milk* (*Euphorbia*); Russian *божья милость* - /the God's mercy – another name for St. John's wort, the herb is called commendably “the God's mercy” because of its remedying features, *адамова свеча* - /Adam's candle - the plant stems resemble a candle and are used for producing fireworks/ - Creeping cedar (*Lycopodium*) Uzbek. *шайтонкелмас* - /devil doesn't come - a thorny plant used for protection against evil spirits/ - Eryngium (*Eryngium macrocalyx* Schrenk), *хасса мусо* - /Moses staff - the form of branches resembles Moses stick/ - *Abelia* (*Abelia corumbosa*). 2. The MS of plant names reflecting not only national and cultural characteristics, but also the natural and geographical conditions of a nation: English *lily-of-the-valley* (*Convallaria majalis*), *snowdrop* (*Galanthus nivalis*); Russian *морюшка* - /frost + word building suff., - the plant can grow in extremely cold conditions/ - cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), *калужница* - /bog + word building suff., - the plant growing in bogs/ - marsh marigold (*Caltha*); Uzbek *қумажриқ* - /sand + weed - a desert undesirable plant (The landscape of Uzbekistan is characterized by lots of deserts, thus many plant names are associated with sand or desert)/ - *Agriophyllum* (*Agriophyllum arenarium*) 3. The MS fixing the images of each biological objects that are most typical for the landscape of appropriate territory: English *adder's-tongue* (*Erythronium*), *toad-flax* (*Linaria*); Russian *льнянка* - /flax + word building suff., - the leaves of this herb reminds the leaves of common flax/ - toadflax (*Linaria*), *овсяница* - /oat + word building suff., - the plant resembles common oat/ - fescue grass (*Festuca*); 2) Uzbek *туя пайноқ* - /camel + socks (hoot) – the shape of florets resembles the camel's hoots/ - *Convolvulus* (*Convolvulus fruticosus*), *қалдирғоч ўт* - /swallow + weed - the small fruits of this plant are eaten by swallows/ - Common mallow (*Malva neglecta* wallr).

The peculiarity of Russian and Uzbek languages is that in the mindset of its speakers the plant names most often associated with biofacts, signs of human or animal. Unlike English, in Russian plant names that have been marked as national-cultural component are represented to a greater extent by national proper names. In contrast, in English and Uzbek languages large number of lexical units are characterized by images and concepts associated with the elements of the spiritual and religious culture of the people.

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Pictures Of Plants And The Associated Artifact



Russian *Адамова свеча* - /Adam's candle - the plant stems resemble a candle/ - Creeping cedar (Lycopodium)



Uzbek *Хаска мусо* – /Moses stick - the form of branches resembles Moses stick/ - Abelia (Abelia corumbosa).



English *Pennycress* (Thlaspi)





Russian Манжетка –
/collar + word building
suff,. - a plant
resembling the collars
of a woman dress/ -
lady's mantle
(*Alchemilla mollis*)

