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Lexical Features of Medicinal Plants in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract. The article provides a series of observations and linguistic descriptions regarding the role of the lexical layer in the expansion of medical plant names. Additionally, the linguistic characteristics of a specific medicinal plant name are highlighted.

Key words: The basis of our language lexicon is formed by medicinal plants, herbs, "Methods of Treatment with Medicinal Plants," "Living like a herb," "distinguishing oneself from others, being unique.".

The field of medicine is considered one of the oldest sciences, hence they refer to the history of medicine as the history of humanity. Medical language, medical terms, and medicinal plants form the basis of the lexicon. It is known from ancient times that specific works and dictionaries have been created in the field of medicine: Avicenna's "Canon of Medicine," Urjuzah, Medical Treatises; Al-Biruni's "Book of Healing"; Shahobiddin ibn Abdulkarim's "Medical Shahobiy"; Yusufiy's Treatise on Rational and Liquid Treatment, Benefits of Grapes, Illoj al amroz, and others. In contemporary medical science, nearly 40% of the drugs used are composed of plant products. The opening of "Healing Pharmacies" by the central administration of hospitals in our country is evidence of the attention to medicinal plants. In existing pharmacies, we can observe the leaves, bark, roots, flowers, buds, fruits, stems, juices, rhizomes, and other parts of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants that form the basis of the lexicon of our language include sedana, isiriq, qalampirmunchoq, bangidevona, saffron, sandalwood, kachnich, safflower, devpechak, xanzal, xalila, yantoq, parsley, tarragon, chamomile, marigold, clover, dill, and more. If we continue this list, we can count over 900 names of medicinal plants. Ibn Sina's expression states: "Learn medicinal plants from nature because what a person seeks, nature has already created for him." It is important to emphasize that, despite some poisonous plants having external similarities with medicinal plants, using them without knowing their impact on the body can lead to adverse consequences. Some poisonous substances are present in the composition of certain medicinal plants. In the prepared medicines, the amount of poisonous substances can exceed the permissible limit, leading to poisoning or other various diseases. Adonis, bangidevona, hellebore, digitalis, crocus, and others serve as examples of such poisonous medicinal plants. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, "na'matak" (rosehip) is defined as follows:

A bush with fragrant and variously colored flowers, bearing fleshy, juicy fruits that ripen in the form of an apple or are squeezed in a semicircular manner. "It was covered with thorns

in the dark, and when it turned to the left, the thorny shoots of the rosehip hit its face." (D. Nuri, The Sunset Over Osmangazi).

The red fruit of this plant. Rosehip, sugar beet, beetroot, lemon, radish, and other vegetables contain vitamin "C." (M. Toychiyev, Don't Forget the Vitamins). Many varieties and names are used for different types of rosehips in various regions. Some of them are named based on the relative place of the phytoneem: Begger rosehip (Rosa beggeriana Schrenk in Latin), Daurian rosehip (Rosa davurica Pall), Fedchenko rosehip (Rosa fedtschenkoana Rege), Kokonor rosehip (Rosa kokanica), Zangezur rosehip (Rosa zangezura). Others are named based on their similarity in appearance and their characteristic feature: Dog rosehip (Rosa canina), Rambler rosehip (Rosa rugosa Thunb), Cinnamon rosehip (Rosa cinnamomea), Small-flowered rosehip (Rosa micrantha Smith), Woolly rosehip (Rosa tomentosa Smith), Needle rosehip (Rosa acicularis Lindl), Corymb rosehip (Rosa corymbifera Borkh), Sand rosehip (Rosa psammophla). If we continue this list, there are over 900 names of medicinal plants. When we look at these, the onomastics of the phytoneem, that is, the naming of them based on the region, similarity in appearance, and the characteristic feature within the phytoneem, has been used.

In modern linguistics, learning the medical language, terminology used in medical texts, and medicinal plant names is a challenging issue. This issue is of great importance in in-depth study of the field of medicine, in the professional communication of specialists, in training medical personnel, publishing professional-scientific literature, obtaining and exchanging information.

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