LEXIC-THEMATIC GROUPS OF PHYTONYMS OF THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Otemisov Aziz Zarlikbaevich
Assistant Lecturer, Department of Karakalpak Philology and Journalism, Karakalpak State University

ANNOTATION
In this article, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are considered from the semantic side, investigated, dividing into lexical-thematic groups. First, the study of the name of plants in the Turkic languages from the lexico-semantic side was considered. Next, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are considered by value, divided into 11 lexical-thematic groups: plants named by appearance, by appearance or by size, by type similar to something, by quantity and by measure, by taste or smell, by the place of vegetation or cultivation, according to the time of maturation, according to some features, according to the functions that appeared from personal names and religious concepts.

KEY WORDS: Karakalpak language, phytonym, plant, semantic, lexical-thematic, classification, attribute.

DISCUSSION
Since ancient times, human life has been closely associated with the plant world. People used fruits, roots, stems, leaves of various plants as food for living. Plants used as a food product, over time, began to show other signs. For example, people used the medicinal properties of plants as the most useful tool for treating diseases, and began to use them as medicines. Also, plants began to be widely used in housing construction.

Thus, for thousands of years, life experiences have been passed down from generation to generation, and information about plants has been increased. These situations, in turn, become the basis for the appearance of lexical units in the language of the local people.

Indeed, phytonyms are ancient lexical units that appeared in relations with human life. Phytonyms have established comprehensive ties with everyday life. They transmit information about life experiences, activities, history, and language and socio-spiritual condition of people living in a particular territory.

Phytonyms have been passed down from generation to generation and have survived to this day. In this regard, it becomes possible to determine, on the basis of the study of the features of the language, the people living in a certain territory and the reasons that influenced it linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Currently, the rapid development of society and everyday life, today it is becoming urgent to collect and classify phytonyms as part of the language materials of the people.

People in the process of everyday life were forced to distinguish objects and objects from each other. At first, of course, to distinguish one object from the second, they were based on appearance (large or small, high or low, to taste). These signs became the basis for the name of the objects. The name of the objects should be considered separately, and not in comparisons of objects of two types. In such cases, a person, in order to name an object, he takes on the basis of some particular attribute of his and calls it on the basis of this attribute. For example, Karry Kyz (old maid) originally meant "a girl who has not married." In vegetable growing, this word means "a rough surface, the color is yellowish, meaty, very tasty melon." The name of this type of melon is used in a figurative meaning, metaphor. Thus, a person calling one object, he draws attention to one of the many signs. This feature becomes the basis for the name of the object. For the name of a particular object, to distinguish it from other objects, it is distinguished by the degree of tradition and customs, spiritual worldview, language, social point of view and the general social development of people living in this territory. Therefore, at the initial stage of the development of society, new names in the following formations may become simple. For this reason, phytonyms can be from layers of different times. In a certain territory, the name of one plant in different eras was called differently; to have several names is the result of the above process.

In general, for the selection of reasons for the signs for the name of the plant are different. Basically, phytonyms appear on the basis of the naturally biological characteristics of plants (type, color, smell, taste) or signs of comparison of plants with different objects (similarity with something, compare with animal forms).

So, phytonyms appear on the basis of several special motifs, their study helps to determine the etymology of the name, definitions of special characteristics of plants related to a certain language, and also helps to determine the stages of the appearance of phytonyms in a certain territory.
this article, phytonyms of the Karakalpak language are divided into thematic groups, their reasons for the name are determined.

This article is based on the research principle of classification within the framework of certain topics of words related to different types of activity used in linguistic science, looking at the function of plants, features of use, explanation of certain concepts, the collected materials are investigated, divided into different thematic groups.

As shown by the researchers, only as a result of the division of words on a thematic principle helps to understand more the lexical vocabulary of the language of activity, production, a certain field, which are the object of research, this type of classification helps to show the choice of meaning. Therefore, the name in its meaning goes into a specific thematic group. This type of classification in the extra-linguistic characterization of professional vocabulary, when defining a group of words directed directly to objects and phenomena, when generally defined from the linguistic side, is currently considered one of the most convenient ways to determine its direct system.

By natural conditions, Karakalpakstan is considered a rich territory of various relief, forests, steppes, greenery and plants. Therefore, various species of plants are found in this territory.

Each plant has distinctive signs, but not all signs, only one main characteristic is taken as the basis of the name. For example, the reason for the appearance of the name of the plant is “atulak”, its leaf is similar to the ears of a horse.

In the language there are names associated with the external characteristics of plants. For example, “psyykkyryk”, “ajyutaban”, “kustumsyk”, “balkkkooz”, “zhylanbas”, “kojanerin”, etc.

B. Kaliev divided the names of the Kazakh language plants according to semantic characteristics into 20 groups. For example, the appearance of plants “tujetaban”, “kozykulaq”, external features “bajterek”, “majdashop”, etc.), shape, color “akkwraj”, “sarygalda”, smell and taste “zhupargul”, “sasyqshop”, etc.).

A. Adilbaeva in her article “Motivation of the name of plants”, given by thematic groups B. Kaliieve additionally introduced the names associated with the nature of man, weapons, weather [2].

G. Uyukbaeva, the names of the plants of the Kazakh language by value divided into two large groups: 1) on external signs and 2) on functional signs (function). In turn, she analyzed these two groups, dividing them into small groups [5].

Summarizing the above, the following lexical-thematic groups of phytonyms of the Karakalpak language can be considered:

1. Phytonyms denoting the type of plant.
2. Phytonyms by appearance.
3. Fitonyms in appearance, similar to anything.
4. Phytonyms, named by quantity.
5. Phytonyms named for taste or smell.

6. Phytonyms, named after the place of vegetation or cultivation.
7. Phytonyms named at the time of ripening.
8. Phytonyms, named for some features.
9. Phytonyms named for their functions.
10. Phytonyms derived from personal names.
11. Phytonyms, originating in religious concepts.

11. Phytonyms denoting the type of plant. The names appearing with the word can be attributed to this type of phytonyms. әк (ak): әкбас (akbas), акбілеқ (akbielek), ак бөліші (ak bolishy), ак жұсық (ak zhwsan), ак күіріш (ak kuirysh), ак түнгіш (ak tungijsh), ак қанбак (ak kanbak), ак қолқа (ak kolka), ак мамық (ak manyk), ак пәшек (ak pashek), ак сексеўил (ak seksewil), ак сепеу (ak selew), ак шұық (ak shuak), ак шылыр (ak shyttyr) etc. with the word қара (kara): қара сорап (kara sora), қара ақ жұрық (kara azhryyk), қара бөліші (kara bojalshy), қара жұысық (kara zhwsan), қара қарғат (kara karagat), қара қоға (kara koga), қара сексеўил (kara seksewil), қара урук (kara uyrk), қара шалап (kara shalan), қара қаңғып (kara kangaq) and etc. with the word сары (sary): сарыпішкен (sarytiken), саршыпен (saryshop), сары түнгіш (sary tungijsh), сары қапұен (sary kalwen), сары қыңгып (sary kwangul) and etc. with the word қызыл (kyzyl): қызыл дөлана (kyzly dolana), қызыл жұысқан (kyzyl zhwsan), қызыл жұзығы (kyzyl zhyzhy), қызыл шылыр (kyzyl shyltyr), қызыл тікен (kyzyl tiken) and etc. with the word қара (kara): қара көк (kara kok), қара сораны (kara sora) and etc. with the word қаңғыр (kangaq): қаңғырбас (kangaqba).
Phytonyms may be based on an animal or its body part: айғыржал (ajgyrzhal), атырк (atyrk), балыккөз (balkykkoz), бөзүбас (buzubas), жыланбас (zyylanbas), гаргаฏырнык (gargatyrnak), гаргатык (gargatujak), коызыкал (kozyzkulak), көйтибок (koyintobok), көзкен (konzhun), көнсүйек (kansuieje), күнчүмүркес (kunchumurke), пыышкүйүрк (pyyshkyjuyrk), сыйыркүйүрк (syyyrkjuyrk), төкесөк (tekесак), түйең жүүр (tuyezhapyragy) etc. Phytonyms of this type are named according to the appearance of animals, birds or insects. They are named after the leaves or branches of a plant.

4. Phytonyms, named by quantity. Phytonyms of this type are available in small quantities: бесбидай (besbijdaj), ырыккөзбүрүн (krykybweyr), мыйнбас (myynbas), терпмүүиз (tormujiz), сөзүмүүиз (segizmuiz) etc.

5. Phytonyms named for taste or smell. Phytonyms of this type include ашышы өйткүзүм (ashshy ijizuem), иййнүш эң (ijisyi en), сасык гөөрк (sasyk gweirk), сасык эң (sasyk en), жуупаргул (zhuupargul), сасык бол (sasyk boj), сасык тамыр (sasyk tamyr), иййнүш сельдерей (ijisyi selerei) and etc.

6. Phytonyms, named after the place of vegetation or cultivation. In this type of phytonyms, two cases of the soil of a growing plant are taken as a basis: first, the composition of the soil, the seeded seed and the place of plant vegetation (or geographical name). The first group includes күмүтары (kumtary), күмүкүү (kumzuw), күмебелези (kumbelebi), маңылбас (manylbas), маңылбасы (manylbas), төөк (torek), төөк сөөрөк (torek sorer) etc. and others. The second case can include names Арал балыккөз (Aral balkykkoz), Астврия жүүсө (Astrviya zhewsuny), Алтай доланасы (Altai dolanasy), Германия насил (Germaniya nasili), жүлкем палатысы (jyylkem patatsy), ырыктей рашыны (koytaj rawshany), Шыңғыс ремерииси (Shygys remeriisie), Европа кызыл сорасы (Evropa kyzyl sorasy), Европа кызыл аягы (Evropa kзыл ajagy), Мавритания түймөйгүп (Mavritania tymujeyp), Туркстан түйжакырыгы (Turkstan tuyezharkyragy), матар көкпеги (matar kokpegi), өмүрдүрө палатысы (omurdarja patatsy) and others. We believe that we should pay attention to the spelling of these names. In many literatures, phytonyms of the second group come in two forms, that is, they are written with uppercase and lowercase letters.

7. Phytonyms named at the time of ripening. With the name of phytonyms, the ripening seasons can be taken as a basis. Therefore, time is taken as the basis for determining the season. Particular attention is paid in what season the fruits of the plant give, when it ripens, when it blooms and other features. Based on these qualities, a lexical unit is selected. The phytonyms of this group include май шабалы (may shabadaly), май розасы (may rozassy), жалык бүйдай (zhalyk bijdaj), гүзлик бүйдай (guzlik bijdaj), ерте қанбак (erete canbak), кеш қамыс (kesh kamys), намазшамын (nmaszshamgul) and etc.

8. Phytonyms, named for some features. Phytonyms of this type include үйлү сарыккөз (ulwly sarykkoz), хәчирли сарыккөз (hachirli sarykkoz), жабайы жоңышка (zhabayy zhonyska), жабайы көңөш (zhabayy kongos), түйт жөрөп (tuyb kiprej), жыйлысак ақбас жоңышка (zhilyuskak akbas zhonyshka), жыйлысак жуусан (zhilyuskak zuwsan), жыйлысак көңөш (zhilyuskak kexire), кышылта шеп (kyslythypa shop), күйдүрме шеп (kujdirmi shop), жабысак шеп (zhabsak shop) and etc.

There are cases when some of the phytonyms are incomprehensible. For example, in the word сүтим (sutim) meaning of the word сүт (sut) (lactic) we understand, and part мек (mek) it is not clear to us. In our opinion, part мек short form сомулк (somulik) (растение), originally used in dairy plants сүтим (sutim), with the addition of two words, the word appeared сүтимек (sutimek). Including phytonym сют (sut)=шамак (shamak), may mean “a drop of milk is hanging on a leaf.”

Сүтимек (Sutimek) – a plant blooming three times a year, a wild plant, mucus-like milk coming out of the stem. Sometimes in colloquial speech he is called atshoqay, event. It is called in the Uzbek language sutpechak, in the Kazakh language түйгө ырыккөз (tuyg-[y]rakkoz) (сутпен (sutpen)), in Turkic сүтпеш (sutpech), in the Turkmen language, the game-jack.

One of the classics of Karakalpak literature, Ajiniyaz Kosybay uli, in his poem “Еллериюм барды” (My people are), describes the sutimek:

“Жадымда тууздун көкөм оксен”
“Козим көмөтө көкөм оксен”
“Зэлэйт мүөөлөр урт пишен”
“Атй сүтимекти зөөмөм барды”

9. Phytonyms named for their functions. People used plants not only as a food product, but also for other purposes. Such phytonyms can be divided into several groups: a) Phytonyms used as household items: For example, шыпта жекен (shypta zheken) (the plant is like a reed), сүүкес тарыш (suwetsk yarysh) (cultivated broom plant), сүүкабак (suwvakabak) (pumpkin used as a vessel), шөңгүл қабак (shangul kabak) (pumpkin used as a bucket for water), дасман қабак (dasman kabak) (a plant similar to a pumpkin using dishwashing) and others; b) Phytonyms in the function of a plant of herbs. The first part of such phytonyms is mainly the names of animals. For instance, кийикоты (кijik oty), газ пийе (gaz pijaye),
Phytonyms from which paints are made are characteristic of other languages, and often give names to plants, choosing one of many qualities and attributes. When choosing these signs, social, natural, spiritual phenomena act. One of them is religious beliefs. Religion from the original social system to the present day as part of the spiritual culture of the people takes its place in the life of society, family and every person. Totemism is one of the ancient types of religion, it appeared during the first birth, tribe. According to the concepts of totemism, it meant belief in the close ties of a person or group of people, a clan or tribe with some animal or plant, sometimes inanimate objects or natural phenomena. Religions of this religion believed that they or all members of the tribe appeared from one animal, plant, and other objects. Today, traces of totemism can be found in the traditions and customs of our people. For example, some bones, claws, feathers and others, birds and animals considered unusual, the names of some animals are the names of tribes and tribes, hang in the house of a ram’s horns is considered a trace of this belief.

One of the ancient religions is fetishism. This is from the Portuguese language “face” means an amulet, a magical item. In ancient times, a person in front of natural or social forces experiences fear and waits for help from unnatural forces. For example, “kîyeli” (unusual) trees and stones, worshiping the prophets, faith in the power of certain objects is one of the qualities of fetishism. A number of such unnatural forces may include жин (zhin), аphabetьы (albasly), пери (peri), мастан кемпир (mastan kempir), дә (daw). They were considered forces harmful to people. Over the years, various amulets, charms, plants appear and they have been preserved among the people to this day. For example, in some houses on the passer-by side a branch of red pepper is hung on the wall. There is a concept that she protects from evil eyes.

For example, according to the origin of the name here (tut) (mulberry), the following legend exists among the people. In ancient times, the prophet Ayub lived in the body of the prophet, by God's will, a worm appears and every day begins to eat his body. But despite this, he believed that this “is happening by God's will.” Even the worms that fell from the body, he laid them back, saying: “Hey animal, Allah gave your share in me, do not remain without a share.” One fine day, the voice of Allah came, and etc. Such names, derived from personal names S.Sokhobiddinov writes the following: “... the basis of each name of the plants is written the first letter of the name or in abbreviated form of the discoverer and describing this type of plant.” For instance, Morsus alba L or Juniperus seravschanica Kom. In the first example, at the end of the name of the plant L, the scientific name is here (of the mulberry tree), which he named Linnaeus, in the second example the word Kom, the first scientific name (кызыл arsha (kyzyl arsha)) Academician Komarov gave juniper Zarafshansky 4.

11. Phytonyms, originating in religious concepts. Human attitude to the environment, belief in higher powers play an important role in plant names. Man, when he gives attention to phytonyms used in the folk language. Most phytonyms found in botany in their structure and origin cannot fully convey the characteristics of the folk language. They are mainly closer to scientific terms. By origin, they are characteristic of other languages (mainly Arabic, Persian, Indian languages). They are used in the language of a particular area of people. The phytonyms of the folk language are used in the language of the local people, and can illuminate all the features peculiar to this language. Therefore, in this work, we paid more attention to phytonyms used in the folk language.

10. Phytonyms appearing from personal names. The basics of this type of plant name can be the names of the breeder who invented the species or seeds of plants or the names of an employee, teacher, loved one: бонарат арлаканы (bonapart arpakany), жерар елекшеби (zherar elekshebi), леман сарышеби (leman saryshebi), борщое ийне жалырыды (borshov iinezhapsyrgy), вайян фумариясы (vajyin fumarijsy), лессин компоросмасы (lessing konforosmasy), гогеннаккер айыржалы (gogennakker aigyryhal) and etc. Such names, derived from personal names S.Sokhobiddinov writes the following: “... the basis of each name of the plants is written the first letter of the name or in abbreviated form of the discoverer and describing this type of plant.” For instance, Morsus alba L or Juniperus seravschanica Kom. In the first example, at the end of the name of the plant L, the scientific name is here (of the mulberry tree), which he named Linnaeus, in the second example the word Kom, the first scientific name (кызыл arsha (kyzyl arsha)) Academician Komarov gave juniper Zarafshansky 4.
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