ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH

ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI

RAXIMOVA NIGORA POLVONNAZIROVNA

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI DORIVOR O‘SIMLIK NOMLARINING KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

UDK: 811.512.133'37:61+811.111'37:61

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on Philological Sciences

Raximova Nigora Polvonnazirovna
O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining kognitiv-semantik xususiyatlari..... 3

Rakhimova Nigora Polvonnazirovna
Cognitive and semantic features of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages 25

Raximova Nigora Polvonnazirovna
Когнитивно-семантические особенности названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках 48

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
Список опубликованных работ
List of published works 58

ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH

ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI

RAXIMOVA NIGORA POLVONNAZIROVNA

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI DORIVOR O‘SIMLIK NOMLARINING KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.2.PhD/Fil14685 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume)) Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti veb-sahifasida (www.tsuull.uz) hamda “Ziyonet” axborot-ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	**Xolmanova Zulxumor Turdiyevna** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Muhamedova Saodat Xudoyberdiyevna** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
	Muratxodjayeva Feruza Xotamovna filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**O‘zbekiston milliy pedagogika universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 raqamli ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil “15” 09 soat 16⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44; www.tsuull.uz; e-mail: monitoring@tsuull.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (962 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103.Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44; www.tsuull.uz.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil “22” 08 kuni tarqatildi.

(2025-yil “22” 08 dagi [illegible] raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

N.Z.Normurodova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengash raisi, filol.f.d., professor

Q.U.Pardayev
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filol.f.d., professor

S.E.Normamatov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi bir martalik ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d., professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida antroposentrik yondashuv inson tili va tafakkurining yaxlitligini asoslash, ularni murakkab psixik-kognitiv jarayonlarning ifoda shakllari sifatida baholash imkonini bermoqda. Lisoniy birliklar konseptni ifodalash vositasi sifatida tadqiq etilmoqda. Tilning ma'lumotlarni to‘plash funksiyasi, lug‘aviy birliklarning tushunchani nomlash, denotat belgilarini ifodalashdagi konseptual xususiyatlari lingvokognitiv aspektdagi yondashuvni taqozo qiladi. Lug‘aviy birliklar olam manzarasini aks ettirish bilan bir qatorda til sohibining tafakkur darajasi, idrok etish qobiliyati va munosabati ifodasi bilan markerlangan fon bilimlarni o‘zida mujassamlantiradi. Lug‘aviy birliklarda aks etgan, til egasining idroki va bahosi bilan izohlanuvchi ijtimoiy-madaniy taraqqiyotning kognitiv belgilarini tadqiq qilish milliy, etnik tafakkur hamda til taraqqiyotini o‘rganishda ahamiyatlidir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida lug‘aviy birlik, so‘z va termin munosabati, terminlarning yuzaga kelish omillari, semantik xususiyatlariga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Turli sohalar terminologiyasidagi jamiyat taraqqiyoti qonuniyatlarining in'ikosi tilshunoslarga maxsus sohada qo‘llanadigan terminlarni til va tafakkur munosabatiga asosan tadqiq etish vazifalarini yuklamoqda. Terminologiya tizimida nazariy va amaliy masalalarni inson omili bilan uyg‘unlikda tadqiq etish zamon talabiga aylanmoqda. Umumiste'mol so‘zlarining muayyan soha doirasi uchun xoslanib, terminga aylanishi, ma'no jihatdan torayishi, metafora, metonimiya asosida yangi tushunchalarni ifodalashi lug‘aviy birliklarning konseptni aks ettirish imkoniyatini tahlil qilish orqali ko‘rsatib beriladi. Turli tizimdagi tillarda soha terminlarining shakllanishi, davrlar osha uzviy ravishda rivojlanishi, o‘zgarishlarga uchrashini kognitiv aspektda tadqiq etish tilni tafakkur, idrok mahsuli sifatida talqin qilishda dolzarblik kasb etadi.

O‘zbekistonda mustaqillikdan so‘ng soha terminologiyasi, xususan, biologiya terminlarini lingvistik aspektda tadqiq etish va ularni tizimlashtirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlarga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. "Mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy hayotining barcha sohalarida, jumladan, davlat boshqaruvi, zamonaviy va innovatsion texnologiyalar, sanoat, bank-moliya tizimi, huquqshunoslik, diplomatiya, harbiy ish, tibbiyot va boshqa sohalarda davlat tilining imkoniyatlaridan to‘liq hamda to‘g‘ri foydalanishga erishish" talabi qo‘yilmoqda[1]. Terminlarni tizimlashtirish, tartibga solish, o‘zlashtirish masalalari soha rivojida va ta'limida asosiy omil sifatida qaraladi. Biologiya terminlarini integratsiya asosida o‘rganish, xususan, o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarini kognitiv yondashuv asosida tahlil qilish umumiy hamda xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashda ahamiyatlidir. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishidagi kognitiv omillarni aniqlash, leksik-semantik, grammatik, etimologik xususiyatlarga kognitiv belgilarni aks ettirish nuqtayi nazaridan yondashish soha terminlarini o‘zlashtirishda va terminologik tizimni takomillashtirishda ahamiyatga ega.

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida"gi PF-5850-son farmoni.. https://lex.uz/

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 10-apreldagi PF-5707-son “2019-2021-yillarda respublikaning farmatsevtika tarmog‘ini yanada jadal rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 12-dekabrdagi 994-son “Dorivor o‘simliklarni yig‘ish va ulardan foydalanishni tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Tibbiyot, biologiya terminlariga oid eng qadimgi manba Abu Ali Ibn Sinoning “Tib qonunlari” asari hisoblanadi[2]. Abu Bakr Ar-Roziy[3], Mahmud Koshg‘ariy[4] kabi qomusiy olimlar tibbiy terminlarning ilk tadqiqotchilaridir. Abu Rayhon Beruniyning “Saydana” asari dunyo farmakogniziyasining shakllanishiga asos bo‘lgan manba ekanligi bilan ham qimmatlidir [5] . Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tibbiy terminologiya va biologiya, farmatsevtikaga doir izlanishlarda tahlil etilgan. Tibbiyot terminologiyasining nazariy asoslarini belgilashda M.Chernyavskiy, Y.Neyfax, S.Velichkova, M.Oznigin, Y.Plotskaya[6] izlanishlarini qayd etish lozim. Dorivor o‘simliklar nomi N.Sh. Yagumova O. Vasilenko O.G. Rubsova, M. Velkovich, T.V.Kurkina tadqiqotlarida tahlil qilingan[7]. Ingliz tilidagi fitonimlar, xususan dorivor o‘simlik

[2]Абу Али Ибн Сино. Тиб қонунлари. V китоб. – Т., 1992.- Б152.

[3]Абу Бакр Ар-Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси, 1994.

[4]Маҳмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том. – Т., 1960. – 250 б.; II том. – Т. 1961. – 214 б.; III том. – Т., 1963. – 264 б.

[5] Саидова Ф. “Китаб ас-Сайдана фи-т-тиб” (“Книга фармакогнизия в медицине”) Абурайхана Беруни источник развития таджикской медицинской терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2013. – 200 б.

[6] Чернявский М.Н. О состоянии древнегреческой фармацевтической терминологии по трудам Гиппократа. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996; Нейфах Е.Б. О немецкой фармацевтической терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1996; Величкова С.М. Структурно-семантические особенности медицинской терминологии в сфере стоматологии (на материале русского и немецкого языков). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006. – 165 с.

[7] Куркина Т.В. Когнитивные основы наименований компонентов действующих веществ лекарственных растений. Автореф. дисс. . канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003; Ягумова Н.Ш. Фитонимическое пространство в языковой картине мира: словообразовательный и мотивационный аспекты (на материале английского и адигейского языков). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 26 с.; Василенко О.И. Отфитонимическая семантическая деривация в современном литературных русском и английском языках.

nomlari qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma aspektda o‘rganilgan[8]. Turkologiyada dorivor o‘simlik nomlari V.V.Nikitin, B.B.Kerbabayev, N.B.Burganova, Y.Dmitriyeva, G.I.Uyukbayeva, B.K.Kaliyev, E.S.Kuliyev, E.R.Axmetova izlanishlarida fitonimlar tarkibida tadqiq etilgan[9].

O‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlar A.Xusanov, A.Kasimov, Z.Mirahmedova, F.Abdulxairova, B.Suyunov tadqiqotlarida lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan o‘rganildi [10] . N.Pazlitdinova fitonimlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qildi[11]. O‘zbek mumtoz asarlaridagi fitonimlarning leksik-semantik, stilistik tahlili amalga oshirildi[12]. O‘zbek tilidagi shifobaxsh o‘simliklar nomi chog‘ishtirma aspektda tadqiq etilgan[13].

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari lingvokognitiv aspektda monografik tarzda tadqiq etilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Tilning ijtimoiy, tarixiy va zamonaviy taraqqiyoti” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Автореф. ...дисс. канд. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2008. – 24 с.; Рубцова О. Г. Названия лекарственных растений в разноструктурных языках (на материале русского, марийского, немецкого и латинского языков). Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2015; Велькович М. Фитонимы в русском языке: лингвокультурологический и лексикографический аспекты (на фоне сербского языка). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2022. – 27 с.

[8] Сивакова Н.А. Лексикографическое описание английских и русских фитонимов в электронном глоссарии. Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тюмень, 2004. – 24 с.; Ягумова Н.Ш. Фитонимическое пространтство в языковой картине мира: словообразовательный и мотивационный аспекты. Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 26 с.; Величко О.В. Англо-французские заимствования в русской медицинской терминологии. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Астрахань, 2010. – 24 с.; Худойқулова Д.К. Фармацевтик терминларнинг лекскикографик ва функционал-семантик тадқиқи (инглиз, рус, ўзбек тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док (PhD). … дисс. – Т., 2022. – 24 б.; Қосимова Ф.Х. Ўзбек-инглиз тиббий терминлари ва уларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док (PhD). ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022. – 24 б.; Сапаева Д. Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида тиббиёт терминологиясининг таркибий-семантик хусусиятлари (дерматовенерологияга оид лексикалар мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. – Т., 2022. – 165 б.

[9]Никитин В.В., Кербабаев Б.Б. Народные и научные туркменские названия растений. – Ашхабад, 1962; Бурганова Н.Б. О татарских народных названиях растений // Вопросы лексикологии и лексикографии. – Казань, 1976. – С. 125; Дмитриева Ю. Названия деревьев в чувашском языке // Проблемы исторической лексикологии чувашского языка. – Чебоксары, 1980; Уюкбаева Г.И. Народные наименования растений в казахском языке. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1983. – 24 с.; Калиев Б.К. Названия растений в казахском языке. Автореф. дисс... д-ра филол. наук. – Алма-Ата, 1991. – 47 с.; Кулиев Э.С. Фитонимы в азербайджанском языке (опыт историко-типологического анализа). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку, 1987. – 47 с.; Ахметова Э.Р. Названия овощей и фруктов в татарском языке. – Казань, 2012.

[10]Хусанов А. Названия болезней и их симптомов в узбекском языке. Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1982. – 188 с.; Касымов А. Фармацевтическая терминология в современном узбекском языке. – Т., 1982. – 156 с.; Мираҳмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомия терминологияси ва уни тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Т.: Фан, 2010; Абдулхаирова Ф. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Т., 2021; Суюнов Б. Тиббий терминлар семантикаси ва тезауруси. Филол.ф. д(DSc) ... дисс. – Т., 2023. – 207 б.

[11] Пазлитдинова Н.З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 24 б.

[12] Усманова М.С. Алишер Навоий асарларидаги фитонимларнинг лексик-семантик ва стилистик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док (PhD). ... дисс. – Жиззах, 2022. – 170 б.

[13] Бобокалонов О.О. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари шифобахш ўсимликлар терминосистемасининг лингвомаданий ва лингвокогнитив хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2022.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining kognitiv omillari, tamoyillarini aniqlash, o‘simliklarning belgilari, davolash xususiyati haqidagi konseptosferaning terminlarda aks etish darajasini asoslash, turli tizimdagi tillar o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash hamda farqli kognitiv belgilarni ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining mental strukturasini aniqlash, tarixiy-etimologik, terminologik tizim sifatidagi xususiyatlarini yoritish;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishidagi rang, tashqi belgi, davolash xususiyati va boshqa freymlar asosidagi kognitiv omillar va tamoyillarni aniqlash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining umumiy va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ajratish va tavsiflash;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarini kognitiv maydon va kognitiv belgi asosida tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy terminlar lug‘atlari hamda manbalaridagi[14] dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining til egasi tafakkuri, idroki, mental strukturasini ifodalash xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tavsiflash, qiyosiy-tarixiy, statistik, modellashtirish, komponent tahlil metodi va semantik-kognitiv tahlildan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining mental strukturasi aniqlangan, tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari, terminologik tizim sifatidagi taraqqiyotida aks etgan mental omillar ochib berilgan;

dorivor o‘simliklarning qadimdan inson hayotida muhim o‘rin tutgani, ularni o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida nomlashda rangi (*sariq andiz, za’faron, rosa)*, tashqi belgilari (*botako‘z, cassia acutifolia* “ninabarg”), davo bo‘lish xususiyati (*ko‘kyo‘tal, rhodiola*), makon, iqlim muhiti (dalachoy, *arnica montana “*tog‘ arnikasi”, *gnaphalium uliginosum* “botqoq o‘ti”, *Helichrysum arenarium* “qumli o‘lmas”), dorivorlik (*rhodiola*) freymlari asosidagi kognitiv omillari, nomlashdagi mental jarayonlar va ularning ko‘rinishlari aniqlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simliklarni nomlashda kishilik jamiyati, insonning tabiiy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqadigan umumiy kognitiv yondashuvlarning mavjudligi, o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlarining yashash tarzi, tibbiy

[14] Абу Райҳон Беруний. Сайдана. Танланган асарлар. IV. – Т., 1974. – 1122 b.; Абу Али Ибн Сино. Ал-қонун фит-тиб. – Т., 1993; Набиев М., Жўраев Э., Х. Хайруллаев. Табиий даволар. – Т., 1994; Қосимов А. Тиббий терминлар изоҳли луғати. II жилд. – Т.: Тиббиёт, 2003; Berdiyev E.T., Hakimova M.X., Maxmudova G.B. O‘rmon dorivor o‘simliklari. – T., 2016. – 276 b.; Berdiyev E.T., Ahmedov E.T. Tabiiy dorivor o‘simliklar. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T., 2017. – 178 b.; Халматов Х.Х., Усмонхўжаев Ф.Х., Махсумов М.И., Ахмедов У.А. Атлас лекарственных растений Узбекистана // Andrew Chevallier. Encyclopedia of Herbal medicine, 2016. – 338 p. // https://www.macmillanthesaurus.com. Enlish-uzbek-russian. Dictionary of pharmaceutical terms. – T., 2020. – 194 p.

qarashlari taraqqiyoti, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari bilan aloqador bahosiga oid o‘ziga xos belgilar asoslangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining til sohibi kognitiv maydonidagi o‘rni, yadro, markaz qismlari, yaqin va uzoq sarhadlari aniqlanib, kognitiv maydon tushunchalarining o‘zaro mazmuniy munosabatlari, dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining biologik xususiyatlar bilan bir qatorda xalqning tarixiy, mental, madaniy qarashlarini ham aks ettirishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tadqiqining asosiy yonalishlari aniqlangan;

dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining biologiya, tibbiyot, farmatsevtika sohalari integratsiyasi asosida o‘rganilishi, tavsifi keltirilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillari dorivor o‘simliklar terminologiyasining etimologik xususiyatlari yoritilgan, lug‘aviy qatlamlari ko‘rsatib berilgan;

dissertatsiyada ishlab chiqilgan tahlil usullaridan sohaga doir terminlar tahlilini amalga oshirish mumkin;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tahliliga oid xulosalar farmatsevtika institutlarida ta’lim jarayonida, amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo‘yilgani, ilmiy manbalardagi nazariy ma’lumotlarga tayanilgani, tilshunoslikdagi eng so‘nggi ilmiy yutuqlardan foydalanilgani, nazariy qarashlar va xulosalarning ilmiy-metodologik jihatdan asoslangani, amaliyotga joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangani, xorij tajribasida sinalgan tadqiq usullarining tatbiq etilgani bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tili va ingliz tili tibbiy terminlarining lingvistik ta’minotini ishlab chiqishda, lingvokognitiv yo‘nalishda tadqiqotlar olib borishda ilmiy-nazariy manba bo‘lishi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati oliy o‘quv yurtlarining bakalavr va magistr talabalari uchun “Tilshunoslik nazariyasi”, “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili”, “Leksikologiya”, “Lingvokulturologiya” “O‘zbek terminologiyasi”, shuningdek, tibbiyot fanlaridan yangi darsliklar, qo‘llanmalar va ma’ruza matnlari tuzish, lug‘atlar yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek va ingliz tili dorivor o‘simliklarining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

dorivor o‘simliklarning qadimdan inson hayotida muhim o‘rin tutgani, ularni o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida nomlashda rangiga (*sariq andiz, za’faron, rosa)*, tashqi belgilariga (*botako‘z, cassia acutifolia* “ninabarg”), davo bo‘lish xususiyatiga (*ko‘kyo‘tal, rhodiola*), makon, iqlim muhitiga (dalachoy, *arnica montana “*tog‘ arnikasi”, *gnaphalium uliginosum* “botqoq o‘ti”, *Helichrysum arenarium* “qumli o‘lmas”) asoslanilgani haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019-2022-yillarda bajarilgan PZ-2020042022 raqamli *“Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron*

platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 3-oktyabrdagi 01/6-2692-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘simlikni nomlashdagi kognituv yondashuv asoslari turkiy tillar, xususan, o‘zbek tili sohiblari ongida aks etgan dorivor o‘simliklar lisoniy manzarasi haqidagi ma’lumotlar, nomlarning shakllanishidagi kognitiv omillarga oid materiallar bilan boyitilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simliklarni nomlashda kishilik jamiyati, insonning tabiiy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqadigan umumiy kognitiv yondashuvlarning mavjudligi, o‘zbek va ingliz xalqlarining yashash tarzi, tibbiy qarashlari taraqqiyoti, dorivor o‘simliklar lisoniy manzarasida aks etgan mental yondashuv, milliy-madaniy belgilar bilan aloqador bahosi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2023-yillarda bajarilgan IL-52 tur-21091433 raqamli *“O‘zbek milliy madaniyatiga xos atamalarga oid maqolalar bazasini yaratish”* (Vikipediya elektron ensiklopediyasi mezonlari asosida) mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 3-oktabrdagi 041/6-269-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada “Tib qonunlari”, “Saydana”, “Urjuza”da aks etgan o‘zbek xalqi, turkiy xalqlarning dorivor o‘simliklarni nomlashdagi mental xususiyatlari, idroki, milliy-madaniy belgilariga oid xulosalar, ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishiga oid chog‘ishtirma tahlillar loyihada rejalashtirilgan ma’lumotlar bazasini boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining til sohibi kognitiv maydonidagi o‘rni, yadro, markaz qismlari, yaqin va uzoq sarhadlari aniqlangan; kognitiv maydon tushunchalarining o‘zaro mazmuniy munosabatlari, dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining biologik xususiyatlar bilan bir qatorda xalqning tarixiy, mental, madaniy qarashlarini aks ettirishiga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022-2023-yillarda bajarilgan IL-52 tur-21091433 raqamli *“O‘zbek milliy madaniyatiga xos atamalarga oid maqolalar bazasini yaratish”* (Vikipediya elektron ensiklopediyasi mezonlari asosida) mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 3-oktabrdagi 041/6-269-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda aniqlangan “Tib qonunlari”, “Devonu lug‘otit turk”da aks etgan o‘zbek xalqi, turkiy xalqlarning dorivor o‘simliklarni nomlashdagi mental xususiyatlari, idroki, milliy-madaniy belgilariga oid xulosalar, ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishiga oid chog‘ishtirma tahlillar amaliy loyihada rejalashtirilgan ma’lumotlar bazasini boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining mental strukturasi aniqlangan, tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari, terminologik tizim sifatidagi taraqqiyotida aks etgan mental omillar, dorivor o‘simliklarni nomlashda xalq ijtimoiy turmush tarzi va milliy madaniy qarashlarining ahamiyati ko‘rsatilgan tahlillardan, o‘simlik nomlarida aks etgan kasallik semalari, tibbiy jarayonlarga aloqador tushunchalar, o‘simlik nomlarining etimologiyasi, o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlam nunosabati, “Tib qonunlari”, “Saydana” asarlaridagi arxaik shakllarning

freym tahlillariga oid ilmiy xulosalardan “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanali “Hamma uchun” ko‘rsatuvi ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan (O‘zMTRK “O‘zbekiston teleradiokanali” davlat muassasasining 2024-yil 7-oktabrdagi 06-28-942-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simliklar nomida aks etgan milliy-madaniy belgilar, dori nomlarining lingvostatistik tahlili, tarixiy-etimologik, semantik xususiyatlari, dorivor o‘simliklar nomlarining shakllanishidagi lingvokognitiv omillar ko‘rsatuvlar mazmunini ma’naviy-ma’rifiy jihatdan boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika anjumanida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 13 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6ta maqola, 3tasi respublika hamda 3tasi xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, shartli qisqartmalar, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilova qismlaridan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 135 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari belgilangan, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning dastlabki bobi **“Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tadqiqining nazariy asoslari”**ga bag‘ishlangan.

§ 1.1. *Jahon tilshunosligida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tadqiqi.* Terminologiya – tilshunoslikda muayyan fan sohasiga tegishli bo‘lgan maxsus tushuncha va nomlarni ifodalashda ishlatiladigan so‘z hamda so‘z birikmalari majmuasi. Terminologiya har qanday milliy tilning mustaqil sektori bo‘lib, kasbiy faoliyat bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Tibbiy terminologiya tarixi qadim davrlarga borib taqaladi. Yevropa tibbiyoti va tibbiyot terminologiyasi tarixi “Gippokrat yig‘ma jildi”dan boshlanadi [15] . Dioskorid (Rim imperatorlari Klavdiy, Neronlar hukmronlik yillarida yashagan) tomonidan yozilgan “Davolash vositalari” nomli asar ham mashhur bo‘lgan. Bu asarda 570ta shifobaxsh o‘simlikdan olinadigan dorilar haqidagi ma’lumotlar bayon qilingan[16]. Dorivor o‘simliklar nomining tibbiy terminlar tarkibida qadimgi hind tabobati davridan o‘rganilganini kuzatish mumkin. Qadimgi hind tabibi Sushruta (IV asr) “Ayurveda” /“Yajur-Veda”

[15] Медицинская энциклопедия http://dic.academic.ru/contens.nsf.

[16] Gisarov F. M. Uyg‘ur tilidagi o‘simlik nomlarida arabizmlar. //Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences Volume 1 | issue 6 Issn 2181– 1784. Scientific Journal Impact Factor, 2021.

(Hayot haqidagi fan) asarida 700 dan ortiq shifobaxsh o‘simliklar nomini keltirgan, ularning ko‘pi hozirgi kunda ham hind tabobatida ishlatilmoqda[17].

Tibbiy terminlar, dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining ilk tadqiqotchilaridan bo‘lgan Abu Ibn Sino tomonidan taklif etilgan ko‘pgina dori nomlari farmakologiyaga kiritilgan bo‘lib, hozirgacha qo‘llanib kelmoqda. Olimning 20 yil davomida o‘tkazgan tibbiyot amaliyotida to‘plagan tajribalari asosida yaratgan 5 jildlik “Al-qonun” (“Tib qonunlari”)[18] kitobi asrlar davomida nafaqat arablar, balki Yevropa shifokorlariga ham dasturulamal bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Kitobda 500 dan ortiq dorivor o‘simliklar nomi qayd etilgan hamda ulardan tayyorlangan 40 dan ziyod dorivor vositalar nomi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Ibn Sino O‘rta Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq hamda O‘rta Sharq mamlakatlarida ishlab chiqariladigan dori-darmonlardan tashqari Hindiston, Xitoy, Yunoniston, Afrika, O‘rta dengiz atrofi va boshqa joylardan keltiriladigan ko‘plab dori va moddalarni ham qayd etgan[19]. Bu jarayon dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining leksik qatlam jihatidan har xilligini ta’minlagan. Abu Bakr Ar-Roziyning hukmdorlar uchun mo‘ljallangan “At-Tibb al-Mulukiy” (Podshohar tabobati) nomli asari mavjud bo‘lib, kasallarni dori ishlatmasdan, asosan, parhezli ovqatlar yordamida davolash usullari bayonida muallif dorivor o‘simlik nomlarini ham keltirib o‘tgan[20].

Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari fitonimlarga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarda o‘rganilgan. N.Sh.Yagumova tadqiqotida ingliz va adigey botanika terminlari lug‘atidan to‘plangan 2120 (ingliz tiliga oid 1746 va adigey tiliga oid 374) fitonim tahlilga tortilgan. Tadqiqotda fitotoponimlarning kognitiv xususiyatlari ham yoritilgan[21]. Fitonimlarga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarda o‘simlik nomlarining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlariga e’tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, Y.K. Aleshina fitonimlarni quyidagicha tavsiflagan: “Fitonomiyaning lingvistik tuzilishi, o‘simliklarni tasniflash usuli ayni bir madaniyat belgilari haqida deyarli mukammal tasavvur bera oladi”[22]. O. Vasilenko fitonimlar misolida semantik derivatsiya jarayonining kognitiv asoslariga to‘xtalgan. Semantik derivatsiyani konseptuallashtirishning bir ko‘rinishi, kognitiv jarayon sifatida baholagan. Kognitiv jarayonlar va semantik o‘zgarishlar o‘rtasidagi aloqadorlikni nafaqat so‘z ma’nolarini kategoriyalashtirish tizimi, balki nomlashdagi motivatsion-kognitiv belgilar bilan asoslagan[23]. O.G. Rubsova rus, mari, nemis va lotin tillaridagi fitonimlarni tadqiq qilgan. Dorivor o‘simliklar nomiga nisbatan *farmakofitonimik leksika* terminini qo‘llagan. Turli tizimga mansub tillardagi farmakofitonimik leksikaning nomlash tamoyillarini aniqlagan[24]. M.Velkovich rus tilidagi

[17] Холматов Х., Аҳмедов А. Фармакогнизия. 1-qism. –Т., 2008. – Б.13.
[18] Абу Али Ибн Сино. Ал-қонун фит-тиб. 1-жилд. – Т., 1993.-Б152.
[19] Абу Али Ибн Сино. Ko‘rsatilgan asar. – Т., 1993. – Б. 194.
[20] Абу Бакр Ар- Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси, 1994. – Б. 9.
[21] Ягумова Н.Ш. Фитонимическое пространство в языковой картине мира: словообразовательный и мотивационный аспекты (на материале английского и адигейского языков). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. –Майкоп, 2008. – 26 с.
[22] Алешина Е. К. Исследование наименований растений и национальная языковая картина мира: к постановке проблемы // Вестник НГУ, 2009. – Том 8.
[23] Василенко О.И. Отфитонимическая семантическая деривация в современном литературных русском и английском языках. Автореф. ...дисс. канд. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2008. – 24 с.
[24] Рубцова О.Г. Названия лекарственных растений в разноструктурных языках (на материале русского, марийского, немецкого и латинского языков). Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2015. – 218 с.

fitonimlarni serb tili misolida lingvokulturologik va leksikografik aspektda tadqiq qilgan. Ishda lingvokulturologiyaga kognitiv lingvistikaning til va madaniyat aloqadorligini, bir-biriga ta’sirini o‘rganadigan bir tarmog‘i sifatida yondashilgan[25].

Xorijiy tilshunoslar tomonidan nazariy va amaliy yo‘nalishlarda tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, dorivor o‘simliklar, asosan, farmatsevtika terminologiyasi, fitonimlar doirasida tahlil etilgan.

§ 1.2. *O‘zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining o‘rganilishi.* O‘zbek terminologiyasi taraqqiyotining ilmiy-nazariy masalalari va lug‘aviy birliklar tahlilida tizimli yondashuv tamoyillari S.Ibrohimov, X.Djamalxanov, S.Usmonov, S.Ashirboyev, H.Dadaboyev, H.Yodgorov, A.Madvaliyev, R.Doniyorov, R.Rasulov, A.Nurmonov, H.Ne’matov, R.Safarova, Sh.Iskandarova, A.Sobirov, I.Ermatov tadqiqotlarida yoritilgan [26] . Tibbiy terminologiya masalalari nazariy jihatdan ham bir nechta ilmiy ishlarda maxsus tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o‘rganilgan. F.Qosimova dissertatsiyasida 5000 ga yaqin tibbiy terminlar o‘rtasidagi sinonimik, antonimik, giper-giponimik, partonimik, graduonimik munosabatlar qiyosiy-tipologik asosda yoritilgan [27] . Tibbiy terminlarni metaforik modellashtirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berishda F.Abdulxairovaning tadqiqoti e’tiborga molik. Unda tibbiy termin-metaforalar o‘zbek tilida paydo bo‘lish davridan to hozirgi kunga qadar tadrijiy rivojlanish qonuniyatlari, boshqa tillar bilan munosabati va ekstralingvistik omillarning bu jarayonlarga bevosita ta’siri nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganilgan [28] . N.Pazlitdinova tadqiqotida o‘simlik navlarining nomlanishiga asos bo‘lgan belgi-

[25] Велькович М. Фитонимы в русском языке: лингвокультурологический и лексикографический аспекты (на фоне сербского языка). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – СПб, 2022.

[26]Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-ҳунар лексикаси. – Т.: ЎзФА, 1956. I. – 144 б.; Джамалханов Х. Из истории формирования и развития узбекской ботанической терминологии. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1966; Усмонов С. Ўзбек терминологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1968; Аширбоев С. Ўзбек тили грамматик қурилишининг ўрганилиш тарихидан (1875-1917 йиллардаги рус туркологларининг асарлари асосида). Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 1972. – 24 б.; Дадабаев Х.А. Военная лексика в староузбекском языке. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1981. – 186 с.; он же. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI – XIV вв. – Т., 1991. – 168 с.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек терминологияси (Ўқув қўлланма). – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020; Dadaboyev H., Yodgorov H. O‘zbek harbiy terminologiyasi. – T., 2021; Мадвалиев А.П. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации. Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1986; Данияров Р. Техническая терминология узбекского языка на современном этапе. Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1987. – 23 с.; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳолат феъллари ва уларнинг облигатор валентликлари. – Т., 1989; Нурмонов А. Лисоний белги хусусиятлари ҳақида. – Андижон, 1992; Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 128 б.; Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 48 б.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони). Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 1999. – 24 б.; Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини система сифатида тадқиқ этиш. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2005. – 50 б.; Эрматов И.Р. Ўзбек тилшунослик терминларининг шаклланиши ва тараққиёти (умумий ўрта таълим мактабларининг дарсликлари асосида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2019. – 25 б.; шу муаллиф. Терминология тизимида гиперо-гипонимик ва эквонимик муносабатлар (тилшунослик терминлари мисолида). Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc)... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2022. – 49 б.

[27] Қосимова Ф. Ўзбек-инглиз тиббий терминлари ва уларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. фалс. док. (PhD) автореф. – Т., 2022. – Б.8.

[28] Абдулхаирова Ф. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Т., 2021.-Б17.

xususiyatlar izohlangan va bu yondashuvni o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishidagi kognitiv omillar tahlili sifatida baholash mumkin[29].

Ingliz terminologiyasining shakllanishi, rivojlanishi ilmiy asosda tahlil etilgan. R.Arntz va H.Picht tadqiqotlarida terminlarning tushunarli bo‘lishi, sohaning asosiy tushunchalarini aks ettirishi lozimligi ta’kidlangan[30]. Ingliz tibbiy terminlari an‘anaviy tilshunoslik, sotsiolingvistika, korpus lingvistikasi, lingvokulturologiya, kognitiv tilshunoslik, psixolingvistika va boshqa yo‘nalishlar doirasida o‘rganilgan. S.Stepanova ingliz tilidagi onkologiya terminlarining semantik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilgan[31]. Y.V.Bekisheva monografiyasida tibbiy terminlarni tasniflashda lingvokonseptual voqelikka (konseptual semantikaga) asoslanib ish ko‘rish samaradorligi birinchilardan bo‘lib ko‘rsatib berilgan[32].

Tadqiqotarda dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining integrativ xususiyati o‘zbek va ingliz tillari sohiblarining ijtimoiy-madaniy turmush tarzi, tafakkuri, fan sohalarining tarixiy taraqqiyoti, rivojlanish darajasi bilan bog‘liqligi asoslangan.

§ 1.3. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining tarixiy-etimologik va lingvostatistik tahlili*. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining etimologik xususiyatlari kognitiv-semantik tahlillar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Terminlarning semantik taraqqiyoti so‘z semantik strukturasidagi o‘zgarishlar, ma‘lum bir semalarning yuzaga kelishi, semantik torayish va kengayishni ifodalaydi. Har bir termin kelib chiqish tarixiga ega. Dorivor o‘simliklar nomi ham lug‘aviy birlik sifatida o‘zining shakllanish jarayoni va etimologik tarixiga ega.

O‘zbek tili tarixida qadimgi sanskritcha, xitoycha, so‘g‘dcha o‘zlashmalar ham ishlatilgan. Hozirgi kunda bu so‘zlar deyarli qo‘llanmaydi. O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari turkiy, forscha-tojikcha, arabcha va rus-baynalmilal so‘zlaridan iborat. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining aksariyati o‘zbek tiliga rus tili orqali kirib kelgan, ruscha talaffuz va imlo me‘yorlari asosida o‘zlashgan.

Ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari lotin tili asosida shakllangan. Fransuzcha, nemischa so‘zlar ham kuzatiladi. Inglizcha terminlar nisbatan kam uchraydi.

O‘z qatlam so‘zlari asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari axborot beribgina qolmay, dorivor o‘simlikning xususiyati, belgilari, qo‘llanishi haqida bilim hosil qiladi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilidagi *sachratqi, qichitqi, qo‘ziqorin* kabi o‘simlik nomlari til sohibi ongida o‘simlikning tashqi belgilari, o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, qaysi kasallikka davo bo‘lishi haqidagi freymlarni yuzaga keltiradi.

Tadqiqotimiz davomida “Saydana” asaridan 72ta, “Al-qonun fit-tib” asaridan 102ta, “O‘rmon dorivor o‘simliklari” kitobidan 20ta, “Tabiiy dorivor o‘simliklar”dan 19ta, “O‘zbekiston dorivor o‘simliklari atlasi”dan 25ta hamda “Encyclopedia of Herbal medicine” qomusidan 107ta – jami 345ta dorivor o‘simlik nomi tanlab olinib, tahlilga tortildi.

---

[29] Пазлитдинова Н. З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ...дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.10.

[30] Arntz R., Picht H. Einfuhrung in die Terminologiearbeit. – New York, 1989.

[31]Степанова. Е.С. Типологические особенности онкологической терминологии в современном английском языке. – СГМУ, 2015. – № 17.

[32] Bakisheva E.V. Linguoconceptual analysis of medical classifications / Abstracts the 13th European Symposium on Language of Special Purposes. – Vaasa, 2001. – 107 p.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining kognitiv omillari va tamoyillari”** deb nomlangan.

§ 2.1. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida shaxs freymi asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari*. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan ayrim tadqiqotlarda nomlanish motivatsiyasi va lingvokognitiv xususiyatlariga oid fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan[33]. M.Xoshimxudjaeva antroponim tarkibli fitonimlarni uch guruhga ajratib tahlil qilgan: diniy arboblar ismlari; mifologik qahramonlar ismi; tipik ismlar[34].

Ingliz atropomorfizmlarida *o‘simlik → shaxs* kognitiv modeli ustunlik qiladi. Bu tafakkur modeliga ko‘ra “o‘simliklar o‘zga qiyofaga kirgan insonlardir”. Ilohiy timsollar, diniy qahramonlar, mifologik obrazlar ham shaxs qiyofasida tasvirlanadi. Dunyo madaniyatida ruhning abadiyligi, boshqa tanaga ko‘chishi haqidagi qarash umuminsoniy qadriyat hisoblanadi. Ammo madaniyatlar ruhning nimaga aylanishini idrok qilishlari jihatidan farqlanadi. Insonning vafotidan keyin ruhning boshqa narsalarga, qushlarga, kapalaklarga ko‘chishi haqidagi qarashlar qadim davrlardan hozirga qadar yashab kelmoqda. Ingliz madaniyatida, boshqa xristianlarda bo‘lgani kabi insonning gulga, o‘simlikka aylanishi haqidagi qarash mavjud.

Ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlaridagi diniy antropomorfizm quyidagi kognitiv modellarga asoslanadi: *o‘simlik → ilohiy timsol, o‘simlik → ilohiy timsol somasi, o‘simlik → ilohiy timsol ashyosi, o‘simlik →ilohiy timsol makoni* kognitiv modellari.

Ingliz dorivor o‘simlik nomlaridagi antropomorfizmlarda ilohiy timsollarning belgilari, tana a’zolari, ashyolari, makoni motivatsion-nominatsion asos vazifasini bajargan.

§ 2.2. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ko‘rinish va o‘xsahtish freymi asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari*. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishida ko‘rinish freymiga oid rang, shakl, tuzilish, hajm slotlari motivatsion-nominativ asos vazifasini bajargan. Tibbiyotda kasallik, dorivor o‘simliklarning rang bilan bog‘liq nomlari ko‘p uchraydi. *Bo‘yimadaron* o‘simligi ingliz tilida “bahorgi qor parchasi guli” ma‘nosida *milfoil* nomi bilan ataladi. *Lamium* – oq yasnotka ingliz tilida *white dead nettle* (white “oq”, dead “o‘lim” nettle “qichitqi o‘t”) nomini olgan; mantiqan “oq o‘lim keltiradigan qichitqi o‘t” ma’nosini anglatadi.

Oq so‘zi turli xil tillarning fitonimlarida asosiy funksional vazifani bajaradi. Bu esa ranglarning mental xususiyati, til sohibining idroki, qabul qilish darajasi, freym tarkibi bilan belgilanadi.

Ko‘rinish belgisi o‘simlikning strukturaviy xususiyatlari va tashqi tuzilishining xarakterli belgilariga asoslanadi. Masalan, *xolli kassiya* o‘simligi bargi uchli – o‘tkir bo‘lgani sababli shunday nomlangan: *cassia acutifolia* –

[33] Погорелова Е. С. Этимология названий лекарственных растений // Молодой ученый. – 2015. – № 1 (81). – С. 531-533; Раздорская О.В. Этимологический анализ фармацевтической лексики в английском и русском языках. Ученые записки Орловского государственного университета. Серия: Гуманитарные и социальные науки, 4 (81), 2018. – С. 184-187; Пазлитдинова Н. З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ...дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.16.

[34] Хошимхуджаева М.М. Мотивологический анализ английских, русских и узбекских фитонимов с компонентом-антропонимом // Проблемы истории, филологии, культуры. 1, 2017. – С. 371.

lotincha *acute* “o‘tkir”, *folia* “barg”; ingliz tilida ham lotin tilidagi nomi ishlatiladi. *Zveraboy* (Hypericum perforatum – *St. John's wort*) o‘simligi tashqi tuzilishining o‘ziga xosligi nomida aks etgan – barglarida ko‘plab mayda dog‘lari bor. Shu tufayli teshikchalar bordek ko‘rinadi. Lotincha “perforatum” asosidan yuzaga kelgan, “teshilgan”, ya’ni “ko‘p teshiklari bor”, degan ma’noni anglatadi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida o‘xshatishlar asosida hosil qilingan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari ham mavjud: o‘zbek tilida *qo‘ziqorin, bo‘takoz, toshtikon;* ingliz tilida *foxtail millet* “tariq”, *fox tail “*tulki dumi”.

O‘xshatishlar ko‘rish sezgisi asosida idrok etiladi. O‘xhatilayotgan narsa-buyum (dorivor o‘simlik) til sohibiga boshqa figurani yoki shaklni eslatishiga ko‘ra, tafakkurida idrok etilishiga asosan yuz beradi. Bir xil denotat o‘zbek va ingliz tili sohibi ongida ikki xil proyeksiyaladi: P_1 va P_2. O‘xshatishning mental strukturasini quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin:

A → A1 (o‘zbek tilida)

A → A2 (ingliz tilida)

Masalan, *colts foot* “xo‘tik oyog‘i” o‘zbek tilida *qirqbo‘g‘im* deb yuritiladi. Ingliz xalqi o‘simlikni hayvon tana a’zosiga o‘xshashligiga ko‘ra nomlagan. O‘zbek xalqi o‘simlikning ko‘p bo‘g‘imdan iborat ko‘rinishiga asoslangan. *Qirqbo‘g‘im* ingliz tilida *horse-tail* n. (*equisetum*) deb ham yuritiladi[35].

Arslon quyruq nomlovchi ongidagi arslon, uning quyrug‘i (dumi) haqidagi bilimlarga asoslangan. *Bearwood, buckthorn* “ayiq yog‘ochi”, “katta tikon”, “frangula po‘stlog‘i” (ilmiy tilda: Frangula) atamasi ayiq (*bear*), kiyik *(buck)* kabi jonzotlarning “kattalik”, ya’ni hajm belgisiga asoslangan. *Tirnoqgul (*Calendula officinalis L) nomida shakl belgisi e’tiborga olingan.

O‘zbek tilida muayyan tajriba asosidagi o‘xshashlik ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, *qo‘ziqorin* o‘xshatishi qo‘zining qornidagi shakl, yumshoqlik belgilariga ko‘ra yuzaga kelgan.

Ingliz tilida insonning holatini “o‘simlik” tushunchasi bilan aloqadorlikda ifodalaydigan o‘xshatishlar mavjud: *like a squeezed lemon* “siqilgan limon kabi – juda charchagan odam”.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlaridagi o‘xshatishlar har ikki tilning farqli ijtimoiy- madaniy belgilarini ifodalash omili sifatida qaralishi mumkin. Shakl, ko‘rinish asosidagi o‘xshatish har ikki madaniyatda ham mavjud, ammo o‘zbek va ingliz madaniyati o‘xshatish etalonlari bilan farqlanadi.

O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarida shakl, ko‘rinish o‘xshashligidan tashqari belgi-xususiyat va tajriba asosidagi o‘xshatishlar ham o‘z ifodasini topgan.

[35]Худойкулова Д.К. Фармацевтик терминлар, луғат ва муаммолар // БухДУ илмий ахборотномаси. – Бухоро, 2011. – № 2 (42). – Б. 67-69.

§ 2.3. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida belgi-xususiyat va makon freymi asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari.* Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari bir qarashda ko‘zga tashlanmaydigan belgi-xususiyat, o‘simlik unadigan joy, makon asosida ham shakllangan.

Dorivor o‘simliklarning umumiy belgi-xususiyati nomlarda o‘z ifodasini topgan. Masalan, *Tabib* so‘zining turkiy muqobili dorivor o‘simliklarning davolash xususiyatiga asoslangan. Mahmud Koshg‘ariy davrida tabib *otačï* deb nomlangan (DLT, I, 188). *Ot* leksemasi aslida “dorivor o‘simlik” tushunchasini umumlashtirib ifodalovchi lug‘aviy birlik bo‘lib, semantik taraqqiyot natijasida metonimiya hodisasi asosida “dori” ma’nosini anglatgan. “Devon”da *ot* so‘zi ikki ma’noda qayd etilgan: “dori, davo”; *ot ičtim* – dori ichdim; 2) “og‘u, zahar”: *Beg aŋar ot berdi* – Bek unga zahar berdi (DLT,I,71). Til sohibi ongida *ot* freymidan quyidagi idrok bosqichlari asosida “dori” ma’nosidagi freym yuzaga kelgan:

1. Slot: o‘simlik (yashillik, rivojlanuvchi, tirik organizm, ozuqa).
2. Slot: shifobaxshlik (quvvat, shifo, tuzalish).
3. Slot: dori (ichimlik, surgi, bog‘lam, sepki (sepiladigan).

Ot so‘ziga -či qo‘shimchasini qo‘shish orqali “davolovchi”, “tabib” ma’nosidagi *otačï* termini hosil bo‘lgan. *Otačï* “giyohlar bilan davolovchi tabib” ma’nosini anglatadi (DLT, I, 187).

Otačï freymining idrok bosqichlari:

1. Slot: giyoh bilan davolovchi – *ot* (giyoh)lar xususiyatini yaxshi biluvchi (ajdodlaridan, kitobdan, amalda sinash orqali).
2. Slot: tayyorlovchi (malham, surtma, kukun, qoq, quritilgan).
3. Slot: qo‘llovchi (ichish, surtish, bog‘lash, sepish).

O‘simliklarni nomlashda ularning xos belgisi ham hisobga olingan. Masalan, ingliz tilida *fig* “fruit without a flower”, ya’ni “gulsiz meva” – anjir o‘simliklarda kamdan kam kuzatiladigan belgisiga ko‘ra nomlangan. *Altey* eramizdan avvalgi IX asrdan beri ishlatilib kelmoqda. Ingliz tilida *Altai Tea* (altai “eski”; tea “choy”) nomi bilan mashhur. *Altey* “shilimshiq”, “kuchli darajada shilimshiq” degan ma’noni angalatadi. Bunday nomlanishiga sabab o‘simlik ildizining infuzioni shilliq suyuqlikdan iborat ekanligidir. Ingliz tilidagi *slime root* dorivor o‘simligining nomlanishi ham shu belgiga asoslangan. *Slime root* so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilinganda “shilimshiq ildiz” degan ma’noni ifodalaydi.

O‘simliklar nomi ular o‘sadigan joy relyefi, xususiyatlariga bevosita bog‘liqdir. Masalan, o‘simlikning ekologik sharoitlardan kelib chiqqan holda nomlanishi tog‘ o‘tloqlarida o‘sadigan *Arnica montana* “tog‘ arnikasi” nomida aks etgan. O‘simlikning daryo va ko‘llarning botqoq qirg‘og‘ida o‘sishi *Gnaphalium* uliginosum “botqoq o‘ti” nomida o‘z aksini topgan. *Helichrysum arenarium* “qumli o‘lmas” nomi giyoh o‘sadigan makon haqida axborot beradi. “O‘lmas” ma’nosidagi nom o‘simlikning quruq qumli tuproqlarda ham ildiz olishi va rivojlanishiga asoslangan.

Joy nomi, makon omili asosida shakllangan nomlardan ba’zilari kalkalash usulida yuzaga kelgan: *Yevropa zaytuni* – Olea europea, *Turkiston adonisi* – Adonis turkestanica adolf, *Sanmarqand bo‘znochi – helichrisum maracandicum* M.Pop. Asosiy qismi xalqning tajribasiga asoslangan: *makkajo‘xori* – Zea mays L.,

oddiy tog‘rayhon – origanum vulgare L. *tog‘jambil* – Thumus L., *qumloq bo‘znochi* – Sandy Everlasting, ilmiy tilda: Helichrysum arenarium.

Ingliz tiliga lotin tilidan o‘zlashgan *ferula* o‘simligi o‘zbek tiliga “Eron kavragi” deb olingan.

Ayrim dorivor o‘simlik nomlari qorishiq omillarga asoslangan. *Qizilmiya, shirinmiya (Glycyrrhiza L.)* deb yuritiladigan o‘simlik nomi ham rangiga, ham mazasiga ko‘ra nomlangan.

§ 2.4. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida davolash freymi asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari.* Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarini ikki xil tasniflash mumkin: 1) ta’sir qiluvchi moddalarning tarkibiga qarab aniqlanadigan o‘simllik nomlari – *alkaloidli, glikozidli, efir moyli, vitaminli* va boshqalar; 2) farmakologik ko‘rsatkichlariga qarab aniqlanadigan o‘simllik nomlari – tinchlantiruvchi, og‘riq qoldiruvchi, uxlatuvchi, yurak-tomir tizimiga ta’sir qiluvchi, markaziy nerv sistemasini qo‘zg‘atuvchi, qon bosimini pasaytiruvchi va boshqalar[36].

XVIII asrning o‘rtalaridan beri qo‘llangan lotincha *orīganum* / Oregano o‘zbek tilida *marzanjo‘sh* deb yuritiladi. Ingliz tilida *sweet marjoram* “zaytun – yashil barglari”ga nisbatan ham qo‘llanadi, bu *oreganoning diaforetik* giyohining choy tarkibiga kirishi va choy o‘rnini bosuvchi sifatida ishlatilishi bilan bog‘liqdir. *Oreganon*ing qaynatmasi va damlamasi aromatik fitovannalar, tanadagi yaralar va toshmalar uchun davo sifatida ishlatiladi. Shu bois dorivor o‘simlik *Herbs for baths* (ingliz tilida: *herbs* “o‘t”, *baths* “vanna”) deb nomlangan.

O‘zbek xalqida o‘simliklarning ko‘z bilan ilg‘ash qiyin bo‘lgan belgilari asosida nomlash kuzatiladi: *odamgiyoh.* Bu tarzda nomlashda dorivor o‘simlikning inson hayoti uchun muhim bo‘lgan xususiyatlarini, tiriklik uchun zarurligini anglash kognitiv belgilari aks etadi. Odamgiyoh – jenshen tindirmasi organizmni umumiy quvvatlovchi ta’sirga ega. O‘zbek tilida *hayot ildizi* tasviriy ifodasi bilan ham nomlanadi. Mazkur o‘simlikning *hayot ramzi* sifatidagi tasviriy ifoda bilan nomlanishi ham shuni ko‘rsatadi.

Maydagulli tog‘rayhon – ing. *origanum tytthanthum gontsch,* mayda qirqilgan bargli ferula – ing. *ferula tenuicectha* nomlari o‘zbek xalqining sinchkovligini ko‘rsatadi. Gangituvchi bozulbang – ing. *logochilus inebrians Rgl* kabi nomlar til sohibining kuzatuvchanligini namoyon qiladi. *Dala sovun o‘ti* – ing. anagallis / Kuroslep (ilmiy tilda: A nagallis arvensis L; dori nomi: Anagallis xalqning ko‘p yillik tajribasi va kuzatishi asosida nomlangan.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishida ko‘rinish freymi asosidagi kognitiv omilning umumiy belgilarni aks ettirgani ma’lum bo‘ldi. Tashqi belgilar va rang asosida nomlash dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishida o‘zbek tili hamda ingliz tili sohiblarining o‘xshash yondashuvini ifoda etadi.

Belgi-xususiyat, davolash freymi asosidagi kognitiv omilda o‘zbek va ingliz tili sohiblarining har xil tafakkur tarzi orqali yondashilgani namoyon bo‘ldi. Ayrim hollarda o‘zbek va ingliz tillari dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining kognitiv omillariga ko‘ra farqlanadi. Xususan, shaxs freymi asosida nomlash ingliz

[36] Mirjonov N.N. Shifobaxsh o‘simlik nomlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari. ISSUE 2. – T., 2022. – Б. 27-36.

madaniyatiga xos bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilida deyarli uchramadi. Dorivor o‘simliklarning jonzot freymi asosida nomlanishi o‘zbek mentalitetiga xos bo‘lib, ingliz madaniyatida kam kuzatiladi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishida quyidagi kognitiv tamoyillarga asoslanilgan:

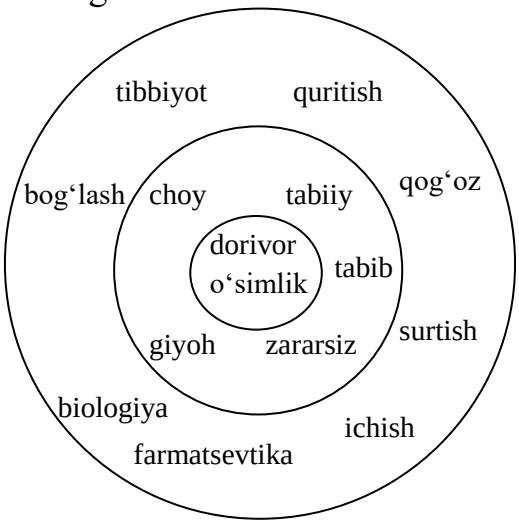
1. Ko‘rish orqali bilish tamoyili.
2. Kuzatish orqali anglash tamoyili.
3. Milliy-madaniy, mentallik tamoyili.

Ko‘rinish freymi omilidagi nomlashda ko‘rish orqali bilish tamoyiliga, belgi-xususiyat, davolash freymi orqali nomlashda kuzatish orqali anglash tamoyiliga, shaxs va jonzot freymi asosida nomlashda milliy-madaniy, mentallik tamoyiliga asoslanilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining kognitiv maydon va kognitiv belgi asosidagi tahlili”**ga bag‘ishlangan.

§ 3.1. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining kognitiv maydondagi o‘rni.* O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining kognitiv maydon asosidagi tahlili ularning qo‘llanish darajasiga asoslanadi. Dorivor o‘simlik freymidagi *ildiz (root), o‘sish (growth), davo (treatment), dori (medicine)* freymlari kognitiv maydonning yadrosini tashkil etadi.

O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari kognitiv maydonida *isiriq, moychechak, zira, zubturum, kiyik o‘ti, dolchin, za’faron* markaziy qismni egallaydi. Ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari kognitiv maydonida *fig “*anjir”, *chammomile “*moychechak”*, mentha “*yalpiz”*, mistletoe “*oq omeliya”, *inula “*qora andiz”*, common horse chestnut “*soxta kashtan”, *oregano “*tog‘ rayhon”, *olive “*zaytun”*, yarrow “*bo‘yimodaron”*, purslane “*semiz o‘t” kabilar markazda joylashadi. Dorivor o‘simliklar tabiiy, quritilgan, suyuq, kukun, surtma holda qo‘llanadi. Texnologiya taraqqiyoti natijasida dorivor o‘simliklardan qog‘oz ko‘rinishida ham foydalanilmoqda. Bambuk salfetkalari bunga misol bo‘la oladi. Kognitiv maydonning yaqin chekka va uzoq chekka qismlaridan qo‘llanish darajasi nofaol va kam qo‘llanadigan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari joy oladi.



3.1-rasm. O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simliklarning kognitiv maydondagi o‘rni.

Dorivor o‘simliklar choy holatida iste’mol qilingani uchun *choy* tushunchasi nomlash kognitiv maydonida ishtirok etadi. Masalan, *John's wort* (dalachoy) deb nomlanadi.

Ingliz tili sohibi kognitiv maydonida dorivor o‘simliklar nomining xalq tilida qo‘llanish shakli bilan ilmiy tildagi nomlanishi ko‘p hollarda muvofiq keladi. Bu esa terminlar mazmunining faol o‘zlashtirilishiga omil bo‘ladi. O‘simlik nomlarining ilmiy uslubdagi ko‘rinishlari ham ingliz yoki lotin asosda bo‘lib, ingliz tili sohibi tomonidan oson qabul qilinadi.

O‘zbek tili sohibi kognitiv maydonida dorivor o‘simliklarning xalqaro inglizcha, lotincha yoki ruscha nomlari faol qo‘llanadi: *romashka, zveroboy, krapiva, myata, jenshen.* Keyingi yillarda, ayniqsa, kovid pandemiyasidan keyin *isiriq, qora sedana, qizilmiya, qariqiz* nomlari faollashdi. Bu o‘rinda dori mahsulotlari reklamasi alohida o‘rin tutadi. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining tez-tez takrorlanishi ularning qo‘llanish chastotasini oshiradi va til sohibi kognitiv maydonining markaziy qismidan o‘rin egallashini ta’minlaydi.

O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simliklarning xalq tilidagi nomlanishi bilan ilmiy tildagi varianti aksariyat hollarda mos kelmaydi. Bu esa xalq dorivor o‘simliklar nomining unutilishiga va iste’moldan chiqishiga olib keladi. Mahmud Koshg‘ariy davridagi ayrim dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining hozirda kam qo‘llanishi, deyarli ishlatilmasligi fikrimizga asos bo‘la oladi. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining xalq tilidagi muqobillarini saqlab qolish, ommalashtirish, ilmiy tilga olib kirish o‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini oshirishda, terminlarning lug‘aviy birlik sifatidagi kognitiv-semantik jihatlarini yoritishda, mazmunini va dorivor o‘simlik xususiyatlarini o‘zlashtirishda ahamiyatlidir.

Ingliz, rus tillarida dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining terminologik tizimi antroposentrik paradigma asosida tadqiq etilmoqda. Etimologik lug‘atlar o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining motivatsion-kognitiv asoslarini ko‘rsatishga xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari lug‘ati yaratilmagan. Mavjud lug‘atlar terminologik xarakterda bo‘lib, lug‘aviy birlik etimologiyasi, semantikasi to‘liq ochib berilmagan. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari lug‘atini yaratish, nominatsion birliklarni izohlashda kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan yondashish o‘simlik xususiyatlarini keng yoyishda, til sohiblarida ulardan foydalanish yuzasidan bilim hosil qilishda amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

§ 3.2. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari kognitiv belgilarining tasviriy ifodalar va frazemalarni shakllantirishdagi motivatsion-nominatsion funksiyasi*. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari insonning kundalik faoliyati, davo choralarini ko‘rishi natijasidagina emas, balki muntazam ravishda qo‘llanuvchi tasviriy ifodalar, barqaror birikmalar tarkibida uchrashi bilan ham xotirada saqlanadi.

Ingliz tilidagi perifrazalarda dorivor o‘simliklarning qaysi tana a’zosidagi kasallikka davo bo‘lishi ham nazarda tutilgan: *medunitsa* – medunitsiya o‘simligi *o‘pka malhami.* Dorivor o‘simliklar ilohiylashtirilgan, mif, afsonalarga asoslanilgan: *Marys tears* (Maryamning ko‘z yoshlari) yoki *Our Ladys milk drops* (xonimning sut tomchilari).

Perifrazalarda dorivor o‘simliklar dori nomi bilan atalgan. Ingliz tilida moychechak *herbal aspirin* “aspirin giyohi” perifrazasi bilan ifodalanadi: *Described as “herbal aspirin”, chamomile is one of the leading herbal remedies worldwide*[37] / “Aspirin giyohi” deb nomlanuvchi moychechak butun dunyo bo‘ylab eng mashhur dorivor o‘simliklardan biri hisoblanadi. Moychechak dori vositasi bo‘lib, bosh og‘riqlari va turli og‘riqlarga davodir. Moychechak ham xuddi shu dori xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgani sababli, uni *natures aspirin “*tabiiy *aspirin”* deb atashadi[38]. Bu nom til sohibining avval dori xususiyatini, keyin esa giyoh xususiytini o‘zlashtirganini ko‘rsatadi.

Ingliz tilida dorivor o‘simliklarning perifrazalar bilan ifodalanishi faol kuzatiladi. Perifrazalar dori nomlariga nisbatan ikkilamchi nominatsiya funksiyasini bajaradi. O‘simlikning xususiyatlari, eng faol kognitiv belgilari haqida axborot beradi.

Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari frazeologik birliklar tarkibida ham kommunikativ, emotsional-ekspressiv funksiya bajaradi.

Aksiologik (qiymat) mezonlarga ko‘ra fitonimlarning konnotativ ma’nolari meliorativ, peyorativ va neytralga bo‘lingan[39]. Ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarda dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining meliorativ, peyorativ va neytral kognitiv belgilari to‘liq namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, fig (anjir) – “qiymatsizlik”: Ingliz madaniyatida anjir til sohibining salbiy bahosini aks ettirib, peyorativ xususiyat kasb etgan: *Not worth a fig* “bir tiyinga qimmat”, “umuman qimmatga ega emas, hech narsaga arzimaydi” degan ma’noni ifodalaydi. *Loviya* ham meliorativ, ham peyorativ bahoni aks ettirgan. Masalan, *Full of beans* frazeologik birikmasi so‘zma-so‘z “loviyaga to‘la” degan tushunchani ifodalab, “juda faol, baquvvat, quvnoq” degan ko‘chma ma’noda qo‘llanadi. Bu o‘rinda *beans* (loviya, dukkakli) “qiymatlilik” kognitiv belgisiga ega bo‘lib, meliorativ bahoni ifodalagan. *Give smb beans* frazeologik birligida “kimgadur loviya berish” tushunchasi ifodalanib, barqaror birikma “kimnidir xafa qilmoq” peyorativ bahosini aks ettiradi. Bu o‘rinda *beans* (loviya) – “yomonlik” kognitiv belgisiga ega. O‘zbek tilida *gul, olma, anor* kabilar meliorativ xususiyatga ega bo‘lsa, *tikon, yantoq, qovoq* peyorativ baho munosabatini ifodalaydi: *Tikansiz gul bo‘lmas, mashaqqatsiz – hunar*; *Yantoqdan atir chiqmas, Ahmoqdan botir*. *Bir yil tut ekkan kishi yuz yil gavhar teradi* maqolida tut mevasi gavharga qiyoslangan. Bu o‘rinda til sohibining ko‘rish sezgisi asosidagi idroki ham aks etgan. Oq tut gavharga (durga) qiyoslangan. Tutning shifobaxshlik xususiyati ham qimmatbaho toshga nisbat berish orqali ifodalangan.

Ingliz tilida: While there is no wind, the branches of the tree do not move (folk saying) / Shamol bo‘lmaguncha, daraxt shoxi qimirlamaydi. O‘zbek tilida: *Shamol bo‘lmasa, daraxt uchi qimirlamaydi.* Har ikki tilda “tagida asosi bor voqelikka yoki gap”ga qaratilgan barqaror birikma denotati bir- xil: daraxt. Lekin

[37] Maznev N. I. Encyclopedia of medicinal plants. 3rd ed., corr. and add. Moscow: Martin, 2022.-p.560

[38] Komilov I. The phenomenon of medicine in the cultural horizon: the theoretical basis of analysis and ethno-cultural specification. Tomsk: IAA SB RAS Publishers, 2022

[39] Mirjonov N. N. Shifobaxsh o‘simlik nomlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari. Scientific progress, 2022. 3 (2). – C. 214-223.

uning til sohibi tomonidan ajratilgan qismlari har xil. Inglizlarda daraxt shoxi – qimirlash sodir bo‘ladigan qism sifatida olingan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida daraxtning uch qismi ta’sir nuqtasi, deb qaralgan.

“*Shake like a leaf*” frazeologik birligi bir nechta sinonimlariga ega: to tremble *like a leaf; to tremble like an aspen; to tremble in every limb* va o‘zbek tiliga quydagicha tarjima qilinadi “bargdek titramoq”, “barg kabi silkit”, aspen kabi qaltiramoq, “har bir a’zosi titramoq” – “qo‘rquvni boshdan kechirish, qo‘rqish, tom ma’noda qo‘rquv yoki dahshatdan o‘zini yoqotish” ma’nosi bilan reallashadi. Bu xulosa shamolda titrayotgan tog‘terak barglarini kuzatish asosida paydo bo‘lgan.

“O‘simlik” tushunchasi asosida shakllangan frazeologik birliklar o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ko‘p, biroq ularning leksik ma’nosi va kognitiv xususiyatlari bir-biridan farqlanadi.

Sodda so‘z, qo‘shma so‘z, so‘z birikmasi ko‘rinishidagi nomlar dorivor o‘simlikning belgi-xususiyatlari, ko‘rinishi haqida aniq axborot beradi. Ulardan davo maqsadida foydalanishda yordam beradi. Tasviriy ifoda xarakteridagi nomlar dorivor o‘simlikni qo‘llashda asos bo‘lish bilan birga, til sohibinining bahosi, munosabati, madaniy qarashlarini aks ettiradi.

§ 3.3. *O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlikdan tayyorlangan dori nomlarining kognitiv belgilari*. Dorivor o‘simliklardan ikki xil dori vositalari tayyorlanadi. Ularning nomlanishi ham farq qiladi: 1. Dorivor o‘simlikning o‘zidan tayyorlanadigan dori mahsulotlari nomlari. 2. Dorivor o‘simlikning boshqa dorivor o‘simlik yoki kimyoviy moddalar bilan aralashmasidan tayyorlangan dori vositalari nomlari.

Dorivor o‘simliklardan tayyorlangan dori vositalari nomlanishida uch xil kognitiv munosabat namoyon bo‘ladi:

a) aynan o‘simlik nomi bilan yuritiladigan dori mahsulotlari. Preparat nomi bevosita o‘simlik nomiga va undan olingan dori shakliga ishora qiladi: *evkatol* – dorivor preparat, *evka* – *eucalyptus* (ingl.) → evkalipt, *tol* – odatda *oil* (moy). O‘zbek tilida: *achchiqmiya, chuchukmiya, zubturum, sachratqi, shuvoq, yantoq, qizilcha, qoqio‘t* kabi. Bunda metonimik nomlash kuzatiladi;

b) o‘simlik davo bo‘ladigan kasalliklar motivatsiyasi asosidagi nomlar. Dori vositalari nomida qaysi kasallikka davo bo‘lishi o‘z aksini topadi. Bunda dorivor o‘simlikning davolash xususiyati motivatsion-nominativ asos vazifasini bajaradi. Dori vositalari nomi bevosita kasallikka ishora qiladi. Masalan, bangidevonadan tayyorlanadigan *astmatol va astmatin* (O‘DO‘,108) preparatlari nomida bronxial astma (nafas qisishi, og‘ir yo‘tal) kasalligida davo bo‘lishiga ishora mavjud;

d) kasallangan tana a’zosiga ishora qiladigan nomlar. O‘simlik nomi dori mahsulotining qaysi tana a’zosi uchun mo‘ljallanganini bildiradi: *pektussin* “ko‘krak uchun mo‘ljallangan dori”: *pectus* – lot. “ko‘krak”, *sin* – dori.

“Dorivor o‘simlik”, “giyoh” freymlari til sohibi ongida “tabiiy”, “zararsiz”, “foydali”, “kam chiqim” tushunchalari bilan namoyon bo‘ladi.

XULOSA

1. Jahon tilshunosligida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tibbiyot, biologiya, farmatsevtika sohalariga oid, shuningdek, fitonimlarga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar doirasida tahlil etilgan. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining leksik-semantik, struktur-morfologik xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Fitonimlarning motivatsion-nominatsion asoslariga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar dorivor o‘simliklar nomini lingvokognitiv jihatdan o‘rganishda nazariy-metodologik asos vazifasini bajaradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari, asosan, tibbiyot, biologiya yo‘nalishidagi tadqiqotlarda tahlil etilgan. Fitonimlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga oid izlanishlarda o‘simliklar nomining motivatsion belgilari ham qayd qilingan.

2. Jahon tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlar tahlili ingliz tili dorivor o‘simliklar terminologiyasi qadimgi lotin, yunon va grek tillari asosida shakllanganligi, hozirgi kunda faol qo‘llanayotgan lotin, ingliz, nemis, fransuz, italyan, ispan va boshqa tillardan o‘zlashtirilgan so‘zlar asosida boyib borayotganligini ko‘rsatdi.

3. Ingliz tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari tilning xalqaro darajasiga ko‘ra hamda dorivor o‘simliklar terminologiyasining lotin va grek tiliga asoslanganligi bois o‘zbek tili terminlariga nisbatan keng tarqalgan. O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari kognitiv maydonidagi birliklar o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlam kognitiv belgilariga ega. O‘zbek tilidagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari semantik maydoni qadimgi sanskritcha, xitoycha, so‘g‘dcha o‘zlashmalar, turkiy, forscha-tojikcha, arabcha va rus-baynalmilal so‘zlaridan iborat. Rus-baynalmilal o‘zlashmalar vositachi til fonetik qoidalari va imlo me’yorlariga bo‘ysungan holda ishlatiladi.

4. O‘z qatlam so‘zlari asosida shakllangan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari axborot berishdan tashqari kognitiv funksiya bajaradi, ya’ni til sohibi ongida o‘simlikning qanday xususiyatga ega ekanligi va qanday kasallikka davo bo‘lishi haqidagi freymni hosil qiladi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining kognitiv omillari mavjud bo‘lib, qo‘llanish darajasi faol terminlarning shaxs, ko‘rinish, o‘xshatish, belgi-xususiyat, davolash freymlari asosida shakllangani aniqlandi.

5. O‘simliklarning nomlanishi xalqning kuzatuvi, kundalik turmush tarzi va tafakkuri, tajribasi, bilimi bilan bog‘liq ravishda shakllangan. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining ko‘rinish freymi, tashqi belgilar va rang asosida shakllanishi jihatidan o‘zbek hamda ingliz tillarida umumiylik mavjud. Dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining o‘xshatish, belgi-xususiyat, davolash freymi asosida shakllanishi o‘zbek va ingliz tili sohiblarining mental-madaniy munosabatlaridagi farqlarni ifoda etadi. Shaxs freymi asosida nomlash ingliz madaniyatiga xos bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilida uchramaydi.

Dorivor o‘simliklarning shaxs freymi asosida nomlanishi diniy arboblar, mifologik qahramonlar, tipik ismlar motivatsion belgilariga asoslangan. Shaxs freymi asosida nomlash *o‘simlik → shaxs; o‘simlik → shaxs somasi; o‘simlik → shaxs ashyosi, o‘simlik → shaxs kiyimi; o‘simlik → shaxs makoni* kognitiv modellariga ko‘ra shakllangan.

6. Dorivor o‘simliklarning hayvon freymi va uning belgilariga o‘xshatish asosida nomlanishi o‘zbek mentalitetida ko‘p uchraydi. O‘zbek xalqida o‘simliklarning ko‘zga kam tashlanadigan belgilariga va kuzatish natijasida aniqlanadigan xususiyatlariga asoslanib nomlash faol ekanligi aniqlandi.

7. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining shakllanishi ko‘rish orqali bilish, kuzatish orqali anglash, milliy-madaniy, mentallik tamoyillariga asoslanadi. Ko‘rinish freymi omilidagi nomlashda ko‘rish orqali bilish tamoyiliga asoslanilgan. Belgi-xususiyat, davolash freymi orqali nomlashda kuzatish orqali anglash tamoyili amal qiladi. Shaxs va jonzot freymi asosida nomlash milliy-madaniy, mentallik tamoyiliga ko‘ra amalga oshadi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari shakllanishining lingvokognitiv asoslari tibbiy terminlar taraqqiyotida madaniyatlarning mental xususiyatlarini, dunyoqarashini, olam manzarasini aks ettirish usullarini yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

8. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari kognitiv maydondagi o‘rni bilan farqlanadi. Dorivor o‘simlik freymidagi tayanch slotlari kognitiv maydonning yadrosini tashkil etadi. Kognitiv maydonning markazidan faol qo‘llanuvchi dorivor o‘simlik nomlari, ularning xom ashyo, choy, kukun, surtma shakllariga oid tushunchalar o‘rin oladi. Kognitiv maydonning yaqin chekka qismida qo‘llanish darajasi nofaol va uzoq chekka qismida kam qo‘llanadigan dorivor o‘simlik nomlari joylashadi.

9. Qo‘shma so‘z, tasviriy ifoda, barqaror birikma, so‘z birikmasi ko‘rinishidagi fitofarmatsevtik terminlar tushuncha ifodalash bilan birga milliy-madaniy, mental belgilarni ham aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida dorivor o‘simlik komponentli barqaror birikmalar faol qo‘llanadi. Fitofarmatsevtik termin frazeologik birikmaning yadrosini tashkil etib, til sohibining dorivor o‘simlik haqidagi bilimi, tajribasi, tafakkuri asosida badiiy mazmun kasb etadi. Murakkab dorivor o‘simlik nomlarida til sohibi tajribasi asosidagi xulosalar o‘z ifodasini topadi. O‘zbek tilida so‘z, qo‘shma so‘z, so‘z birikmasi ko‘rinishidagi nomlar nisbatan ko‘p miqdorni tashkil etadi. Izofadan shakllangan nomlar ham kuzatiladi.

Ingliz tilidagi fitofarmatsevtik terminlarda murakkab shakllar nisbatan ko‘p miqdorni tashkil etdi. Ingliz tilida qisqartma terminlar ham uchraydi.

10. Dorivor o‘simliklar tarkibi bir necha kimyoviy moddalardan, tirik organizm uchun zarur elementlardan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, ular har doim ham nomda aks etmaydi. O‘simliklardan tayyorlanadigan dorilar surtma, kukun, surgi, damlama, choy, tabletka ko‘rinishida bo‘lib, ularning nomlanishida o‘simlik, kasallik, tana a‘zosi kognitiv belgilari aks etadi.

Dorivor o‘simlik nomlari inson ehtiyoji, hayot tarzi, kundalik turmush tarzi, kuzatishlari, ko‘rish, hid, ta’m bilish, aqliy bilish hamda idrok etish xususiyati bilan bog‘liq kognitiv belgilarni o‘zida namoyon qiladi.

ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL No. DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 FOR THE AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI

RAKHIMOVA NIGORA POLVONNAZIROVNA

COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE NAMES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

10.00.06 – Comparative Literary Studies, Contrastive Linguistics and Translation Studies

ABSTRACT
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertations in philological sciences

Tashkent – 2025

The topic of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation is registered at the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for B2024.2.PhD/Fil14685.

The dissertation was completed at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (summary)) on the website of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (www.tsuull.uz) and on the website of "Ziyonet") and in the information and educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific supervisor:	**Kholmanova Zulkhumor Turdiyevna** Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Official opponents:	**Mukhamedova Saodat Khudoyberdiyevna** Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
	Muratdkhodzhaeva Feruza Khotamovna. Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences, Associate Professor
Lead organization:	**Uzbek National Pedagogical University**

The defense will take place on 15 09, 2025 at 16 00 at the meeting of the one time Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (Address: 100100, Tashkent city, Yakkasaray district, Yusuf Khos Hajib street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281–42–44; fax: (99871) 281–42–44, e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz).

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (registered under the number 162). Address: 100100, Tashkent city, Yakkasaray district, Yusuf Khos Hajib street, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281–42–44; fax: (99871) 281–42–44.

The abstract of the dissertation is distributed on 22.08, 2025.

(Protocol at the registred No. 1 on 22.08, 2025)

N. Z. Normurodova
Chairman of the One-time Dissertation Council, established under the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

K. U. Pardayev
Academic Secretary of the One-time Dissertation Council, established under the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

S.E. Normamatov
Academic Secretary of the One-time Dissertation Council, established under the Scientific Council for the Award of Academic Degrees; Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

INTRODUCTION
(annotation of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

Applicability and necessity of the topic of the dissertation. In global linguistics, the anthropocentric approach makes it possible to substantiate the integrity of human language and thought, and to evaluate them as forms of complex psycho-cognitive processes. Linguistic units are as means of representing concepts. The information which accumulates function of language and the conceptual properties of lexical units in naming notions and denotative features, necessitate a linguo-cognitive approach. Along with reflecting the worldview, lexical units embody background knowledge marked by the speaker's level of thinking, perceptual capacity, and evaluative stance. The cognitive features of social and cultural development that is reflected in lexical units, interpreted through the perception and assessment of the language user, are of great importance in the study of national and ethnic thought as well as in tracing the development of language.

In world linguistics, research has been conducted on lexical units, the relationship between words and terms, the factors of term formation, and semantic features. The reflection of the laws of societal development in the terminology of various fields imposes on linguists the task of researching terms used in a specific field based on the relationship between language and thought. The study of theoretical and practical issues in the system of terminology in harmony with the human factor is becoming a requirement of the times. The transformation of common words into a term, their narrowing in meaning, the expression of new concepts based on metaphor and metonymy, is shown through the analysis of the ability of lexical units to reflect concepts and frames. The formation of field terms in languages of different systems, their continuous development over time, and the study of changes in the cognitive aspect is relevant in the interpretation of language as a product of thinking and perception.

In Uzbekistan, after gaining Independence, special attention is paid to research aimed at studying and systematizing the terminology of the field, in particular, biological terms, in the linguistic aspect. "Ensuring the full and correct use of the state language's capabilities in all spheres of our country's social life, including public administration, modern and innovative technologies, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, military affairs, medicine, and other areas" is being implemented[40]. Issues of translation and regulation of terms are considered as a key factor in the development and education of the field. The study of biological terms based on integration, in particular, the analysis of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English based on a cognitive approach, is important in identifying isomorphic and allomorphic features. Identifying cognitive factors in the formation of names of medicinal plants, approaching lexical-semantic, grammatical, etymological, structural-functional features from

[40] Order of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF–5850 "On the Measures Aimed on Cardinal Raising the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as State Language". https://lex.uz/

the point of view of reflecting cognitive features is of particular importance in mastering industry terms and improving the quality of education.

The present research in some extend contributes to implementation of the tasks determined by the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 No. UP-5850 "On the Measures Aimed on Cardinal Raising the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as State Language", dated April 10, 2019 No. UP-5707 "On Measures for Further Accelerated Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021", dated October 20, 2020 No. UP-6084 "On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in Uzbekistan", Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 No. PP-2909 "On the Further Development of the Higher Education System", dated May 19, 2021 No. PP-5117 "On Measures Aimed on Raising to New Quality Level of Activities on Popularizing the Study of Foreign Languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 994 dated August 11, 2017 " On the organization of the collection and use of medicinal plants " as well as other regulatory legal documents adopted in this area.

Correspondence of the research to the priority directions of science and technology development of Uzbekistan. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of Uzbekistan I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state."

The degree of study of the problem. The oldest source of medical and biological terms is the work "The Canon of Medicine" by Abu Ali Ibn Sina[41]. Encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Bakr Ar-Razi[42], Mahmud Kashgari[43] are the first researchers of medical terms. The work of Abu Rayhan Beruni "Saydana" is considered one of the sources that formed the basis of the formation of world pharmacognosy[44]. Names of medicinal plants have been analyzed in research related to medical terminology, biology, and pharmaceutics. In defining the theoretical foundations of the study of medical terminology, the research of M. Chernyavsky, Y. Neyfax, S. Velichkova, M. Oznigin, Y. Plotskaya[45] is significant. The names of medicinal plants were analyzed in the works of N.Sh. Yagumova, O. Vasilenko, O.G. Rubtsova, M. Velkovich, T.V. Kurkina. Phytonyms in the English language were studied in a comparative and contrasting aspect. In Turkology, the

[41] Abu Ali ibn Sino. Tib qonunlari. V kitob. – T., 1992.-152 б.

[42] Абу Бакр Ар-Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси, 1994.

[43] Маҳмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том. – Т., 1960. – 250 б.; II том. – Т. 1961. – 214 б.; III том. – Т., 1963. – 264 б.

[44] Саидова Ф. "Китаб ас-Сайдана фи-т-тиб" ("Книга фармакогнизия в медицине") Абурайхана Беруни источник развития таджикской медицинской терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2013. – 200 б.

[45] Чернявский М.Н. О состоянии древнегреческой фармацевтической терминологии по трудам Гиппократа. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996; Нейфах Е.Б. О немецкой фармацевтической терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1996; Величкова С.М. Структурно-семантические особенности медицинской терминологии в сфере стоматологии (на материале русского и немецкого языков). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006. – 165 с.

names of medicinal plants were studied as part of phytonyms in the research of V.V.Nikitin, B.B.Kerbabayev, N.B.Burganova, Y.Dmitriyeva, G.I.Uyukbayeva, B.K.Kaliyev, E.S.Kuliyev, E.R.Akhmetova.

In Uzbek linguistics, medical terms have been studied from a linguistic perspective in the studies of A.Khusanov, A.Kasimov, Z.Mirahmedova, F.Abdulkhairova, B.Suyunov [46]. N.Pazlitdinova analyzed the lexico-semantic features of phytonyms[47]. A lexico-semantic, stylistic analysis of phytonyms in Uzbek classical works was carried out[48]. The names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language were studied in a comparative aspect[49].

The names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English have not been studied monographically in the linguocognitive aspect.

Connection of the research with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was carried out. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the research work plan of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi within the framework of the topic "Social, historical and modern development of language."

The purpose of the research is to identify the cognitive factors and principles underlying the formation of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English, substantiating the degree to which the determine the cognitive factors and principles of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages, to substantiate the degree to which the conceptosphere related to the characteristics and healing properties of plants is reflected in terminology, and to reveal similar and different cognitive features.

Research objectives:

Identifying the mental structure of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English languages, illuminating their historical and etymological characteristics, as well as their features as a terminological system;

Identifying cognitive factors and principles underlying the formation of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English, based on color, external characteristics, therapeutic properties, and other conceptual frameworks;

Describing the common and distinctive features of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English;

Analyze the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages based on cognitive domains and cognitive features.

---

[46] Хусанов А. Названия болезней и их симптомов в узбекском языке. Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1982. – 188 с.; Касымов А. Фармацевтическая терминология в современном узбекском языке. – Т., 1982. – 156 с.; Мираҳмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомия терминологияси ва уни тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Т.: Фан, 2010; Абдулхаирова Ф. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Т., 2021; Suyunov B. Tibbiy terminlar semantikasi va tezaurusi. Filol. fan. d-ri (DSc) ... diss. – T., 2023. – 207 b.

[47] Пазлитдинова Н.З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 24 б.

[48] Усманова М.С. Алишер Навоий асарларидаги фитонимларнинг лексик-семантик ва стилистик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док (PhD). ... дисс. – Жиззах, 2022. – 170 б.

[49] Бобокалонов О.О. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари шифобахш ўсимликлар терминосистемасининг лингвомаданий ва лингвокогнитив хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2022.

The object of the research is the names of medicinal plants from dictionaries and sources of Uzbek and English medical terms[50].

The subject of the research is the features of expressing the thinking, perception, mental structure of the native speaker of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages.

Research Methods. The dissertation employs descriptive, comparative-historical, statistical, modeling, component analysis methods, and semantic-cognitive analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the mental structure of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages has been determined, their historical and etymological features, mental factors reflected in their development as a terminological system have been revealed;

medicinal plants have played an important role in human life since ancient times, when naming them in Uzbek and English, their color (yellow andiz, saffron, rosa) , external signs (botakoz, cassia acutifolia “needle”) , medicinal properties (ko'kyol, rhodiola), location, climatic environment (dalachoy, arnica montana “tog’ arnikasi,” gnaphalium uliginosum “botqoq o'ti,” Helichrysum arenarium “qumli o'lmas”) , cognitive factors based on the frames of medicinal (rhodiola), mental processes;

when naming medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages, the presence of general cognitive approaches stemming from the natural needs of man, the lifestyle of the Uzbek and English peoples, the development of medical views, and specific features related to the assessment of national and cultural characteristics are substantiated;

The place of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages in the cognitive field of the language owner, the core, central parts, near and distant boundaries are determined, the semantic relationships of the concepts of the cognitive field, the fact that the names of medicinal plants, along with biological characteristics, also reflect the historical, mental, and cultural views of the people.

The practical results of the study are as follows

the main directions of the study of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English have been determined;

the study and description of the names of medicinal plants based on the integration of the fields of biology, medicine, and pharmaceuticals are provided;

the etymological features of the terminology of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages are highlighted, and the lexical layers are shown;

working in the dissertation, it is possible to carry out the analysis of terms related to the field from the analysis methods;

[50] Abu Rayhon Beruniy. Saydana. Tanlangan asarlar. IV. – T., 1974. – 1122 b.; Abu Ali Ibn Sino. Al-qonun fit-tib. – T., 1993; Набиев М., Жўраев Э., Х. Хайруллаев. Табиий даволар. – Т., 1994; Қосимов А. Тиббий терминлар изоҳли луғати. II жилд. – Т.: Тиббиёт, 2003; Berdiyev E.T., Hakimova M.X., Maxmudova G.B. O‘rmon dorivor o‘simliklari. – T. 2016. – 276 b. Berdiyev E.T., Ahmedov E.T.Tabiiy dorivor o‘simliklar. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T., 2017. – 178 b.; Халматов Х.Х., Усмонхўжаев Ф.Х., Махсумов М.И., Ахмедов У.А. Атлас лекарственных растений Узбекистана // ziyonet.uz.; Andrew Chevallier; Encyclopedia of Herbal medicine, 2016. – 338 p.

The names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English serve as a source in the educational process and practical classes at pharmaceutical institutes.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the precise formulation of the problem, reliance on theoretical data from scientific sources, the use of the latest scientific achievements in linguistics, the scientific and methodological validity of the conclusions, the implementation of theoretical views and conclusions into practice, confirmation of the obtained results by competent organizations, and the implementation of research methods tested in foreign experience.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research is substantiated by its potential to serve as a scientific-theoretical source in the development of the linguistic framework of medical terminology in Uzbek and English, as well as in conducting research within the linguo-cognitive direction.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that they can be used in teaching such subjects as “Theory of Linguistics,” “Modern Uzbek Language,” “Lexicology,” “Uzbek Terminology” and medical sciences for undergraduate and graduate students of higher educational institutions, in compiling new textbooks, manuals and lectures on these subjects, and in creating dictionaries.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the research findings on the linguocognitive features of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English:

Scientific conclusions that the medicinal plants presented in the dissertation have played an important role in human life since ancient times, their names in Uzbek and English languages are based on color *(sariq andiz [Inula Grandis L.], za’faron [saffron], rosa [rosa])*, external signs *(botakoz, cassia acutifolia* "needle leaf"), medicinal properties *(ko'kyotal, rhodiola)*, place, climatic environment (dalachoy [field tea], *arnica montana* [mountain arnica], *gnaphalium uliginosum* [swamp grass], *Helichrysum arenarium* [sandy immorial] were used in were used in the practical project *“Creation of a Linguodidactic Electronic Platform for Turkic Languages” (based on the criteria of the electronic encyclopedia Wikipedia)* numbered PZ - 2020042022 implemented in 2019-2022 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (Reference No. 01/6-2692 dated October 3, 2024 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the research focused on the cognitive factors in the formation of names, information about the linguistic landscape of medicinal plants reflected in the minds of speakers of Turkic languages, in particular, Uzbek, as well as on the cognitive factors in the formation of names.

The scientific conclusions on the existence of common cognitive approaches arising from natural characteristics of human society and man as a natural being in the naming of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages, the development of the lifestyle of the Uzbek and English peoples, the mental approach reflected in the linguistic landscape of medicinal plants, and their assessment in relation to national and cultural characteristics, recorded in the study,

were used in the practical project IL-52 tur-21091433 on the topic “Creating a database of articles on terms specific to Uzbek national culture” (based on the criteria of the Wikipedia electronic encyclopedia) carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2022-2023 (Reference No. 041/6-269 dated October 3, 2024 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi).As a result, the conclusions on the mental characteristics, perception, and national-cultural characteristics of the Uzbek and Turkic peoples in naming medicinal plants, as reflected in the "Canon of Medicine", "Saydana", and "Urjuza", as well as comparative analyses on the formation of medicinal plant names in English, identified in the research, enriched the database planned in the practical project.

The place of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages in the cognitive field of the language owner, the core, parts of the center, close and distant boundaries were determined; scientific conclusions about the interrelationship of the concepts of the cognitive field, the reflection of the historical, mental, cultural views of the people along with the biological characteristics of the names of medicinal plants were used in the practical project on the topic No. IL-52 type-21091433 *“Creation of a database of articles on terms specific to Uzbek national culture” (based on the criteria of the electronic encyclopedia Wikipedia)*, implemented in 2022-2023 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (Reference No. 041/6-269 dated October 3, 2024 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the conclusions on the mental characteristics, perception, and national-cultural characteristics of the Uzbek and Turkic peoples in naming medicinal plants, as reflected in the “Canon of Medicine”, “Devonu lug'otit turk”, as well as comparative analyses on the formation of medicinal plant names in English, identified in the research, enriched the database planned in the practical project.

The mental structure of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English has been identified, along with the historical and etymological features and the mental factors reflected in their development as a terminological system. Analysis of the importance of the social lifestyle of the people and national cultural views in the naming of medicinal plants, the semes of diseases reflected in the names of plants, concepts related to medical processes, the etymology of plant names, the relationship between native and borrowed layers, frame analysis of archaic forms in the works “The Canon of Medicine”, “Saydana,” scientific conclusions were used in writing the script for the program "Hamma uchun" [For every one] on the TV channel “History of Uzbekistan” (Reference No. 06-28-942 dated October 7, 2024 of the state institution “Uzbekistan TV and Radio Channel” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). National-cultural signs reflected in the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English, linguostatistical analysis of drug names, historical-etymological, semantic features, linguocognitive factors in the formation of names of medicinal plants served to enrich the content of the programs from a spiritual and educational point of view and expanded the possibilities of improving the medical literacy of the population.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 4 international and 3 national ones.

Publication of research results. 13 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 6 articles were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, 3 in national and 3 in foreign scientific journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, list of abbreviations, references and appendices, with a total length of 135 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research, defines the goal and objectives, characterizes the object and subject, shows its compliance with the priority directions of science and technology development of Uzbekistan, sets out the scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results. Information is provided on the implementation of the research results into practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is devoted to **"Theoretical Foundations of the Study of Medicinal Plant Names".**

§1.1. ***Research on medicinal plant names in global linguistics.*** Terminology is a set of words and phrases used in linguistics to express special concepts and names related to a particular field of science. Terminology is an independent sector of any national language and is closely related to professional activity. The history of medical terminology goes back to ancient times. The history of European medicine and medical terminology almost begins with the "Collection of Hippocrates"[51]. The work "Medicines," written by Dioscorides (who lived during the reign of the Roman emperors Claudius and Nero), was also famous. This work contains information about medicines derived from 570 medicinal plants. It can be observed that the names of medicinal plants have been studied in the structure of medical terms since the time of ancient Indian medicine. The ancient Indian physician Sushruta (IV century) in his work (The Science of Life) mentioned more than 700 medicinal plants, many of which are still used in Indian medicine today[52].

Many names of medicines, proposed by Abu Ibn Sina, one of the first researchers of medical terms and names of medicinal plants, have been introduced into pharmacology and are still used today. The 5-volume book "Al-Qanun fit-tib" ("Canon of Medicine")[53], created by the scientist based on his 20 years of medical practice, served as a guide not only for Arab but also for European doctors for centuries. The book lists more than 500 names of medicinal plants and provides information about more than 40 names of medicinal products made from them. In

[51] Медицинская энциклопедия http://dic.academic.ru/contens.nsf.
[52] Холматов Х., Аҳмедов А. Фармакогнизия. 1-qism. – Т., 2008. – Б. 13.
[53] Абу Али Ибн Сино. Ал-қонун фит-тиб. – Т., 1993.

addition to medicines produced in Central Asia, the Middle East, and other countries, Ibn Sina also mentioned many medicines and substances imported from India, China, Greece, Africa, the Mediterranean region, and other places[54]. This situation shows that the names of medicinal plants are different in terms of lexical layer.

Abu Bakr Ar-Razi has a work for rulers called “At-Tibb al-Muluki” (Royal Medicine), which describes methods of treating patients without using medicines, mainly through dietary foods, and also mentions the names of medicinal plants[55].

The names of medicinal plants have been studied in research dedicated to phytonyms. In N.Sh. Yagumova's study, 2120 phytonyms (1746 from English and 374 from Adyghe) collected from the dictionary of English and Adyghe botanical terms were analyzed. The research also sheds light on the cognitive features of phytotoponyms[56].

In studies dedidcated to phytonyms, attention has been focused on the linguocultural features of plant names. In the process of studying plant names, Y.K. Aleshina provides the following definition of phytonyms: “The linguistic structure of phytonymy and the method of classifying plants can give an almost perfect representation of the characteristics of a particular culture.”[57]

O. Vasilenko focused on the cognitive basis of the process of semantic derivation using the example of phytonyms. He evaluated semantic derivation as a cognitive process as a form of conceptualization. The connection between cognitive processes and semantic changes is substantiated not only by the system of categorization of word meanings, but also by motivational-cognitive features in naming. O.G. Rubtsova studied phytonyms in Russian, Mari, German, and Latin[58]. The term *pharmacophytonymic lexicon* has been applied to the names of medicinal plants. The naming principles of pharmacophytonymic lexicon in languages belonging to different systems have been identified. M.Velkovich studied Russian phytonyms in the linguocultural and lexicographical aspect against the backdrop of the Serbian language. Linguoculturology has been approached as a branch of cognitive linguistics that studies the relationship between language and culture, their mutual influence[59].

Foreign linguists have conducted research in theoretical and practical directions, and medicinal plants have been analyzed mainly within the framework of pharmaceutical terminology.

§ 1.2. ***The study of medicinal plant nomenclature in Uzbek and English linguistics.*** Scientific and theoretical issues of the development of Uzbek

[54] Абу Али Ибн Сино. Кўрсатилган асар. – Т., 1993. – Б. 194

[55] Абу Бакр ар Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси, 1994. – Б. 9.

[56] Ягумова Н.Ш. Фитонимическое пространство в языковой картине мира: словообразовательный и мотивационный аспекты (на материале английского и адигейского языков). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008.-26 с.

[57] Алешина Е. К. Исследование наименований растений и национальная языковая картина мира: к постановке проблемы // Вестник НГУ, 2009. – Том 8.

[58] Рубцова О.Г. Названия лекарственных растений в разноструктурных языках (на материале русского, марийского, немецкого и латинского языков). Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2015. – 218 с.

[59] Велькович М. Фитонимы в русском языке: лингвокультурологический и лексикографический аспекты (на фоне сербского языка). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – СПб, 2022.

terminology and the principles of a systematic approach to the analysis of lexical units are highlighted in the studies of S.Ibrohimov, Kh.Djamalkhanov, S.Usmonov, S.Ashirboev, Kh.Dadaboev, Kh.Yodgorov, A.Madvaliev, R.Doniyorov, R.Rasulov, A.Nurmonov, Kh.Nematov, R.Safarova, Sh.Iskandarova, A.Sobirov, I.Ermatov[60].

Issues of medical terminology have also been theoretically studied as a special object of research in several scientific works. In the dissertation of F. Kasimova, synonymous, antonymous, hyper-hyponymic, partonymic, graduonymic relations between about 5000 medical terms are highlighted on a comparative-typological basis. F.Abdulkhairova's research is noteworthy for revealing the features of metaphorical modeling of medical terms. In it, medical term-metaphors from the time of their appearance in the Uzbek language to the present day are studied from the point of view of the laws of evolutionary development, their relationship with other languages, and the direct influence of extralinguistic factors on these processes[61]. N.Pazlitdinova's research explains the characteristics that formed the basis for the naming of plant varieties, and this approach can be assessed as an analysis of cognitive factors in the formation of plant names[62].

English terminology also has stages of historical development. The formation and development of terms are analyzed on a scientific basis. In the research of R.Arntz and H.Picht, it is emphasized that terms should be understandable and reflect the basic concepts of the field[63]. English medical terms have been studied within the framework of traditional linguistics, sociolinguistics, corpus linguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, and other areas. S.Stepanova studied the semantic features of oncological terms in the English

[60]Иброҳимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-ҳунар лексикаси. – Т.: ЎзФА, 1956. I. – 144 б.; Джамалханов Х. Из истории формирования и развития узбекской ботанической терминологии. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1966; Усмонов С. Ўзбек терминологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1968; Аширбоев С. Ўзбек тили грамматик қурилишининг ўрганилиш тарихидан (1875-1917 йиллардаги рус туркологларининг асарлари асосида). Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф.– Т., 1972. – 24 б.; Дадабаев Х.А. Военная лексика в староузбекском языке. Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1981. – 186 с.; он же. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI – XIV вв. – Т., 1991. – 168 с.; шу муаллиф. Ўзбек терминологияси (Ўқув қўлланма). – Т.: Нодирабегим, 2020; Dadaboyev H., Yodgorov H. O‘zbek harbiy terminologiyasi. – T., 2021; Мадвалиев А.П. Узбекская химическая терминология и вопросы её нормализации. Автореф. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1986; Данияров Р. Техническая терминология узбекского языка на современном этапе. Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1987. – 23 с.; Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳолат феъллари ва уларнинг облигатор валентликлари. – Т., 1989; Нурмонов А. Лисоний белги хусусиятлари ҳақида. – Андижон, 1992; Неъматов Ҳ., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 128 б.; Сафарова Р. Лексик-семантик муносабатнинг турлари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 48 б.; Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон асосида ўрганиш (шахс микромайдони). Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 1999. – 24 б.; Собиров А. Ўзбек тилининг лексик сатҳини система сифатида тадқиқ этиш. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2005. – 50 б.; Эрматов И.Р. Ўзбек тилшунослик терминларининг шаклланиши ва тараққиёти (умумий ўрта таълим мактабларининг дарсликлари асосида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2019. – 25 б.; шу муаллиф. Терминология тизимида гиперо-гипонимик ва эквонимик муносабатлар (тилшунослик терминлари мисолида). Филол. фан. док. (DSc) ...дисс. автореф.– Т., 2022.– 49 б.

[61] Абдулхаирова Ф. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Т., 2021.

[62] Пазлитдинова Н. З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ...дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.10.

[63] Arntz R., Picht H. Einfuhrung in die Terminologiearbeit. – New York, 1989.

language[64]. In the monograph of Y.V.Bekisheva, the effectiveness of working on the classification of medical terms based on linguoconseptual reality (conceptual semantics) was one of the first to be shown[65].

The integrative feature of the names of medicinal plants is connected with the socio-cultural way of life, thinking, historical development of scientific fields, and the level of development of native speakers of Uzbek and English languages.

§ 1.3. ***Historical-Etymological and Linguostatistical analysis of medicinal plant names in uzbek and english*.** The etymological features of the names of medicinal plants are revealed through cognitive-semantic analysis. The semantic development of terms reflects changes in the semantic structure of words, the emergence of certain semes, semantic narrowing and expansion. Every term has a history of origin. The name of medicinal plants also has its own process of formation and etymological history as a lexical unit.

In the history of the Uzbek language, ancient Sanskrit, Chinese, and Sogdian borrowings were also used. These words are rarely used nowadays. The names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language consist of Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, and Russian-international words. Most names of medicinal plants entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language and were borrowed based on Russian pronunciation and spelling norms.

The names of medicinal plants in English are formed on the basis of the Latin language. French and German words are also observed. English terms are relatively rare. Names of medicinal plants, formed on the basis of words of their own layer, not only provide information, but also form knowledge about the properties, characteristics, and use of medicinal plants. For example, the names of plants in the Uzbek language, such as *sachratqi*, *qichitqi*, *qo'ziqorin*, create frames in the mind of the native speaker about the external signs of the plant, its characteristics, which diseases it can cure.

During our research, 72 names of medicinal plants were selected and analyzed from the work “Saydana,” 102 from the work “Al-Qanun fit-tib” 20 from the book “Forest Medicinal Plants,” 19 from the book “Natural Medicinal Plants,” 25 from the atlas of medicinal plants of Uzbekistan, and 107 from the encyclopedia of herbal medicine.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Cognitive factors and principles of the formation of names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages”**.

2.1-§. ***Names of medicinal plants formed on the basis of personal frames in Uzbek and English languages***.

In certain studies analyzing the lexical-semantic features of medicinal plant names, some reflections on their naming motivation and linguocognitive characteristics have been presented. M. Khoshimkhudjaeva, for instance, classified

[64] Степанова. Е.С. Типологические особенности онкологической терминологии в современном английском языке. – СГМУ, 2015. – № 17.

[65] Bakisheva E.V. Linguoconceptual analysis of medical classifications/ Abstracts the 13th European Symposium on Language of Special Purposes. – Vaasa, 2001. – 107 p.

phytonyms with anthroponymic components into three groups: names of religious figures, names of mythological heroes, and typical personal names[66].

In English anthropomorphisms, the cognitive model of *plant → person* tends to dominate. According to this cognitive framework, "plants are perceived as humans transformed into another form." Divine symbols, religious figures, and mythological characters are also portrayed in human form. In world cultures, the concept of the soul's immortality and its transmigration into another body is considered a universal value. However, cultures differ in how they interpret what the soul transforms into. Beliefs about the soul migrating into birds, butterflies, or other entities after death have persisted from ancient times to the present. In English culture—as in other Christian traditions—there is also a belief in the transformation of a person into a flower or plant after death.

Religious anthropomorphism in English medicinal plant names is based on the following cognitive models*: plant → divine figure*, *plant → body of a divine figure*, *plant → object associated with a divine figure*, and *plant → place associated with a divine figure*. In these cases, features, body parts, objects, or sacred locations of divine figures serve as the motivational and nominative bases for naming.

In the anthropomorphisms of English names of medicinal plants, the signs of divine symbols, body parts, objects, and space served as a motivational-nominational basis.

§2.2. ***Names of medicinal plants formed on the basis of the appearance frame in Uzbek and English languages***. In the formation of medicinal plant names, the slots of colour, shape, structure, and size within the appearance frame have served as the motivational-nominative basis. In medicine, names of diseases and medicinal plants related to color are common. The plant Buyimadaron in English is called milfoil, meaning "spring snowflake flower." Lamium - white nettle in English is called white dead nettle (white "oq" dead "o'lim" nettle "qichitqi o't"); logically, it means "white dead nettle."

The word *White* performs the main functional function in phytonyms of different languages. This is determined by the mental characteristics of colors, the speaker's perception, the level of perception, and the composition of the frame.

The appearance attribute is based on the strctural characteristics and distinctive external features of the plant. For example, the plant *xolli kassiya* is named so because its leaves are pointed and sharp: cassia acutifolia - from the Latin *acute* meaning "sharp" and *folia* meaninng "leaf"; ing english as well, the Latin name is used. The plant zveroboy (*hypericum perforatum - St. John's wort*) reflects the uniqueness of its external structure in its name - its leaves contain numerous small spots, giving the impression of perforations. The name is derived from the Latin *perforatum*, meaning "perforated" or "having many holes".

[66] Погорелова Е. С. Этимология названий лекарственных растений // Молодой ученый. – 2015. – № 1 (81). – С. 531-533; Раздорская О.В. Этимологический анализ фармацевтической лексики в английском и русском языках. Ученые записки Орловского государственного университета. Серия: Гуманитарные и социальные науки, (4 (81), 2018. – С. 184-187; Пазлитдинова Н. З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ...дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – Б.16.

In Uzbek and English languages, there are also names of medicinal plants formed based on similes: in Uzbek - qo'ziqorin (*mushroom*), bo'takoz, toshtikon; in English - foxtail millet “tariq” (*millet*), fox tail “tulki dumi” (*fox's tail*).

Similarities are perceived based on visual sensation. The process of comparison occurs when the object or item (medicinal plant) being compared reminds the speaker of another figure or shape, leading to its perception in their mind. The same denotation is projected differently in the consciousness of Uzbek and English speakers: P1 and P2. The mental structure of a similarities can be depicted as follows:

A1 (in uzbek)

A



A2 (in english)

For example, colts foot, known as “donkey leg” in English, is called “qirqbo'g'im” in the Uzbek language. The English people named the plant based on its resemblance to an animal body part. The Uzbek people named it based on the plant's multi-segmented appearance. *Qirqbo‘g‘im* is also referred to as horse-tail n. (equisetum) in English[67].

The nomenclature lion tail is based on knowledge about the lion in its consciousness, its tail (tail). Bear wood, buckthorn The term “bear wood,” “large thorn,” “frangula bark” (in scientific language: *Frangula*) is based on the “size,” i.e., volume characteristic of bears (bear), deer (buck). Calendula (*Calendula officinalis L*) the name takes into account the shape symbol.

Similarities based on specific experiences are also observed in the Uzbek language. For example, the comparison mushroom was formed according to the shape and softness of the belly of the lamb.

In the English language, there are comparisons expressing the state of the person in relation to the concept of “plant”: like a squeezed lemon “like a squeezed lemon - a very tired person.”

Similarities in the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English can be considered as a factor in expressing the different socio-cultural features of both languages. Similarity based on form and appearance exists in both cultures, but Uzbek and English cultures differ in the standards of comparison.

In the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language, in addition to the similarity of form and appearance, analogies based on characteristics and experience are also expressed.

§2.3. ***Names of medicinal plants formed on the basis of characteristics and spatial frames in Uzbek and English languages***. The names of medicinal plants are also formed on the basis of a characteristic that is not visible at first glance, the place where the plant grows.

[67] Худойқулова Д.К. Фармацевтик терминлар, луғат ва муаммолар // БухДУ илмий ахборотномаси. – Бухоро, 2011. – № 2 (42). –Б. 67-69.

The general characteristics of medicinal plants are reflected in their names. The Turkic equivalent of the word *tabib* is based on the healing properties of medicinal plants. In Mahmud Koshg'ari's work "Devonu lugotit turk," the names of medicinal plants are recorded (DLT, I, 188). Lexical units in the "Devon" can serve as a vivid example of the linguocognitive analysis of terms. For example, during the Mahmud Koshgariy's period the physician was called *otačï* (DLT, I,188). *The* lexeme *Ot* is actually a lexical unit that generalizes the concept of "medicinal plant," and as a result of semantic development, based on the phenomenon of metonymy, it means "medicine." In the "Devon" *the* word *ot* is mentioned in two meanings: "drug, cure"; *ot ičtim* - I drank drug; 2) "narcotics, poison": *Beg aŋar ot berdi* - Bek gave him poison (DLT,I,71). In the mind of the language speaker, a frame meaning "drug" emerged from the frame *ot* based on the following stages of perception:

1. Slot: plant (green, developing, living organism, food).
2. Slot: healing (energy, healing, recovery).
3. Slot: medicine (beverage, laxative, bandage, sprinkle).

By adding the suffix -či to *the word Ot*, the term *otačï* meaning "healer," "doctor" was formed. *Otačï* means "a healer who treats with herbs" (DLT, I, 187).

Otačï frame perception stages:

1. Slot: healer with herbs - *ot* well-versed in the properties of (herbs) (from ancestors, from books, through practical testing).
2. Slot: preparing (ointment, grease , powder, dry, dried).
3. Slot: supporting (drinking, rubbing, binding, spraying).

In the English language *fig* "fruit without a flower," that is, "fruit without a flower," fig was named according to a characteristic rarely observed in plants.

Altey has been used since the 9th century BC. In English, it is known as Altai Tea (altai "old"; tea "tea"). Altey means "mucous," "strongly mucous." The reason for this name is that the infusion of plant roots consists of mucous fluid. The name of the medicinal plant slime root in English is also based on this characteristic. Slime root literally means "slime root."

The names of plants are directly related to the relief and characteristics of the place where they grow. For example, the name of the plant, based on ecological conditions, is reflected in the name *Arnica montana* "mountain arnica," growing in mountain meadows. The plant's growth on the marshy banks of rivers and lakes is reflected in the name Gnaphalium uliginosum "marsh grass." The name Helichrysum arenarium "sandy immortal" informs about the place where the herb grows. The name, meaning "immortal," is based on the fact that the plant takes root and develops even in dry sandy soils.

Some of the names formed on the basis of the place name, the spatial factor, were formed by the method of calquing: *European olive* - Olea europea, *Turkestan adonis* -Adonis turkestanica adolf, *Samarkand bo'znochi* - helichrisum maracandicum M.Pop. The main part is based on folk experience: *corn* -Zea mays L., *common mountain' basil* - origanum vulgare L. *mountain' ginger* - Thumus L., *sandy buzzard* - Sandy Everlasting, in scientific terms: Helichrysum arenarium.

The plant *“ferula”,* borrowed from Latin into English, is called “Iranian Ferula” in Uzbek.

Some names of medicinal plants are based on mixed factors. The name of the plant known as licorice, licorice (Glycyrrhiza L.) is derived from both its color and taste.

§2.4. ***Names of medicinal plants formed on the basis of the treatment frame in Uzbek and English***.

Medicinal plant names can be classified in two ways: 1) plant names determined by the composition of active substances: - *alkaloid, glycosidic, essential oil, vitamin and* others; 2) plant names, determined by pharmacological indicators - calming, analgesic, hypnotic, cardiovascular, central nervous system stimulating, blood pressure reducing, etc[68].

Latin *orīganum* /Oregano, used since the mid-18th century, is called *marzanjo'sh* in the Uzbek language. In English, *sweet marjoram* is also used in relation to “olive-green leaves,” which is associated with the inclusion *of the diaphoretic herb oregano* in tea and its use as a tea substitute. A decoction and infusion of oregano is used as a remedy for aromatic phytovannas, wounds on the body, and rashes. Therefore, the medicinal plant *is called Herbs for baths* (in English: *Herbs o’t* “grass,” *baths* “bath”).

It is observed that Uzbek people name plants based on signs that are difficult to notice with the eye: *adamgiyoh.* In this way, the naming reflects the cognitive signs of understanding the properties of the medicinal plant necessary for human life, its necessity for life. Ginseng tincture has a general tonic effect on the body. In the Uzbek language, it is also denoted by the figurative expression "root of life." The fact that this plant is named with a figurative expression as a symbol of life also indicates this.

Small-*flowered basil* – eng. *origanum tytthanthum gontsch*, finely chopped-leaved ferula –eng. *ferula tenuicectha* indicate the meticulousness of the Uzbek people.

Distracting *Bozulbang* –eng. *logochilus inebrians Rgl* demonstrate the attentiveness of the native speaker.

Dala sovun o‘ti [Field soapwort] –ing. anagallis /Kuroslep (in scientific language: A nagallis arvensis L; drug name: Anagallis C3 named after many years of folk experience and observation.

It turned out that in the formation of names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English, the cognitive factor based on the visual frame reflects common features. Naming based on external features and color reflects the similar approach of native speakers of Uzbek and English to the formation of names of medicinal plants.

In the cognitive factor based on the trait-characteristic, treatment frame, it was revealed that the native speakers of Uzbek and English were approached through different ways of thinking. In some cases, Uzbek and English languages differ in the cognitive factors of the formation of names of medicinal plants. In particular, naming based on the personal frame is characteristic of English culture and is not

[68] Mirjonov N. N. Shifobaxsh o‘simlik nomlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari. ISSUE 2. – T., 2022. – Б.27-36

found in the Uzbek language. The naming of medicinal plants based on the animal frame is characteristic of the Uzbek mentality and is less commonly observed in English culture.

The formation of names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English is based on the following cognitive principles:

1. The principle of visual cognition.
2. The principle of understanding through observation.
3. The principle of national-cultural, mentality.

The naming of the appearance frame factor is based on the principle of visual cognition, the naming of the characteristic-property, the naming of the treatment frame is based on the principle of observation, the naming based on the frame of personality and creature is based on the principle of national-cultural mentality.

The third chapter of the dissertation is devoted to **"Analysis of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages based on the cognitive field".**

3-§. ***The position of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek and English languages.*** Analysis of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English based on the cognitive field is based on the degree of their use. The *frames root, growth, treatment, medicine* in the frame of a medicinal plant constitute the core of the cognitive field.

In the cognitive field of the names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language, the central part is occupied *by isiriq, moychechak, zira, zubturum, kiyik o‘t, dolchin, za’faron [horseradish, chamomile, cumin, plantain, deer grass, cinnamon, saffron]*. In the cognitive field of the names of medicinal plants in the English language, the central place is occupied *by fig* “anjir”, *chammomile* “moychechak”, *mentha* “yalpiz”, *mistletoe* “oq omeliya”, *inula* “qora andiz”, *common horse chestnut* “soxta kashtan” [fake chestnut], *oregano* “mountain basil”, *olive “*zaytun”*, yarrow “*bo‘yimodaron”*, purslane “*semiz o‘t” [thick grass]. Medicinal plants are used in natural, dried, liquid, powdered, and ointment forms.

As a result of technological progress, medicinal plants are also used in paper form. Bamboo napkins are an example of this. Therefore, these concepts also belong to the central part of the cognitive field. Near and far edges of the cognitive field include inactive and rarely used medicinal plant names.

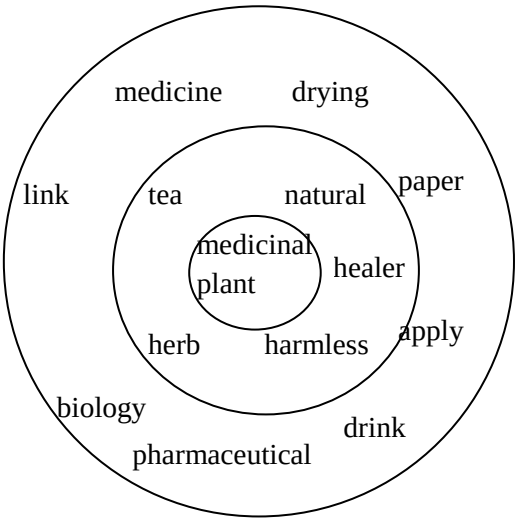


Figure 3.1. The role of medicinal plants in the cognitive field of the Uzbek language.

Since medicinal plants are consumed in the form of tea, the concept of tea is involved in the naming cognitive field. For example, *John's wort* is called (dalachoy [field tea]).

In the cognitive field of an English speaker, the form of use of the name of medicinal plants in the vernacular corresponds to the name in the scientific language in most cases. This is a factor in the active assimilation of the content of terms. Scientific-style forms of plant names are also based on English or Latin and are easily perceived by the native speaker of English.

International English, Latin, or Russian names of medicinal plants are actively used in the cognitive field of the native speaker of the Uzbek language: “romashka”, “zveroboy”, “krapiva”, “myata”, “jenshen”. In recent years, especially after the covid pandemic, the names sorrel, black cumin, licorice have become more active. In this regard, the advertising of pharmaceutical products occupies a special place. Frequent repetition of medicinal plant names increases the frequency of their use and ensures that they occupy a central part of the language speaker's cognitive field.

The names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language in the vernacular language do not coincide with the scientific version in most cases. This leads to the forgetting of the names of folk medicinal plants and their withdrawal from consumption. The fact that the names of medicinal plants from the time of Mahmud Kashgari are rarely used today can serve as a basis for our opinion. The preservation, popularization, and introduction of folk equivalents of medicinal plant names into the scientific language is important in increasing the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language, in illuminating the cognitive-semantic aspects of terms as a lexical unit, in mastering the content and properties of medicinal plants.

The terminological system of names of medicinal plants in English and Russian is being studied on the basis of the anthropocentric paradigm. Etymological dictionaries serve to show the motivational and cognitive basis of the formation of plant names.

In Uzbek linguistics, a dictionary of medicinal plant names has not been created. Existing dictionaries are terminological in nature, and the etymology and semantics of the lexical unit are not fully disclosed. The creation of a dictionary of medicinal plant names, a cognitive approach to the interpretation of nominative units is of practical importance in the wide dissemination of plant properties and the formation of knowledge about their use among native speakers.

3.2. ***Motivational-nominative function of cognitive signs of names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages in the formation of figurative expressions and phrases.*** The names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English are preserved in memory not only as a result of their use in everyday human activity and healing practices but also through their occurrence in stable collocations and figurative expressions that are regularly employed.

In English periphrases, reference is often made to the specific body organ or ailment for which a medicinal plant serves as a remedy; for example, *medunitsa* (lungwort) is associated with "lung balm". medicinal plants have also been sacralized and linked to myths and legends, as in *Mary' tears or Our lady's milk drops.*

In periphrases, medicinal plants are referred to by the name of a medicine. In English, chamomile is expressed through the periphrasis herbal aspirin. Described as "herbal aspirin", chamomile is one of the leading herbal remedies worldwide[69]. Chamomile, known as "aspirin herb", is considered one of the most popular medicinal plants worldwide. Since chamomile possesses pain-relieving properties similar to aspirin, it is also referred to as *nature's aspirin*: This naming demonstrated that the language user first perceives the medicinal property and only afterwards associates it with the plants itself.

In English, the use of periphrases to denote medicinal plants is actively observed. Periphrases perform the function of secondary nomination in relation to the names of medicines. They provide information about the properties of the plant and its most salient cognitive features.

The names of medicinal plants, when included in phraseological units, also fulfill communicative and emotional-expressive functions. According to axiological (value-based) criteria, the connotative meanings of phytonyms are classified as meliorative, pejorative, or neutral[70].

The meliorative, pejorative, and neutral cognitive features of medicinal plant names are fully manifested in English phraseological units.

For instance, *fig* symbolizes "worthlessness": in English culture, the fig carries a negative connotation, reflecting a pejorative meaning, as seen in the expression Not worth a fig, meaning "worth nothing at all" or "of no value whatsoever."

Beans reflect both meliorative and pejorative evaluations. For example, the idiom Full of beans literally means "full of beans," but figuratively it is used to describe someone who is "very energetic, lively, and cheerful." In this context,

[69] Maznev N. I. Encyclopedia of medicinal plants. 3rd ed., corr. and add. Moscow: Martin, 2022-p.560

[70] Mirjonov N. N. Shifobaxsh o'simlik nomlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari. Scientific progress, 2022. 3 (2). – C. 214-223.

beans (legumes) represent the cognitive feature of “value” and express a meliorative assessment.

The idiom Give somebody beans literally means “to give someone beans,” but as a fixed expression it carries the figurative meaning “to scold someone, to hurt or upset someone.” In this case, beans symbolize the cognitive feature of “evil/negativity.”

In Uzbek, plant names such as flower, apple, pomegranate have meliorative connotations, while thorn, camelthorn, pumpkin convey pejorative evaluative meanings. For example: Tikanchiz gul bo‘lmas, mashaqqatsiz – hunar (“Without thorns there will be no flower, without hardship there will be no skill”); Yantoqdan atir chiqmas, Ahmoqdan botir (“No perfume comes from camelthorn, no hero from a fool”). In the proverb Bir yil tut ekkan kishi yuz yil gavhar teradi (“He who plants a mulberry for one year will gather pearls for a hundred years”), the mulberry fruit is likened to a pearl. Here the speaker’s perception based on the sense of sight is also reflected. The white mulberry is compared to a pearl (a precious gem). The healing properties of the mulberry are also metaphorically equated with a valuable stone.

In English: While there is no wind, the branches of the tree do not move (folk saying) / Shamol bo‘lmaguncha, daraxt shoxi qimirlamaydi. In Uzbek: Shamol bo‘lmasa, daraxt uchi qimirlamaydi. In both languages, the stable expression is directed at the same denotatum—tree—with the meaning “every event or rumor has a basis.” However, the parts singled out by the speakers differ. In English, the branch is taken as the part that moves, whereas in Uzbek the top of the tree is seen as the point of movement.

The idiom *“Shake like a leaf*” has several synonyms: to tremble like a leaf; to tremble like an aspen; to tremble in every limb, and is translated into Uzbek as bargdek titramoq, barg kabi silkit, aspen kabi qaltiramoq, har bir a’zosi titramoq—meaning “to experience fear, to be afraid, to literally lose oneself from fear or terror.” This imagery arises from observing aspen leaves trembling in the wind.

It should be noted that phraseological units with the concept of “plant” are numerous in both Uzbek and English, yet their lexical meanings and cognitive features differ from each other.

Simple words, compound words, and word combinations in plant names provide clear information about the properties and appearance of medicinal plants. They help in recognizing and using the plant for healing purposes. Figurative or metaphorical names, however, cannot serve as a basis for actual medicinal use; rather, they reflect the speaker’s evaluation, attitude, and cultural perspective.

§3.3. ***Cognitive features of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages.*** Two types of medicinal products are prepared from medicinal plants, and their naming also differs: 1. Names of medicinal products prepared directly from the medicinal plant itself. 2. Names of medicinal products prepared from a mixture of the medicinal plant with other medicinal plants or chemical substances.

In the naming of medicinal products made from medicinal plants, two types of cognitive relations are manifested:

a) Products that are named directly after the plant. In this case, the name of the medicine directly refers to the name of the plant and the dosage form derived from it. For example, *evkatol* – a medicinal preparation: *evka* – from *eucalyptus* (Engl.) → Uzbek evkalipt, tol – typically "*oil*." *achchiqmiya (liquorice), chuchukmiya, zubturum (plantain), sachratqi, shuvoq (wormwood), yantoq (camelthorn), qizilcha (beet), qoqio't*, etc. In this case, metonymic naming is expressed.

b) Names motivated by the diseases the plant cures. Here, the medicinal product's name reflects the illness it is intended to treat, with the healing property of the plant serving as the motivational-nominative basis. For example, the preparations astmatol and astmatin (O'DO', p. 108), derived from bangidevona (henbane), explicitly indicate their use in the treatment of bronchial asthma (shortness of breath, severe cough).

c) Names indicating the affected body organ. These denote which organ the medicine is intended to treat. For instance: pektussin "a medicine intended for the chest": pectus (Lat.) – "chest," -sin – medicine.

The frames "medicinal plant" and "herb" in the speaker's consciousness are associated with the concepts of "natural," "harmless," "beneficial," and "low-cost."

CONCLUSION

1. In world linguistics, the names of medicinal plants are analyzed within the framework of research in the fields of medicine, biology, pharmaceuticals, as well as in studies dedicated to phytonyms. The names of medicinal plants are examined from lexical-semantic and structural-morphological perspectives. Research devoted to the motivational and nominative foundations of phytonyms serves as a theoretical and methodological basis for the linguocognitive study of medicinal plant names.

In Uzbek linguistics, the names of medicinal plants are primarily analyzed in research within the fields of medicine and biology. In studies on the lexico-semantic features of phytonyms, the motivational characteristics of plant names are also noted.

2. Analysis of research in world linguistics has shown that the terminology of medicinal plants in the English language was formed on the basis of ancient Latin, Greek languages. Currently, this terminology continues to be enriched by words borrowed from actively used languages such as Latin, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and others.

3. The English names of medicinal plants are more widespread than their Uzbek counterparts due to the international status of the English language and the fact that medicinal plant terminology is largely based on Latin and Greek. Units in the cognitive field of names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language have their own and borrowed cognitive features. The semantic field of names of medicinal plants in the Uzbek language consists of ancient Sanskrit, Chinese, Sogdian borrowings, Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic and Russian-international words. Russian-international borrowings are used in accordance with the phonetic rules and spelling norms of the intermediary language.

4. Names of medicinal plants formed from native vocabulary not only provide information but also perform a cognitive function. They create a frame in the mind of the native speaker about the plant's properties and which diseases it can treat.

There are cognitive factors in the formation of medicinal plant names in both Uzbek and English languages. It was determined that the frequently used terms are formed based on frames related to person, appearance, simile, characteristic features, and therapeutic properties.

5. The names of plants were formed in connection with people's observations, daily lifestyle and thinking, experience, and knowledge. There is a commonality in the Uzbek and English languages in terms of the formation of names of medicinal plants based on the frame of appearance, external signs, and color. The formation of names of medicinal plants based on similes, characteristics, and therapeutic frames reflects the differences in the mental and cultural relations of native speakers of Uzbek and English. Naming based on a personal frame is characteristic of English culture and is not found in the Uzbek language.

The naming of medicinal plants based on the personal frame is based on the motivational features of religious figures, mythological heroes, and typical names. Naming based on the personal frame is formed according to the cognitive models of plant → person; plant → person's soma; plant → person's thing, plant → person's clothing; plant → person's space.

6. The naming of medicinal plants based on the animal frame and its features is quite common in the Uzbek mentality. It has been established that among the Uzbek people, plant names are often motivated by less noticeable characteristics and properties identified through careful observation.

7. The formation of medicinal plant names in Uzbek and English is based on the principles of visual cognition, observational understanding, and national-cultural and mental aspects. The naming in the appearance frame is based on the principle of visual cognition. When naming through characteristic features and treatment frames, the principle of understanding through observation is applied. Naming based on the frame of person and living being is carried out according to national-cultural and mental principles.

The linguocognitive basis of medicinal plant name formation in Uzbek and English languages serves to illuminate the ways different cultures reflect their mental characteristics, worldviews, and perceptions of the world in the development of medical terminology.

8. The names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English differ in their position within the cognitive field. The root, growth, treatment, and medicine slots in the medicinal plant frame constitute the core of the cognitive field. At the center of the cognitive field are actively used names of medicinal plants and concepts related to their forms as raw materials, teas, powders, and ointments. The near periphery of the cognitive field contains names of medicinal plants with less frequent usage, while the far periphery includes rarely used medicinal plant names.

9. Phytopharmaceutical terms in the form of compound words, descriptive expressions, stable combinations, and phrases not only express concepts but also reflect national-cultural and mental characteristics. In English, stable combinations

with medicinal plant components are widely used. The phytopharmaceutical term forms the core of the phraseological combination and acquires figurative meaning based on the native speaker's knowledge, experience, and understanding of the medicinal plant. The names of complex medicinal plants reflect conclusions drawn from the native speaker's experience. In the Uzbek language, names in the form of words, compound words, and phrases constitute a relatively large proportion. Names formed from izafet constructions are also observed. In English phytopharmaceutical terminology, complex forms comprise a relatively large number of terms. Abbreviated terms are also found in English.

10. Medicinal plants are composed of several chemical substances and elements essential for living organisms, which are not always reflected in their names. Medicines prepared from plants come in the form of ointments, powders, laxatives, infusions, teas, and tablets, and their names possess cognitive-semantic properties.

The names of medicinal plants exhibit cognitive features associated with human needs, way of life, daily routines, observations, visual perception, smell, taste, mental cognition, and overall sensory perception.

ОДНОРАЗОВЫЙ УЧЕНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА БАЗЕ УЧЕНОГО СОВЕТА № DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ НАУЧНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ

РАХИМОВА НИГОРА ПАЛВОННАЗИРОВНА

КОГНИТИВНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЗВАНИЙ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и переводоведение

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за B2024.2.PhD\Fil4685.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб-сайте Научного совета (www.tsuull.uz) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:	**Холманова Зулхумор Турдиевна** доктор филологических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Мухамедова Саодат Худойбердиевна** доктор филологических наук, профессор
	Муратходжаева Феруза Хотамовна доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), доцент
Ведущая организация:	**Национальный педагогический университет Узбекистана имени Низами**

Защита диссертации состоится «15» 09 2025 г. в 16^{00} часов на заседании разового Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Хожиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, www.tsuull.uz, e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (зарегистрирована за №962). Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Хожиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, www.tsuull.uz, e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «22» 08 2025 года.
(протокол реестра рассылки № 1 от «22» 07 2025 года)

Н.З.Нормуродова
Председатель разового диссертационного совета, созданного на основе научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

К.У.Пардаев
Ученый секретарь разового диссертационного совета, созданного на основе научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

С.Э.Нормаматов
Председатель научного семинара при разовом диссертационном совете, созданном на основе научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации. В мировой лингвистике антропоцентрический подход позволяет обосновать целостность языка и мышления человека, рассматривая их как формы выражения сложных психо-когнитивных процессов. Лингвистические единицы исследуются в качестве средств выражения концепта. Функция языка по аккумуляции информации, концептуальные особенности лексических единиц в номинации понятий и выражении денотативных признаков требуют лингвокогнитивного подхода. Лексические единицы, наряду с отражением картины мира, аккумулируют фоновые знания, маркированные уровнем мышления носителя языка, его способностью к восприятию и оценочными отношениями. Исследование когнитивных признаков социально-культурного прогресса, зафиксированных в лексических единицах и интерпретируемых через восприятие и оценку носителя языка, имеет важное значение для изучения национального и этнического мышления, а также развития языка.

В мировой лингвистике проведены исследования, посвящённые соотношению лексической единицы, слова и термина, факторам возникновения терминов и их семантическим особенностям. Отражение закономерностей общественного развития в терминологии различных сфер возлагает на лингвистов задачу изучения специальных терминов на основе взаимосвязи языка и мышления. Изучение теоретических и практических проблем в системе терминологии в гармонии с человеческим фактором становится требованием времени. Актуальность приобретает анализ возможностей лексических единиц в выражении концепта через исследование процессов их специализации в определённой сфере, превращения в термины, семантического сужения, а также репрезентации новых понятий на основе метафоры и метонимии. Изучение формирования и эволюции терминов различных системных языков в когнитивном аспекте, их изменений на протяжении исторических этапов представляет собой важный аспект интерпретации языка как продукта мышления и восприятия.

В Узбекистане после обретения независимости особое внимание уделяется исследованиям в области терминологии, в частности терминов биологии, с целью их лингвистического анализа и систематизации. В государственном масштабе поставлена задача обеспечить «полное и правильное использование возможностей государственного языка во всех сферах общественной жизни нашей страны, включая государственное управление, современные и инновационные технологии, промышленность, банковско-финансовую систему, юриспруденцию, дипломатию, военное дело, медицину и другие сферы[71]. Вопросы систематизации, упорядочивания и заимствования терминов рассматриваются как важный фактор развития отрасли и образовательного процесса.

[71] Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПФ–5850 “О мерах по коренному повышению престижа и статуса узбекского языка как государственного”. https://lex.uz/

Изучение терминов биологии на основе интегративного подхода, в частности когнитивный анализ названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, имеет значение для выявления изоморфных и алломорфных характеристик. Определение когнитивных факторов в формировании названий лекарственных растений, рассмотрение их лексико-семантических, грамматических и этимологических особенностей с позиции отражения когнитивных признаков является значимым как для усвоения специальных терминов, так и для совершенствования терминологической системы.

Исследование в определенной степени способствует реализации задач, установленных Указами Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21 октября 2019 года УП-5850 «О мерах по кардинальному повышению роли и авторитета узбекского языка в качестве государственного языка», от 10 апреля 2019 года УП-5707 «О дальнейших мерах по ускоренному развитию фармацевтической отрасли республики в 2019 - 2021 годах», от 20 октября 2020 года УП-6084 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию узбекского языка и совершенствованию языковой политики в стране», Постановлений Президента Республики Узбекистан от 20 апреля 2017 года ПП-2909 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию системы высшего образования», от 19 мая 2021 года ПП-5117 «О мерах по поднятию на качественно новый уровень деятельности по популяризации изучения иностранных языков в Республике Узбекистан», Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 12 декабря 2018 года ПП-994 «Об организации сбора и использования лекарственных растений» и другие нормативно-правовые акты, регулирующие данную сферу, в определённой степени служат основой для реализации задач, поставленных в настоящем исследовании.

Соответствие исследования с приоритетными направлениями развитие науки и технологий республики. Диссертационная работа выполнена в соответствии с приоритетным направлением развития науки и технологий Узбекистана I. «Формирование системы инновационных идей и путей их реализации в социальном, правовом, экономическом, культурном, духовном и образовательном развитии информационного общества и демократического государства».

Степень изученности проблемы. Наиболее древним источником терминов медицины и биологии считается произведение Абу Али ибн Сины «Каноны медицины»[72]. Такие выдающиеся ученые, как Абу Бакр Ар-Рази[73] и Махмуд Кошгари [74] , являются первыми исследователями медицинской терминологии. Труд Абу Райхона Беруни «Сайдана» считается одним из основополагающих источников в формировании мировой фармакогнозии[75].

[72] Абу Али ибн Сино. Тиб қонунлари. V китоб. – Т., 1992.
[73] Абу Бакр Ар-Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси, 1994.
[74] Маҳмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том. – Т., 1960. – 250 б.; II том. – Т. 1961. – 214 б.; III том. – Т., 1963. – 264 б.
[75] Саидова Ф. “Китаб ас-Сайдана фи-т-тиб” (“Книга фармакогнизия в медицине”) Абурайхана Беруни источник развития таджткской медицинской терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2013. – 200 б.

Названия лекарственных растений были проанализированы в медицинской терминологии, а также в исследованиях по биологии и фармацевтике. Важную роль в установлении теоретических основ исследования медицинской терминологии сыграли работы М. Чернявского, Ю. Нейфакса, С. Величковой, М. Ознигина и Ю. Плотской[76]. Названия лекарственных растений были проанализированы в исследованиях Н.Ш. Ягумовой, О. Василенко, О.Г. Рубцовой, М. Велкович и Т.В. Куркиной[77]. Фитонимы в английском языке изучались в сравнительном и сопоставительном аспекте. В тюркологии названия лекарственных растений рассматривались как часть фитонимов в исследованиях В.В. Никитина, Б.Б. Кербабаева, Н.Б. Бургановой, Я. Дмитриевой, Г.И. Уюкбаевой, Б.К. Калиева, Э.С. Кулиева, Э.Р. Ахметовой.

В узбекском языкознании медицинская терминология исследовалась с лингвистической точки зрения в трудах А. Хусанова, А. Касымова, З. Мирахмедовой, Ф. Абдулхаировой, Б. Суюнова[78]. Н. Пазлитдинова проанализировала лексико-семантические особенности фитонимов[79]. Лексико-семантический и стилистический анализ фитонимов в узбекской классической литературе был проведён М.С. Усмановой[80]. Названия лекарственных растений в узбекском языке были исследованы в сравнительном аспекте[81].

Названия лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках в лингвокогнитивном аспекте монографически не изучались.

Связь темы диссертации с научно-исследовательскими планами высшего учебного заведения в котором выполнена диссертация.

---

[76] Чернявский М.Н. О состоянии древнегреческой фармацевтической терминологии по трудам Гиппократа. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1996; Нейфах Е.Б. О немецкой фармацевтической терминологии. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1996; Величкова С.М. Структурно-семантические особенности медицинской терминологии в сфере стоматологии (на материале русского и немецкого языков). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2006. – 165 с.

[77] Куркина Т.В. Когнитивные основы наименований компонентов действующих веществ лекарственных растений. Автореф. дисс. . канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003; Ягумова Н.Ш. Фитонимическое пространство в языковой картине мира: словообразовательный и мотивационный аспекты (на материале английского и адигейского языков). Автореф. дисс. …канд. филол. наук. – Майкоп, 2008. – 26 с.; Василенко О.И. Отфитонимическая семантическая деривация в современном литературных русском и английском языках. Автореф. ...дисс. канд. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2008. – 24 с.; Рубцова О. Г. Названия лекарственных растений в разноструктурных языках (на материале русского, марийского, немецкого и латинского языков). Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Йошкар-Ола, 2015; Велькович М. Фитонимы в русском языке: лингвокультурологический и лексикографический аспекты (на фоне сербского языка). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2022. – 27 с.

[78] Хусанов А. Названия болезней и их симптомов в узбекском языке. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1982. – 188 с.; Касымов А. Фармацевтическая терминология в современном узбекском языке. – Т., 1982. – 156 с.; Мирахмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомия терминологияси ва уни тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Т.: Фан, 2010; Абдулхаирова Ф. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Т., 2021; Суюнов Б. Тиббий терминлар семантикаси ва тезауруси. Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Т., 2023. – 207 б.

[79] Пазлитдинова Н.З. Ўзбек тили фитонимларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 24 б.

[80] Усманова М.С. Алишер Навоий асарларидаги фитонимларнинг лексик-семантик ва стилистик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. – Жиззах, 2022. – 170 б.

[81] Бобокалонов О.О. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари шифобахш ўсимликлар терминосистемасининг лингвомаданий ва лингвокогнитив хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD). ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2022.

Диссертация выполняется в соответствии с планом научно-исследовательской работы Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои на тему “Социальное, историческое и современное развитие языка”.

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении когнитивных факторов и принципов формирования названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, обосновании степени отражения в терминах концептосферы, связанной с признаками растений и их лечебными свойствами, а также в раскрытии сходных и различающихся когнитивных признаков в языках различных систем.

Задачи исследования:

выявить ментальную структуру названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, осветить их историко-этимологические особенности и специфику как терминологической системы;

определить когнитивные факторы и принципы формирования названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках на основе фреймов «цвет», «внешний признак», «лечебное свойство» и других;

выделить и охарактеризовать общие и специфические особенности названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках;

провести анализ названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках на основе когнитивного поля и когнитивных признаков.

Объектом исследования выбраны названия лекарственных растений из узбекских и английских медицинских терминологических словарей и источников[82].

Предметом исследования являются особенности выражения в узбекском и английском языках названий лекарственных растений, отражающие мышление, восприятие и ментальные структуры носителей языка.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы описательный, сравнительно-исторический, статистический методы, а также методы моделирования, компонентного анализа и семантико-когнитивного анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

выявлена ментальная структура названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, раскрыты их историко-этимологические особенности, а также ментальные факторы, отразившиеся в развитии данных номинаций как терминологической системы;

установлено, что лекарственные растения издавна занимали важное место в жизни человека, при этом в их наименовании в узбекском и английском языках выявлены когнитивные факторы и ментальные процессы,

[82] Abu Rayhon Beruniy. Saydana. Tanlangan asarlar. IV. – T., 1974. – 1122 b.; Abu Ali Ibn Sino. Al-qonun fit-tib. – T., 1993; Набиев М., Жўраев Э., Х. Хайруллаев. Табиий даволар. – Т., 1994; Қосимов А. Тиббий терминлар изоҳли луғати. II жилд. – Т.: Ибн Сино номидаги тиббиёт нашриёти, 2003; Berdiyev E.T., Hakimova M.X., Maxmudova G.B. O‘rmon dorivor o‘simliklari. –T. 2016. – 276 b. Berdiyev E.T., Ahmedov E.T.Tabiiy dorivor o‘simliklar. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – T., 2017. – 178 b.; Халматов Х.Х., Усмонхўжаев Ф.Х., Махсумов М.И., Ахмедов У.А. Атлас лекарственных растений Узбекистана. Andrew Chevallier. Encyclopedia of Herbal medicine, 2016. –338p.

проявляющиеся через такие фреймы, как цвет (sariq andiz, za’faron, rosa), внешние признаки (botako‘z, cassia acutifolia — «игольчатый лист»), целебные свойства (ko‘kyo‘tal, rhodiola), место и климатическая среда (dalachoy, arnica montana — «горная арника», gnaphalium uliginosum — «болотная трава», Helichrysum arenarium — «песчаная бессмертница»), а также лекарственная ценность (rhodiola). Эти фреймы позволяют выявить ментальные процессы, лежащие в основе номинации растений, и их проявления;

при наименовании лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках обосновывается наличие общих когнитивных подходов, вытекающих из естественных потребностей человека, образа жизни узбекского и английского народов, развития медицинских представлений, а также специфических особенностей, связанных с оценкой национально-культурных характеристик;

определяются место названий лекарственных растений в когнитивном поле носителя языка, ядро, центральные части, ближние и дальние границы, семантические связи концептов когнитивного поля, а также то, что названия лекарственных растений наряду с биологическими особенностями отражают исторические, ментальные и культурные взгляды народа.

Практические результаты исследования заключаются в следующем:

выявлены основные направления исследования названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках;

представлено изучение и описание названий лекарственных растений на основе интеграции биологии, медицины и фармацевтики;

раскрыты этимологические особенности терминологии лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, показаны их лексические пласты;

разработанные в диссертации методы анализа могут быть использованы для исследования терминов соответствующей области;

выводы, сделанные в результате анализа названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, могут служить источником в образовательном процессе фармацевтических институтов и на практических занятиях.

Достоверность результатов исследования определяется четкой формулировкой проблемы, использованием теоретических данных из научных источников, применением последних достижений в области лингвистики, обоснованностью выводов с научной и методологической точки зрения, внедрением теоретических взглядов и выводов в практику, подтверждением полученных результатов авторитетными организациями, а также применением исследовательских методов, проверенных в зарубежной практике.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования.

Научное значение результатов исследования обосновывается их ролью в разработке лингвистического обеспечения медицинской терминологии

узбекского и английского языков, а также в качестве научно-теоретического источника при проведении исследований в лингвокогнитивном направлении.

Практическое значение результатов исследования заключается в возможности их использования при подготовке учебников, учебных пособий и лекционных материалов по дисциплинам «Теория языкознания», «Современный узбекский язык», «Лексикология», «Лингвокультурология», «Узбекская терминология», а также по медицинским наукам, а кроме того — при создании словарей для студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры высших учебных заведений.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе теоретических и практических выводов, рекомендаций и разработок, созданных по лингвокогнитивным характеристикам лекарственных растений на узбекском и английском языках:

в диссертации указано, что лекарственные растения, упомянутые в ней, с древних времен занимали важное место в жизни человека, и их название на узбекском и английском языках основывается на цвете (sariq andiz, za'faron, rosa), внешних признаках (botako'z, cassia acutifolia «ninabarg»), лечебных свойствах (ko'kyo'tal, rhodiola), климатической среде (dalachoy, arnica montana «tog' arnikasi», gnaphalium uliginosum «botqoq o'ti», Helichrysum arenarium «qumli o'lmas") использовались в практическом проекте на тему «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков» с номером PZ–2020042022, реализованном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2019-2022 годах (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 3 октября 2024 года, номер 01/6-2692). В результате исследования определены основы когнитивного подхода к наименованию растений на тюркских языках, в частности, в сознании носителей узбекского языка отражены сведения о лексическом пейзаже лекарственных растений, акцентировано внимание на когнитивных факторах, участвующих в формировании имен;

научные выводы о наличии общих когнитивных подходов при наименовании лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, вытекающих из естественных потребностей человека, особенностей образа жизни узбекского и английского народов, развития медицинских представлений, ментального подхода, отражённого в языковой картине лекарственных растений, а также оценки, связанной с национально-культурными характеристиками, были использованы в прикладном проекте № IL-52 tur-21091433 «Создание базы статей, посвящённых терминам, характерным для узбекской национальной культуры (на основе критериев электронной энциклопедии Wikipedia)», выполненном в 2022–2023 гг. в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка № 041/6-269 от 3 октября 2024 года). В результате выводы, касающиеся ментальных особенностей, восприятия и национально-культурных признаков узбекского народа и тюркских народов при наименовании лекарственных растений, отражённых в «Законах

медицины», «Сайдана», «Урджуза», а также сравнительные анализы, посвящённые формированию названий лекарственных растений в английском языке, послужили обогащению базы данных, предусмотренной проектом;

в исследовании были определены место названий лекарственных растений в когнитивном поле носителя языка, их ядро, центральные части, ближние и дальние границы; выявлены содержательные взаимосвязи концептов когнитивного поля, а также сделаны научные выводы о том, что названия лекарственных растений наряду с биологическими особенностями отражают исторические, ментальные и культурные представления народа. Эти выводы были использованы в прикладном проекте № IL-52 tur-21091433 «Создание базы статей, посвящённых терминам, характерным для узбекской национальной культуры (на основе критериев электронной энциклопедии Wikipedia)», выполненном в 2022–2023 гг. в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (справка № 041/6-269 от 3 октября 2024 года). В результате научные положения, выявленные в исследовании, касающиеся ментальных особенностей, восприятия и национально-культурных признаков узбекского и тюркских народов при наименовании лекарственных растений, отражённых в «Законах медицины», «Девону луғатит турк», а также сравнительные анализы, посвящённые формированию названий лекарственных растений в английском языке, послужили обогащению базы данных, предусмотренной проектом;

в исследовании была выявлена ментальная структура названий лекарственных растений в узбекском и английском языках, показаны их историко-этимологические особенности, ментальные факторы, отразившиеся в развитии терминологической системы, а также значение социальных условий жизни народа и национально-культурных представлений при наименовании лекарственных растений. На основе проведённых анализов, включающих семы заболеваний, отражённые в названиях растений, понятия, связанные с медицинскими процессами, этимологию фитонимов, соотношение собственных и заимствованных слоёв, а также научные выводы, касающиеся фрейм-анализа архаических форм в таких произведениях, как «Законы медицины» и «Сайдана», был подготовлен сценарий передачи «Для всех» телеканала «История Узбекистана» (справка государственного учреждения «Национальная телерадиокомпания Узбекистана», телеканал «Узбекистан», № 06-28-942 от 7 октября 2024 года). В результате национально-культурные признаки, отражённые в названиях лекарственных растений узбекского и английского языков, лингвостатистический анализ фитонимов, их историко-этимологические и семантические особенности, а также лингвокогнитивные факторы, определяющие формирование названий лекарственных растений, послужили обогащению духовно-просветительского содержания телепередач.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были обсуждены на 7 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе на 4 международных и 3 республиканских конференциях.

Обнародование результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 13 научных работ. Из них 6 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных для печати основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан, 3 статьи в республиканских и 3 статьи в зарубежных научных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, условных сокращений, списка использованных источников и приложений, и имеет общий объем 135 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo‘lim (I part; I часть)

1. Raximova N.P. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy terminlari hamda ularning tahlili// O‘zMU xabarlari. – T., 2023. – № 1/12/2. ISSN 2181-7324 // http://journals.nuu.uz. – B. 371-374 (10.00.00. № 15).
2. Raximova N.P. Jarohatni davolashda ishlatiladigan dorivor o‘simliklarning ingliz va o‘zbek tilidagi semantik xususiyati // Til va adabiyot. Ilmiy-Metodik jurnal – T., 2025. – № 2 // https://oak.uz/pages/4802. – B. 23-24 (10.00.00. № 14).
3. Raximova N.P. O‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlar tadqiqining asosiy yo‘nalishlari // Til va adabiyot. Ilmiy-Metodik jurnal – T., 2024. – №19 // https://oak.uz/pages/4802. – B. 205-206 (10.00.00. № 14).
4. Raximova N.P. Linguistic analysis of medicinal plant names formed on the basis of frame in english // World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS) ISSN: 2749-361X // https://www.scholarexpress.net. - Vol. 48 – Berlin, July 2025. (Impact Factor= 10.265).
5. Raximova N.P. Historical-etymology and linguistical Analysis of the names of medicinal plants in Uzbek and English languages // American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development. ISSN: 2771-8948 // www.ajird.journalspark.org. Volume 31. – USA, 2024. August. – P. 487-490 (Impact Factor- SJIF=7.815).
6. Raximova N.P. Semantic properties of medicinal plants // European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE). Volume 4. Issue 11. ISSN 2795-8612 // https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/4591. – Belgium, 2024. Nov. – P. 410-412 (Impact Factor- SJIF=10.48).
7. Raximova N.P. Farmatsevtika terminologiyasi chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi // Образование, наука и инновационные идеи в мире. ISSN 2181-3187. www.newjournal.org. – M., 2024. – № 53. – C. 31-35.
8. Raximova N.P. Dorivor o‘simliklarning etimologiyasi / International scientific-practical conference / Vol. 4. No. 25.04 “Modern philological paradigms: interaction of traditions and innovations IV”, 2024. – P. 1109-1114 // https://www.myscience.uz/index.php/nuu.

II bo‘lim (II часть: II part)

9. Raximova N.P. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi dorivor o‘simlik nomlarining tarixiy-etimologik va lingvostatistik tahlili / Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida o‘tkazilgan konferensiya materiallari. – T., 2024. – B. 487-490.
10. Raximova N.P. Tilshunoslikda o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy terminlari hamda ularning tahlili / International scientific-practical conference on the theme:

“Modern philological paradigms: interaction of traditions and innovations III”. –T., 2023. – P. 518-519.

11. Raximova N.P. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida biologik terminlarning leksik-semantik va chog‘ishtirma tahliliga doir masalalar / “Mutaxassislikka yo‘naltirilgan chet tili ta’limining dolzarb muammolari” mavzusidagi konferensiya. – T.: O‘zMU, 2020. – B. 57-63.

12. Raximova N.P. Translation methods of special texts in biology // Молодой учёный. – Казань, 2019. Май. – № 22 (260). – С. 452-461 // https://moluch.ru.

13. Raximova N.P. (Abdurahmonova). Some features of anatomical terms of motion // Молодой учёный. – Казань, 2015. Март. – № 22 (260). – B. 452-453 // https://moluch.ru.

Avtoreferat “O‘zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistika” jurnalining
tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 22.08.2025-yil.
Bichimi 60x84 $^{1}/_{16}$, “Times New Roman”
garniturada raqamli bosma usulida bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i: 3,5. Adadi: 100. Buyurtma №: 10.

“Noble Print” MChJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
100194, Toshkent shahri, Yunusobod-11, 62-uy.