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BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIIY AXBOROTI
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MUNDARIJA * СОДЕРЖАНИЕ *** CONTENTS**

TILSHUNOSLIK * LINGUISTICS *** ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ**

Bobokalonov O.O., Jumayev A.A.	Linguistic features of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in french and german fairy tales	3
Navruzova M.G.	O'zbek xalq ertaklarida tibbiy birliklar	9
Jonridova S.Sh.	Tilshunoslikda implikasiya masalasining o'rganilishi	13
Abduxayrov D.P.	Ekskursiya nutqida kommunikativ ko'nikmaning roli	19
Azimova S.Kh.	Intercultural pragmatic features of speech acts of expressing "surprises" in American culture	24
Fattoyeva Z.R., Botirova F.B., Quziyeva T.F.	Qishloq so'jaligiga oid terminlarning tuzulishiga ko'ra turlari	28
Jalilov B.H.	Ingliz internet leksikoni da paydo bo'lgan neologizmlarning lisoniy tahlil	32
Kdirbaeva U.K.	Sintaktik takrorning lingvopoetik ahamiyati	37
Mansurova N.A.	Marketing va menejment terminlarining ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi o'zlashmalari	41
Nuriddinova Sh.K.	Tibbiy eponimlarning morfologik-struktur tabiati	46
Ruziev Y.B., Qosimova Z.S.	The definition of punctuation and the role of punctuation marks in german	51
Qarhonova D.O.	Pragmatic features of advertisements in the english language	56
Radjabquliyeva M.A.	Reklamalarning jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida tadqiqi masalasi	60
Tilavova M.A.	Tohir Malikning "Odamiylik mulki" asarida qo'llanilgan zid ma'noli ayrim birliklar	64
Sattorova Sh.Sh.	Modallik kategoriyasining tadqiq darajasi va taqini	68
Shamsiddinov T.G'.	Political discourse as an object of linguistic research on the examples of speeches of different presidents	72
Shamsiyeva S.R.	Tilning badiiy tasvir vositalari bo'lmish metafora va metanimiyaning lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari	77
Karimov R.A., To'xtayev N.N.	Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning etimologik tahlili	81
Yusupova D.Y., Furqatova M.F.	Elbek –jadidlar davrida yaratilgan birinchi lug'atlar muallifi	86
Markova Y.S., Zokirova N.S.	The nature, causes and solutions of lexical problems in translation	91
Muxtorova D.F.	National-specific and culture relevant phraseological units in english and their cultural connotation	96
Samandarov R.D.	Abzaslararo bog'lanishda applikatorlarning o'rni	101
Ubaydova H.A.	Maqollardagi ichki antonimiyaning tuzilish jihatdan tadqiqi	106
Korshunova A.V.	Russian phraseological expressions with a phytonym component	111
Saidova N.A.	Frazeologik birliklarning milliy-ma'daniy xususiyatlari va ularning nazmiy va nasriy asarlarda qo'llanishi	116
Ataboyev N.B., Abdullayeva N.A.	Translation analysis of islamic terms both in english and uzbek religious texts --prophets names translation	121
Jo'rayeva M.M., Xayrullayeva U.A.	Gazeta sarlavhalarining pragmatik til vositalari (fransuz va o'zbek gazetolari misolida)	125
Axmatova I.H.	Olot tumani etnotoponimlarining semantik tahlili	129
FALSAFA VA HUQUQ, SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK *** PHILOSOPHY, LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES *** ФИЛОСОФИЯ, ПРАВО И ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ		
Rizayev N.S.	O'zbekiston Respublikasi konstitutsiyasining jadicilik harakati g'oyalari bilan hamohangligi (ijtimoiy – falsafiy tahlil)	135

Adizov B.T.	Ommaviy axborot vositalarida siyosiy partiyalar faoliyatining xorij tadqiqotlaridagi tavsifi	139
Ahmadxojaev M.Z.	Legal basis of organizing the activity of a political leader	144
Asadova R.B.	O'zbekiston va Hindiston davlatlarining fan va ta'lim sohasidagi hamkorligi	148
Turg'unboyeva D.A.	Migratsiyaning o'rganish borasidagi ilmiy amaliy tadqiqotlar	153
Ro'zleva G.S.	Madaniyat milliy o'ziga xoslik va milliy xavfsizlikning tarkibiy qismi sifatida	159
Turgunbayeva D.A.	Study of the migration problem by uzbek scientists	163
Yusubov J.Q., Xusanova D.A.	Davlat fuqarolik xizmatchilarini shakllanishida ma'naviy-siyosiy dunyoqarashning o'rni	167
Musayev M.T.	Missionerlik va prozelitizm tahdidini bartaraf etish va uning strategik vazifalari	173
TARIX *** HISTORY *** ИСТОРИЯ		
Hayitov Sh.A., Rahmatov M.M.	BXSR va Germaniyada moliyaviy holat va narx-navo: qiyosiy tahlil (1920-1924-yillar)	177
Qudratov Sh.Y.	Buxoro jadidlarining tadbirkorlikka oid yondashuvlari	181
Radjabova N.M.	BXSRda musiqa ta'limi va qo'shiqchilik san'ati	185
Xamrayev I.M.	Buxoro shahri hayoti va suv xo'jaligi tizimida Labi hovuz ansamblining tutgan o'rni	189
Галоев Д.Х.	"Халифа Худойдод" жомеъ масжиди тарихи	193
Зарипов С.Дж.	Переселенческая политика Узбекистана под влиянием советов, трудовые ресурсы промышленности и сельского хозяйства	198
Niyozova M.L., Djumayeva S.S.	Buxoro muzey qo'riqxonasi eksponatlari to'plamidagi o'rin olgan ossuariylar	202
IQTISOD *** ECONOMY *** ЭКОНОМИКА		
Salimov A.F., Qahhorov X.X., Umrzoqov J.B.	Korxonalar boshqaruv faoliyatini baholashning xorij mamlakatlar tajribasi	206
Salimov A.F., Xolmatova M.S.	Iqtisodiyotning real sektorini isloh qilish va takomillashtirish istiqbollari	211
Salimov A.F., Shokirova D.O.	Korxonalarining asosiy faoliyatini baholash tizimini boshqarishni takomillashtirish	215
PEDAGOGIKA *** PEDAGOGY *** ПЕДАГОГИКА		
Ubaydullaev S., Begmuradov Sh.D.	Possibilities to increase educational efficiency of students in physics through organizing virtual laboratories	220
SAN'AT *** ART *** ИСКУССТВО		
Bayramov M.A.	Memar ajami's creative works as a historical and cultural heritage	226
Huseynova R.H.	The historical development path of polyphonic series and its implementation in the creativity of azerbaijan composers	232

RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS WITH A PHYTONYM COMPONENT

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Annotation. The article deals with Russian phraseological expressions, which contain phytonyms - the name of plants. Phraseological expressions with phytonyms components can be used both to evaluate a person, his character, individual features, state, and to characterize an event or situation. The purpose of the article is to describe what characteristics and evaluations of a person, events express Russian phraseological phrases containing phytonyms.

Keywords: phraseologism, phytonym, Russian language

РУССКИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С ФИТОНИМНЫМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются русские фразеологические обороты, содержащие фитонимы – названия растений. Фразеологические выражения с компонентами фитонимов могут использоваться как для оценки человека, его характера, индивидуальных особенностей, состояния, так и для характеристики события или ситуации. Цель статьи – описать, какие характеристики и оценки человека, событий выражают русские фразеологизмы, содержащие фитонимы.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизм, фитоним, русский язык.

FITONIM KOMPONENTLI RUS FRAZELOGIK IBORALARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada fitonimlarni o'z ichiga olgan rus frazeologik birliklari - o'simliklarning nomlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Fitonimik komponentli frazeologik iboralar shaxsni, uning xarakterini, individual xususiyatlarini, holatini baholash uchun ham, voqea yoki vaziyatni tavsiflash uchun ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Maqolaning maqsadi - fitonimlarni o'z ichiga olgan rus frazeologik birliklari tomonidan shaxs va hodisalarning qanday xususiyatlari va baholari ifodalanganligini tasvirlash.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birlik, fitonim, rus tili.

In the vocabulary of each language there are special expressive-evaluative units that are means of secondary nomination. Such units include phraseologisms and words with figurative meaning.

People often use phraseological units with zoonyms (names of animals) and phytonyms (names of plants), giving someone a characteristic. Analyzing the peculiarities of the use of such phraseological expressions, it is possible to distinguish peculiarities in the worldview of speakers of a certain language.

Linguists have been interested in the linguistic picture of the world of different peoples for many years. Scientists study the lexical and phraseological composition of different languages, compare facts, trying to find points of contact between different cultures, to identify the universal and unique.

Phraseological phrases with zoosemic and phytosemic components (works by V.M. Mokienco, Y.P. Solodub, T.V. Markelova) are currently in the center of attention.

Phraseological expressions with components-phytonyms can be used both to evaluate or characterize a person, his character, individual features, state, and to evaluate, characterize an event, situation. Let us consider what thematic areas are covered by Russian phraseological expressions with phytonyms, and also pay attention to the origin of some phraseological expressions.

Phraseological expressions characterizing the physical condition of a person

1. Fatigue. A squeezed lemon is a severely tired, exhausted person; a person who has lost his spiritual strength. This figurative expression is based on the idea of a lemon that has lost its freshness, has been deprived of juice. Such a fruit becomes lethargic.

2. intoxication. He is so drunk that he is unable to speak coherently. Bald - the upper layer of the bark of young linden, willow, which was divided into layers and narrow strips. From bald in Russia weave laptics

LINGUISTICS

• a work that with a certain skill can do everyone. But if a person is not able to do it (to knit bald), it means that he is very drunk.

Phraseological expressions characterizing the mental abilities of a person:

1. Stupidity. Meek head • a foolish person, a fool. A head full of straw • someone is stupid, useless. Straw, chaff • is the waste that remains after threshing the ears of rye, wheat. Spruce head • a stupid, stupid person. A birch stump is a stupid, foolish person. An oak head is a stupid, stupid person. In this case, oak, spruce, birch are the designation of a tree in general, that is, a plant with a hard trunk. The hardness (especially of oak), which is associated in the consciousness with impenetrability, is the reason for the appearance of these nominations for a stupid person.

2. Inability to think rationally. He has had enough of belena • he is mad, stupefied. Bilberry is a poisonous weed with a stupefying odor. Bilberry can be poisoned like any other poisonous plant that causes mental confusion. In this case, the person ceases to control his or her actions and becomes insane for a while.

Phraseological expressions characterizing the peculiarities of human behavior

1. Intrusiveness, annoying. Like a bath leaf sticking to a person's body • irresistibly, annoyingly. The wet leaf of a bath broom, as a rule, sticks firmly to the body of the person being washed. Like a bitter radish / worse than a bitter radish • unbearable, very annoying. The radish is a common vegetable in the vegetable gardens of Russian peasants. Radish, like turnip, was one of the everyday foods. Especially often it was eaten during long fasts, and then the radish with its bitter taste was especially annoying.

2. Readiness for some action. To thresh rye on the shoe • to resort to the most extreme measures, to do everything to get rich. The shank is the blunt side of the axe, opposite the blade. It is known that rye and other grain crops were threshed on the current • a specially equipped platform, but the shoe is not designed for this purpose.

3. fear of responsibility. Into the bushes • away from responsibility. To look into the bushes • to try to evade the case, from responsibility. It is easy to hide in the bushes, to hide from someone.

4. buffoonery. A pea jester (pea scarecrow, pea scarecrow) is an empty person; a crank who serves as a general laughingstock. To play a pea jester is to pajasnichat, fool around. Originally a pea jester was called a scarecrow on a field sown with peas. Peas were once associated with rituals. During the Christmas fun there was a peasant wrapped in pea straw among the actors. At the end of Shrovetide, a straw effigy of a pea jester was carried. Pea straw decorated themselves and skomorokhi.

5. Lack of any reaction to the actions of others. As against the wall peas • (something said) does not affect, has no effect on anyone. Peas will easily bounce off any hard surface if you throw them there. The peas will easily bounce off any hard surface if you throw them there.

Phraseological expressions characterizing personal qualities of a person:

1. soullessness. The heart is covered with moss • someone has become soulless, unfeeling, stale. Moss can cover something with a dense layer, without gaps. The heart should be sensitive, not hidden from the senses, if the heart does not respond to anything, then it has become covered with moss, hidden.

2. Unshapely, undeveloped. A bag of straw • a sluggish, foolish person. A burdock with a burdock • an inconsiderate, ignorant person; a simpleton. Fouling with moss • falling behind life, slouching, sinking. As a rule, moss covers something immobile • a stone, a tree. If a person stops developing (moving forward), he will inevitably fall behind life, turn into a stone. Rawhide • simple, simple. Bald was the simplest and most accessible material in Russia. Laptics were made of bald • the simplest kind of footwear a poor peasant could afford.

3. Incompetence, simplicity, inability to understand something. To understand (in something) like a pig in oranges • not to understand anything at all. Onion woe • a hapless person, an underachiever. Onions are a vegetable whose juice can irritate the cornea of the eye, causing tears. A person peels an onion and cries, but these tears are not a consequence of grief.

4. The ability to understand something, significance. You can't fool or deceive with chaff. Chaff is the residue of ears, stalks, and other waste from threshing. Myakina is not the same as a full ear. An experienced person will immediately distinguish between the necessary and unnecessary. Simpler than a steamed turnip • very, extremely simple. Before the appearance of the potato in Russia, turnips were the most common type of vegetables and were part of the everyday diet of peasants. Turnips were eaten raw, but more often steamed • put in a Russian oven in a closed clay pot. Since turnips require only an oven and a pot, this dish is the easiest to prepare. Not a bastard • not worse than others in some respect, not devoid of ability (cf. bastard). To look at the root • to pay attention to the essentials. Phraseological expressions characterizing the emotional and psychological state of a person: 1. Fear. Like an aspen leaf trembles • to tremble very much (from fear). Aspen leaves tremble not only at the slightest breeze, but even in windless weather.

Phraseological expressions characterizing human existence: 1. Punishment. To pepper - to punish. There are two explanations for the origin of this phraseologism: 1) the expression is based on a metaphor: pain from flogging, punishment is equal to the bitterness of pepper; 2) it goes back to cruel punishments in ancient Russia, when salt and pepper were poured into the wounds of the guilty. To give birch porridge - to punish with a rod; to scourge. Birch twigs were once used to make roses, which were soaked in water to flog the guilty in something.

2. The presence / absence of food. There was no poppy dew in the mouth - someone has not eaten anything. A poppy is a plant with very small seeds, a dewdrop on a poppy seed will be very small. A poppy dewdrop is like eating nothing.

3. Luck / unluckiness. (Stay) on beans - to be left without what one had hoped for; without the essentials. The expression is probably connected with an old gambling game in which beans were used as dice. Palm of superiority - the first place among others due to superiority in something over all others. In ancient Greece, it was customary to award the winner of a contest with a palm branch. Dragging chestnuts out of the fire - to do a very difficult job, the results of which are used by someone else. All the cones fall - all sorts of misfortunes, troubles, trials.

4. Satisfaction. Eat the fruit - enjoy the results of what has been achieved. The fruit can be tasted (eaten) only when you grow it, that is, achieve the results of your labor. To rest on one's laurels - to be satisfied with what has been achieved, to rest on it.

Among the Russian phytonymic phrases, the most frequent are the following units: birch, pea, oak, forest, turnip, rose, apple.

Phraseological units with the component "Birch" are used to conceptualize mental abilities and social actions of a person: birch porridge day, give birch porridge - punish; birch stump - stupid, fool; got lost in three birches - a person could not figure out something simple, uncomplicated. These phraseological units are characterized by a negative evaluative connotation.

Phraseological units with the component "Peas" in Russian conceptualize the material attitude and actions of a person:

to play the buffoon of peas - fooling around; shit - shit with peas - lack of property; scarecrow (stuffed) peas - about a ridiculously dressed man; to overeat peas - get pregnant (about an unmarried woman); how (what) peas on the road - about the poor orphan. These phraseological units are characterized by a negative evaluative connotation.

In phraseological units with the "Oak" component, the metaphorical transfer is motivated by a positive evaluative component in the semantic structure of the phytonym, due to objective signs - "strength", "protection", "durability", "courage", "loyalty", "man", "human body". But the phraseological units themselves with this phytonymic component characterize a negative evaluative connotation - a problem of mental health: an oak is an oak tree; a stoerosova club is a very stupid person; to collapse from an oak is to go crazy, to go crazy.

Phraseological units with the "Forest" component are characterized by potential senses - "uncoordinated action", "danger", "ambiguity", "error", "return to the previous place".

Who goes into the forest, who goes for firewood - discordantly, randomly; do not see the forest behind the trees - getting carried away with little things, do not see the main thing; they chop down the forest - chips fly - when something big is done, mistakes and costs are possible; a bear is in the forest, and he sells the skin - while any business is unfinished - it is impossible to sum up positive results in advance; to look (look) into the forest - to strive to return to your former place of residence, work, etc.; dark (dense) the forest is a complete obscurity, an unknown; the forest hears, and the field sees - about the dangers that lie in wait for a person in the forest and treeless space.

In the Russian language, an abstract concept, human social actions, is conceptualized through this phytonym.

Phraseological units with the "Turnip" component conceptualize the material condition and social actions of a person: cheaper than a steamed turnip - very cheap; not to sow turnips on the back - about hitting with rods on the back; grandfather for a turnip - doing a common thing, collective work; simpler than a steamed turnip - it is extremely easy to do any business. These phraseological units are characterized by a neutral evaluative connotation.

The phytonym with the component "Rose" symbolizes both heavenly perfection and earthly passion, time and eternity. "Rose" is perfection, completeness, the mystery of life, its center, the unknown, beauty, grace, happiness, but also voluptuousness, passion. Symbolizing the heart, the "rose" occupies a position in the center of the cross - the point of unity.

The conceptual meaning of the phytonym "rose" in the Russian mentality is "love", "life", "creativity", "fertility", "beauty". The image and symbol of this flower is reflected in phraseology and can be traced in the following stable phrases:

pink hopes; pink dreams – an undisturbed life that contains only pleasant, joyful, bright things; to dot (strew) someone's path with roses - to make someone's life easy, happy; through rose-colored glasses; to see in pink (or light) - used when it comes to a person who idealizes everything, naive (with a touch of irony). These phraseological units are characterized by a positive evaluative connotation.

In Russian, appearance and material condition are conceptualized through this phytonym.

Phraseological units with the component "Apple" conceptualize abstract concepts and social actions of a person, physiological features in the Russian language. The apple of discord is the subject of a quarrel; the apple has nowhere to fall – about a large crowd of people somewhere; the apple does not fall far from the apple tree – about a person who inherited bad, unseemly behavior from his father, mother; Newton's apple is a case that will push a person completely unexpectedly to the right solution to a difficult task. The semes of the phytonym "apple" are "knowledge", "wisdom", "health", "success", negative semes are "enmity", "deceptive success". For these phraseological units, both positive and negative evaluative connotations are characteristic.

The features of phytonymic phraseological units that we have highlighted are not a complete reflection of the linguistic picture of the world in the Russian language, however, examining the national and cultural features of phraseological units, it can be argued that phytonyms convey their characteristics in phraseological units – such as appearance, mental characteristics.

Phraseological expressions characterizing human existence: 1. Punishment. To pepper - to punish. There are two explanations for the origin of this phraseologism: 1) the expression is based on a metaphor: pain from flogging, punishment is equal to the bitterness of pepper; 2) it goes back to cruel punishments in ancient Russia, when salt and pepper were poured into the wounds of the guilty. To give birch porridge - to punish with a rod; to scourge. Birch twigs were once used to make roses, which were soaked in water to flog the guilty in something.

Thus, Russian phraseological expressions with the component-phytonym characterize the physical state of a person (fatigue, intoxication), mental abilities of a person (stupidity, inability to think rationally), features of human behavior (compulsiveness, readiness for any action, fear of responsibility, buffoonery, lack of any reaction to the actions of others), personal qualities of a person (soullessness, underdevelopment, simplicity, inability to understand anything, etc.), emotional-psychic state of a person (soullessness, underdevelopment, simplicity, inability to understand anything, etc.), emotional-psychic state of a person (inability to understand anything, inability to understand anything, inability to understand anything, etc.), emotional-psychic state of a person (fear), being of a person (punishment, fortunate / unfortunate, satisfaction).

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