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PRAGMALINGUISTICAL STUDY OF FRENCH-UZBEK MEDICINAL PLANT TERMINOLOGY

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Аннотация – Мазкур французча-ўзбекча шифобахш ўсимликлар терминологиясининг прагмалингвистик тадқиқига бағишланган илмий мақола қиёсий тилшуносликнинг атамашунослик соҳасига ойдинлик киритиш ва уни замонавий инновацион талаблар даражасида алоҳида ўрганишни дастурлаш учун долзарб ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, мазкур мақолада шифобахш фитонимларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари француз ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида ўрганилади. Лисоний атамаларнинг қиёсий муқобиллари таҳлил қилинади.

Abstract – This scientific article on the pragmalinguistic study of French-Uzbek terminology of medicinal plants is intended to clarify the field of comparative linguistics and to study it separately at the level of modern innovative requirements. This article also examines the peculiarities of medicinal phytonyms in the French and Uzbek languages. The comparative opposites of linguistic terms are analyzed.

Аннотация – Эта научная статья о прагмалингвистическом изучении французско-узбекской терминологии лекарственных растений предназначена для прояснения области сравнительного языкознания и изучения ее отдельно на уровне современных инновационных требований. В этой статье также исследуются особенности лекарственных фитонимов на французском и узбекском языках. Анализируются сравнительные противоположности лингвистических терминов.

Калит сўзлар: шифобахш ўсимлик, терминология, прагматика, прагмалингвистика, лингвомаданиятшунослик, лингвокогнитивистика, ўхшашлик ва дифференциал белгилар, луғавий-семантик таҳлил.

Key words: medicinal plant, terminology, pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, linguo-culturology, linguo-cognitivism, similarities and differential signs, lexical-semantic analysis.

Ключевые слова: лекарственное растение, терминология, прагматика, прагмалингвистика, лингвокультурология, лингвокогнитивизм, сходства и отличительные признаки, лексико-семантический анализ.

Introduction. It is not surprising that axiological research, which is considered relevant in modern linguistics, has a lingvoculturological approach. Indeed, if in world linguistics and literature the acquaintance with the cultural and spiritual riches of the peoples of the world has scientific and practical significance, the mutual comparison makes it worthwhile.

It should be noted that "the leading role in modern linguistics is not the understanding of language, but the study of the relationship between language, culture and the individual, the problem of mutual understanding arises. The interrelationships of these three are of particular importance in the study of the national and cultural identity of language in the field of linguistic culture (linguoculturology) "[13].

Literature review. The name of the medicinal plant in French and Uzbek [short. The pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive comparative study of the terminology of MPN] reveals the motivational-nominative and lingvocultural features of the names, as well as the identification of general similarities and differential features of the internal and external features of [MPN] in the compared languages [1].

The first study of [MPN] in French and Uzbek comparative linguistics was in the creation of the [MPN] dictionary in Uzbek and French; in a new systematization of [MPN] terminology based on the main directions of motivational-nominative analysis; in showing motivational differences and similarities of the scientific name [MPN] in Uzbek and French languages; to carry out lexical-semantic analysis of [MPN] in comparable languages on a pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive scale and to describe them by dividing them into special semantic groups; in the values of the French and Uzbek peoples it is important to highlight the fact that pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive [MPN] are represented by adjacent linguistic units and are compatible with the functional-semantic category[2].

Analysis. To reveal the morphosyntactic features of the expression of [MPN] in various linguistic units, phraseological confusions, idioms, phrases and speech derivatives, as well as the pragmalinguistic, linguistic-cultural and linguistic identification of [MPN] related to the peculiarities of historical and cultural development of the French and Uzbek peoples, encourages you to set a clear goal for the job[3].

It should be noted that in order to apply innovative ideas in the field of comparative linguistics to Uzbek linguistics, to achieve scientific results in the field of linguocultural, psychoneurolinguistic and pragmatic areas, special research has been launched at Bukhara State University [4]. In particular, the pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive comparative study of the terminology of medicinal plant [MPN] in French and Uzbek is the result of this scientific research [12].

Although the pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive study of [MPN] terminology in world linguistics has been studied on the basis of different languages and effective results have been achieved in this direction, but within the scope of the research topic, in particular, the lack of research in the field of

comparative linguistics of French and Uzbek languages determines the task of the work.

In recent years, the country has been carrying out consistent reforms in the field of protection of medicinal plants, rational use of natural resources, the establishment of plantations for the cultivation of medicinal plants and their processing. In particular, the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev "On measures to protect, cultivate, process and rationally use available resources of wild-growing medicinal plants" adopted on April 10, 2020 [1] increased attention. In addition, the fact that terminological dictionaries related to French and Uzbek languages are becoming a necessity at the same time helps to determine the relevance of the topic. The role of world linguists and scientists of our republic in creating the theoretical foundations of comparative linguistics is invaluable.

Firstly, it is observed that the concept and term "medicinal plant" have been widely studied, mainly from the point of view of medicine and natural science, but have not been sufficiently studied in modern linguistics [5]. In particular, in the comparative plan, the names [MPN] were not studied within the French and Uzbek linguocultural strata;

secondly, that the harmony of language and culture in the oral and written works of the two peoples has not yet received sufficient attention;

thirdly, that the [MPN] set of linguistic tools is not integrated into a bilingual material;

fourthly, the role and linguistic aspects of [MPN] as terms are not fully classified in the comparative field, [MPN] names in Uzbekistan are studied only in the field of natural sciences and medicine, and are not involved in conceptual analysis in connection with linguistics;

fifthly, the fact that the conceptual features of [MPN] have not been studied separately requires that scientific clarity be brought to the forefront of research[6].

The level of study of the research topic in the context of the introduction of innovative technologies is as follows:

To identify the need to master the lexical layer of [MPN] in the formation of medical consciousness and concepts for the more rapid development of world linguistics and medicine;

Identify the pragmatic features of medicinal flora in the plant world in the cultural riches of the peoples of the world, including French and Uzbek;

Pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and lingvocognitive comparative study and pragmatic description of the terminology of [MPN] in French and Uzbek languages;

Determining the place in the pharmaceutical industry in connection with the comparative study of the use of medicinal species of plants belonging to domestic and foreign phytonutrients in scientific medicine;

Scientific results obtained in world linguistics, research conducted in foreign countries and Uzbekistan, scientific and creative samples created in comparable languages serve as a basis [7].

Discussion. In French and Uzbek linguistics, [MPN] has been studied to some extent separately and in a network. However, apart from scientific research related to

medicine and natural sciences, there is no special object of special scientific research in the pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive comparative direction, furthermore, the fact that medicinal phytonims have not been studied comparatively in the Uzbek and French languages to date shows the importance of the research work, and we have set ourselves the goal of creating the terminology [MPN].

The following table provides examples of comparative alternatives to basic vocabulary, linguistic terms, and translation dictionaries awaiting a definitive solution in our research work:

Uzbek terms	Alternative terms in foreign languages	Comment
Medicinal plants	Plantae medicinalis (лотинча); plantes (f) médicinale (французча); Medicinal plants (инглизча); Лечебные растения (русча)	Wild and cultivated plants used for the prevention and treatment of human and animal diseases. The herbal treatment system is called phytotherapy.
Medicinal plants, drug plants	Plante (f) médicamenteuse (французча); medicinal plants, drug plants (инглизча); Лекарственные растения (русча)	Plants that contain biologically active substances that affect the human and animal body and produce medicinal raw materials for medical purposes.
Medicinal herbs, plants	Herbacée (f) officinale, herbes (f,pl) médicinales (французча); officinal herbs, medicinal herbs, herbaceous plants (инглизча); лекарственные травы, лечебные травы (русча)	The living form of green plants, the non-woody stems of which have medicinal and healing properties that affect the human and animal body, and are the main food for livestock.
Herbs Spices, Medicinal spices condiment plants, medicinal condiments	Plantes (m,pl) condimentaires, condiments (m,pl) aux propriétés médicinales (французча); condiment plants, medicinal condiments (инглизча); лечебные приправы (русча)	Herbs that make food fragrant and delicious with medicinal properties
Pharmacognosy	Pharmacognosie (f), matière (f) médicale (французча); pharmacognosy (инглизча); фармакогнозия (русча)	A science that studies mainly plants and in part medicinal raw materials derived from animals - oils, essential oils, wood glue, wax, lanolin, and more.
Phytotherapy	Phytothérapie (f), herboristerie (f) (французча); Herbal medicine, herbalism, phytomedicine, phytotherapy, paraherbalism (инглизча); фитотерапия,	One of the main directions of folk medicine based on the method of treatment with medicinal plants

	траволечение (русча)	
Aromatherapy	Aromathérapie (<i>f</i>), (французча); Aromatherapy (инглизча); Ароматерапия (русча)	Field of treatment with fragrant herbs, liquids and various aromas based on medicinal treatments
Naturopathy	Naturopathie (<i>f</i>), (французча); naturopathy, naturopathic medicine (инглизча); натуропатия (русча)	An alternative medicine field based on the self-treatment of the human body using only natural remedies and methods based on them
Florotherapy	Florithérapie (<i>f</i>), thérapie (<i>f</i>) florale (французча); flower therapy, flower remedies (инглизча); флоротерапия, цветочная терапия (русча)	The field of medicine is based on the combination of flowers and its components, which emit a delicate and fragrant fragrance in nature, combining the emotional and mental state of man.
Folk medicine, traditional medicine	Médecine (<i>f</i>) populaire (<i>f</i>), médecine (<i>f</i>) naturelle, médecine (<i>f</i>) douce (французча); traditional medicine, natural medicine (инглизча); Народная медицина, врачевание, целительство (русча)	Recognized methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of traditional and alternative medicine, based on the experience of generations, established in folk traditions, used by medical professionals and specially trained individuals. Folk medicine does not include occult and religious ceremonies.
Traditional medicine	Médecine traditionnelle (французча); Traditional medicine, indigenous (folk) medicine (инглизча); традиционная медицина (русча)	Prevention, diagnosis and treatment methods specific to a particular region or nation (e.g. yoga in India, acupuncture in China, treatment with medicinal plants in Central Asia, etc.).
Alternative medicine	Médecine (<i>f</i>) alternative, médecine (<i>f</i>) parallèle, médecine (<i>f</i>) holistique (французча); alternative medicine (инглизча); альтернативная медицина, нетрадиционная медицина, парамедицина (русча)	Methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment that are recognized as an adjunct or alternative to modern medicine.
Additional medicine (Complementary medicine)	Médecine (<i>f</i>) complémentaire (французча); complementary medicine (инглизча); комплементарная медицина (русча)	Generally accepted methods of folk medicine used in conjunction with modern medicine in health practice

It is planned to pay attention to the following aspects that need to be popularized in the medical field [8]:

- ❖ Uzbek-French, French-Uzbek dictionaries of medicinal plants will be created;
- ❖ The terminology of medicinal plants in French and Uzbek comparative linguistics will be systematized;
- ❖ The motivational aspect of the scientific naming of [MPNs] is clarified;
- ❖ For the first time on the pragmalinguistic, linguocultural and linguocognitive scale, the lexical-semantic features of [MPN] are studied and covered;
- ❖ [MPN] are analyzed and synthesized in the form of various linguistic units, phraseological confusions, idioms, phrases and speech derivatives;
- ❖ The national peculiarities of [MPN] related to the peculiarities of the historical and cultural development of the French and Uzbek peoples are determined.

Pragmatics (Greek *pragma, pragmatos* - work, action) is a branch of semiotics and linguistics that studies the function of language signs in speech, in other words, a branch of science that studies the attitudes of subjects using the same sign system [10, 378]. The basic idea of pragmatics was developed by the American scientist Ch. Peirce [7, 9-17; 11, 3-149]; another American scientist, Ch. Morris developed this idea and put the term 'pragmatics' into practice as the name of one of the branches of semiotics [9, 165-166]. Pragmatics is a process of speech that encompasses a person's social activities, manifested through a specific communication situation. Linguistic pragmatism has no definite form, no appearance. Its scope includes many issues related to the speaker, the addressee, their relationship in communication, the situation of communication.

For example, the following issues related to the subject of speech are explored: explicit and implicit purposes of the statement (conveying any information or opinion, questioning, commanding, asking, advising, promising, apologizing, congratulating, complaining, etc.); speech tactics and types of speech etiquette; rules of conversation; the purpose of the speaker; assessment by the speaker of the general knowledge base, worldview, interests and other qualities of the addressee, the attitude of the speaker to the message he is narrating. In pragmatics, many issues are studied in relation to factors such as the addressee of the speech, the relationship of the interlocutors, the specific communication situation. The ideas of pragmatics are used in the development of heuristic programming, machine translation, information retrieval systems and more. With this in mind, we believe that special attention should be paid to the pragmalinguistic features of medicinal plant terminology in French and Uzbek.

Conclusion. The pragmalinguistic, linguocognitive foundations of medicinal plant terminology, which are directly related to the field of linguocultural research, are also important for language learning.

In short, the study of the subject sheds light on the complex problems of comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, and conjunctive linguistics. Systematizes and comparatively-typologically studies the linguistic units associated with [MPN]s. The linguocultural strata of the French and Uzbek peoples, scientific-theoretical sources on the subject, comparative terminological dictionaries, literary and folklore

sources form the object of research, showing the motivational-nominative and linguistic-cultural system of motivational-nominative and linguocultural is filled.

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