

## General Peculiarities of Phraseological Units With Phytonymic Composition

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**Abstract:** Phraseological units with phytonymic composition are expressions or idioms that contain the names of plants or trees. These phraseological units often reflect cultural beliefs, traditions, and characteristics associated with specific plants.

For example, the phrase "to turn over a new leaf" is a phraseological unit with phytonymic composition that refers to making a fresh start or beginning anew. The use of the word "leaf" in this expression symbolizes growth, renewal, and change, which are all qualities associated with plants and nature.

Another example is the phrase "to go out on a limb," which means to take a risk or put oneself in a vulnerable position. The use of the word "limb" in this expression alludes to the branches of a tree, suggesting that taking risks involves stepping out of one's comfort zone and potentially facing uncertainty.

Overall, phraseological units with phytonymic composition add color and depth to language by drawing on the rich symbolism and imagery associated with plants and trees. They provide insight into cultural attitudes towards nature and the natural world, as well as offering creative ways to express ideas and emotions.

Phraseological units with phytonymic composition are a specific type of phraseological unit that includes the names of plants or trees. These units play an important role in language and culture by reflecting the significance of plants in human life and society. Here are some general features of phraseological units with phytonymic composition:

1. **Cultural Significance:** Phytonyms, or plant names, are deeply embedded in cultural beliefs, traditions, and practices. Phraseological units with phytonymic composition often reflect cultural attitudes towards nature, plants, and the environment.
2. **Symbolism:** Plants and trees have rich symbolism in many cultures, representing growth, renewal, strength, beauty, and other qualities. Phraseological units with phytonymic composition draw on this symbolism to convey meaning and evoke imagery.
3. **Metaphorical Use:** Phytonyms are often used metaphorically in phraseological units to express abstract concepts or emotions. For example, the phrase "to bear fruit" can mean to achieve positive results or outcomes, drawing on the literal meaning of a tree producing fruit.
4. **Visual Imagery:** Plants and trees evoke strong visual imagery, which is reflected in phraseological units with phytonymic composition. These units can paint vivid pictures in the mind of the listener or reader, enhancing the expressive power of language.
5. **Cultural Heritage:** Many phraseological units with phytonymic composition have roots in folklore, mythology, or traditional knowledge about plants and trees. These units contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and help pass down knowledge from generation to generation.

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6. **Variety and Diversity:** There is a wide variety of phraseological units with phytonymic composition across different languages and cultures. Each culture may have its own unique set of expressions that reflect local flora, traditions, and beliefs.

Overall, phraseological units with phytonymic composition are a fascinating aspect of language that highlights the close relationship between humans and the natural world. They offer insights into cultural values, beliefs, and ways of thinking, while also enriching language with colorful and evocative expressions.

Phraseological units with phytonymic composition are an important part of the lexicon of a language and play a significant role in communication, culture, and cognition. Here are some theoretical aspects and the importance of these units:

1. **Linguistic Significance:** Phraseological units with phytonymic composition are a specific type of phraseological unit that contributes to the richness and diversity of a language's vocabulary. They showcase the lexical creativity and semantic versatility of language by combining plant names with other linguistic elements to create unique expressions.
2. **Semantic Transparency:** Phytonymic phraseological units often have a high degree of semantic transparency, meaning that the literal meanings of the plant names used in the units can be easily understood. This transparency can aid in the comprehension and interpretation of these expressions, making them more accessible to speakers and listeners.
3. **Cognitive Processing:** The use of phraseological units with phytonymic composition can have cognitive benefits by facilitating mental processing and memory retention. These units often have a fixed form and meaning, which allows speakers to store them as ready-made chunks in their mental lexicon, speeding up language production and comprehension.
4. **Cultural Representation:** Phraseological units with phytonymic composition reflect the cultural attitudes, beliefs, and practices related to plants and trees within a particular community. They serve as linguistic markers of cultural identity and heritage, preserving traditional knowledge and values associated with flora and fauna.
5. **Expressive Power:** Phytonymic phraseological units are known for their expressive power and vivid imagery. The use of plant names in these units can evoke sensory experiences, emotions, and associations related to the characteristics of specific plants, enhancing the communicative impact of the expressions.
6. **Creativity and Variation:** Speakers can demonstrate linguistic creativity by creating new phraseological units with phytonymic composition or adapting existing ones to suit different contexts or purposes. This flexibility allows for variation and innovation in language use while maintaining a connection to cultural and natural references.
7. **Environmental Awareness:** In an era of increasing environmental awareness and concern for sustainability, phraseological units with phytonymic composition can serve as reminders of the importance of plants, trees, and the natural world. They can promote ecological consciousness and appreciation for the biodiversity that surrounds us.

In conclusion, phraseological units with phytonymic composition are not only linguistically interesting but also culturally significant, cognitively beneficial, and environmentally relevant. Their use enriches language, fosters cultural connections, and contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between humans and the natural environment.

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