



## On the Connotative Nature of Floronyms in the Phraseological Units of the Russian and Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** *This current dissertation work is devoted to the modern and prospective problems of the language, that is the phraseology and pharemiology units of the Russian and Uzbek languages. In this research work the metaphorical meanings of the floranimic words (the names of plants) which are in the Russian and Uzbek languages phraseologic and pjaremiologic lexical units have been widely studied by comparative ways.*

**Keywords:** *floronim, fauna, solid, periological, phraseological units.*

*Date of Submission: 31-01-2022*

*Date of Acceptance: 24-2-2022*

The study of the lexical composition of languages in a comparative typological aspect is one of the important problems of modern linguistics. This article attempts to study the semantic structure of phraseological units with plant names, conducts a comparative analysis of the meanings of phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages on the material of floronyms, identifies common and distinctive features of figurative meanings of phraseological units in the compared languages.

Most plant names are actively involved in the formation of phraseological units in both Russian and Uzbek. The names of plants, berries, vegetables and fruits, in a word, floronyms act as keywords in phraseological units. For example: like a squeezed lemon - about someone who is extremely tired, exhausted not only physically, but also morally (cf. : What talent am I? Squeezed lemon, icicle. Chekhov A.P., "Swan Song") or vice versa: not life, and raspberry - about a very good, free life. Spread raspberries - very good, wonderful.

FE is like a wall, someone, something is used in the case when any actions are useless, words, persuasion, suggestion do not reach. Or another phraseological unit is a pea jester (or a stuffed (scarecrow) pea) - this is what they say about someone who exposes himself in a funny or stupid way. Under the king of peas - in ancient times, a very long time ago.

Only negative meanings are associated with the word oak: oak is about a stupid, insensitive person (compare: club - oak head). Phraseologism of the vernacular nature of the oak to give means the same as to die. The figurative meanings of words arose on the basis of direct ones. In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language S. I. Ozhegov, the following definition of the word laurel is given: 1. A southern evergreen tree or shrub, the fragrant leaves of which are used as a spice. 2. The branches of this tree, a wreath of them as a symbol of victory, glory, reward. Apparently, it was the second meaning that formed the basis for the formation of a phraseological

unit to reap laurels, that is, to enjoy the fruits of success. Laurels do not let sleep (when someone experiences a feeling of acute envy for someone else's success).

To rest on our laurels - being satisfied with what has been achieved, perfected, to calm down on this. Rough colloquial phraseological unit birch stump carries negative senses: "stupid", "fool". And the outdated phraseological unit birch porridge means rods (cf. ∴ PU give birch porridge - punish with rods; flogged, whipped. To get lost in three pines is not to be able to figure out something simple, uncomplicated, not to find a way out of a predicament.

Like an aspen leaf trembled - trembling, shaking with excitement, fear.

Drive an aspen stake into the grave - finally get rid of someone or something, deal with someone or something, destroy someone or something.

PU to cut (cut) under a nut has 3 meanings:

1. Strongly scold, scold, smash; mercilessly criticize for something.
2. To win a complete victory in a fight, in a battle, etc.
3. To do thoroughly, well.

Palm - superiority in something over all the others.

It can be assumed that the formation of phraseological units with the participation of floronyms in both Russian and Uzbek languages was facilitated by several factors: the qualities and properties of plants, their place and role in everyday human life, etc. These phraseological units give our speech even more emotional and expressive richness.

PU quieter than water, lower than grass is used in relation to a timid, modest person who does not attract attention to himself.

Although the grass does not grow - an expression of complete indifference, indifference to anything.

Tryn-grass - nothing at all, nothing worries.

Antique with cloves (or with marmalade) is an outdated phraseological unit in the meaning of charm itself, delight. A playful expression of praise, the highest degree of admiration for someone or something (cf. Taste our Dvina salmon, it will be better than your Pechora one. And Little Russian salsa - antique with cloves. Mamin-Sibiryak, "At some time").

PU there was no poppy dew in the mouth - it is used in relation to someone who has not eaten anything.

Phraseologism mountain onion has a playful meaning. So they say about an unlucky, sluggish person (a clumsy person).

Carrot spell (joking) - indefinitely distant time; a time that will never come.

Phraseologism to ask pepper - to scold, punish, usually letting you feel your strength, power. Indeed, pepper has a sharp burning taste. This property of it probably served as the basis for the appearance of the above-named PU.

Phraseologism as bitter radish (synonymous: worse than bitter radish) is used in the meaning of someone or something that is boring.

Cheaper than a steamed turnip (simple) - very cheap. Or: simpler than a steamed turnip - very, extremely simple.

A berry of the same field - similar to each other, in their qualities, properties, position, etc .; worth each other, one another is not better.

To pluck the flowers of pleasure is to carelessly indulge in the joys of life.

The apple has nowhere to fall - about crowding, a large crowd of people (cf .: people in the car - the apple has nowhere to fall).

The apple of discord is about what gives rise to a quarrel, discord (according to the ancient Greek myth, the goddess of discord Eris threw an apple to the guests with the inscription "the most beautiful", which caused a dispute between the goddesses Hera, Athena and Aphrodite).

Phraseologisms with the gul (flower) component are widely represented in the Uzbek language: gul yigit or yigitning guli - in the meaning of a cheerful, handsome guy.

A derivative of the word hum - guliston: olam guliston meaning everything will be in perfect order; everything will be fine; "And that's the end of it." This stable combination has a positive expressive and emotional coloring.

A derivative verb from the word hum - gullamoq: orzidan gullamoq in the meaning of "blabber" means to commit an undesirable act.

Thus, if in the first derivative (gul yigit) a positive expressive-emotional coloring is observed, then in the second (orzidan gullamoq) it is negative.

(Apple) Olma write, ogzimga tush - literally: hurry up, apple, but fall into my mouth (usually they make fun of a lazy person like that)

(Bow) Kornim piezning pŷsti bŷlib ketdi - in the meaning of "I am very hungry", (my stomach is absolutely empty)

(Beets) Lovelagi bulib ketdi, or lavlagisi chiqib ketdi - he flushed, he blushed (from shame, from painful heat).

(Pumpkin) Kovok calla, kovok bosh - literally: pumpkin head in the meaning of stupid, stupid.

(Watermelon) Tarvuzi kŷltigidan tushdi - literally: his watermelon fell from under his arm) is used in the meaning he is dumbfounded, he fell into despair, he is killed, his hands dropped.

(Melon) Kovun tushirdi (literally: dropped a melon) is used in the sense that he fell into a hole, disgraced himself.

The content of phraseological units with plant names in the compared languages may coincide, however, in most cases, stable combinations with the same floronym component have different meanings, since they reflect the national and cultural specificity of the peoples speaking these languages.

To describe identical situations in the Russian and Uzbek languages, phraseological units with different floronyms can be used, for example, oak - about a stupid, stupid person (compare: cudgel - oak head), and in the Uzbek language with a similar meaning, phraseological units kovok calla, kovok bosh are used. Both phraseological units have a negative connotation.

The following phraseological units are close in meaning:

There was no poppy dew in the mouth - no one had eaten anything. And in the Uzbek language - (Luk) Kornim piezning pŷsti bŷlib ketdi - in the meaning of "I am very hungry" (my stomach is absolutely empty).

Butchering (butchering) under a nut - to win a complete victory in a fight, in a battle, etc.

Tutday tukmoq (literally: scatter like mulberries) in the meaning of “kill, exterminate the enemy” and others.

So, the analysis allows us to state that phraseological units with the component “floronym” are widely used in the Russian and Uzbek languages, both with positive and negative connotations. However, there is an allomorphy and isomorphy of phraseological units.

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