

UNITS EXPRESSING NAMES OF UZBEK MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses medical plants and the units that represent their names. Medical plants are divided into several types according to their structure, habitat, resemblance to certain objects, and life forms.

Key words: phytonym, shifonema, medicinal plant names, pharmacophotonyms, phyton, onyma, medical plants phytonyms, linguoculturology.

Medicinal plants without water the lexicon of the Uzbek language, i.e. the richness of the vocabulary, is constantly evolving, it develops and develops as a result of social, economic and political changes. As a result of this change and development, the lexical layer of our language is enriched with new units. The names of plants that make up a certain part of the lexicology of the Uzbek language are no exception. Terminology in this area is developing, firstly, on the basis of its own capabilities, and secondly, external factors are also influential.

There are many types of plants in the world. They are all living organisms, each with its own life, name, living conditions, type, and so on. Plants grow and live in different conditions; they do not choose a place to grow.

It is known that there are more than 500,000 species of plants in the world, of which more than 4,500 species grow naturally in Uzbekistan.

We cannot imagine the living nature we live in without the plant world. Plants are the source of life for all living things. They are also used as food.

Everything in this world, whether it is a plant, a body, an animal, or a human being, has its own name. This is the name given to them. Plants are also called by the same noun units.

In Uzbek, plant names are called «fitonim» (phytonym) and medical plants phytonyms – «shifonema». The word «phytonym» is derived from the Greek «phyton» - a plant and «onyma»

- a name, or in another source from the Latin meaning «phytos» - «plant», «onyma» - «name». The term became popular in linguistics in the 70s of the XX century. [2]

From the stages of development of human civilization, the inextricable link between man and nature has been manifested as a chain of laws of nature. Naturally, man is alive by nature. It is an inescapable process for all beings who seek healing to turn to the mysterious world of animals and plants. The study of human nature, in particular the discovery of the medicinal properties of the medicinal plants around us and the application of the results to the process of language and speech, necessitated the emergence, formation and development of phytonymics in linguistics. The role of pharmacophotonyms in the development of this science is invaluable.

Pharmacophytonym is derived from Greek φάρμακον, pharmakon, “drug, poison” and φυτόνυμος, phutônumos, a plant name, and was coined by Russian scientist O.G. Rubtsova. [1]

It grows in the mountainous areas of Tashkent, Namangan, Fergana, Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, which are mountainous regions, and in the wet areas from the slopes to the middle of the mountain.

Medicinal plants that grow in the mountains grow and live on the rocky slopes of the mountains of Uzbekistan, rocky-soil slopes, foothills, hills, gravel slopes, mountain meadows, moist soil slopes in the middle of the mountains.

In the mountains, *anjabor* {Geranium; cranesbill} (Tashkent, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *anor* {Punica; pomegranate} (Surkhandarya), *arslonquyruq* {Leonurus; motherwort} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya), *bodom* {Amygdalus; almonds} (Tashkent, Surkhandarya, Fergana, Kashkadarya), *bozulbang* {Lagochilus; Turkistan mint} (Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya), *gazako't* {Gentiana; gentians} (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Fergana, Surkhandarya), *gazanda* {Urtica; nettles}, *yerchoy* {Geum; avens} (Tashkent, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Fergana), *yerqo'noq* {Polygonum; common bistort, snake-root} (Tashkent, Fergana, Syrdarya), *yong'oq* {Juglans; walnuts} (Tashkent, Surkhandarya), *zanjabil* or *zanjobul* {Zingiber; ginger} (Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *isparak* or *isfarak* {Delphinium; larkspurs, dolphin-flowers} (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Bukhara), *ko'ka* {Tussilago; coltsfoot} (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Fergana), *lamium* {Lamium; dead-nettles} (Tashkent, Surkhandarya), *limono't* {Melissa; lemon balm} (Tashkent, Surkhandarya), *mavrak* or *marmarak* {Salvia; clary, sage} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *omonqora* {Ungernia; Victor ungeria} (Surkhandarya, Fergana), *oqquray* {Psoralea; breadroot} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *pista* {Pistacia; pistachio} (Surkhandarya), *chilonjiyda* {Ziziphus; jujube} (Surkhandarya, Tashkent), *rovoch* {Rheum; rhubarbs} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Andijan, Bukhara), *sanchiqo't* {Thalictrum; meadow-rue} (Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *afsonak* {Thermopsis, goldenbanners, false-lupines} (Tashkent), *toron* {Polygonum; knotweed, knotgrass} (Tashkent), *tog'jumrut* {Rhamnus; buckthorns} (Tashkent, Fergana, Jizzakh, Samarkand), *tog'rayhon* {Origanum; oregano, marjoram} (Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya), *tog'quddus* {Stachys; hedgenettle, woundwort} (Tashkent), *sug'uro't* or *Turkiston adonisi* {Adonis; Turkestan pheasant's eye} (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya),

herniariya {Herniaria; ruptureworts} (Tashkent, Fergana, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya), *sherolg'in* {Artemisia dracunculus; tarragon, estragon} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand), *shirchoy* {Orthurus; Kokand avens} (Central Asia), *shuvoq* {Artemisia; mugwort, wormwood}, *efedra* {Ephedra; joint-pine, jointfir} (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Bukhara, Surkhandarya), *o'rik* {Armeniaca; apricots}, *qayin* {Betula; birches} (Tashkent), *qora zirk* or *qoraqand* {Berberis oblonga; oblong barberry, bigflower barberry} (Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *qushqo'nmas* {Cnicus; stellate ptilostemon} (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya).

Medicinal plants that grow in the desert are prone to drought and are adapted to the dry, hot climate. Their way of life requires desert air and desert conditions. Medicinal plants adapted to these conditions grow in deserts, semi-deserts, hills, sandy soils, steppes, meadows, sandy soils with saline soils.

Desert plants include *achchiqmiya* {Goebelia, sophora; bitter bean} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Bukhara), *bozulbang* {Lagochilus; Turkistan mint} (Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya), *isiriq* {Peganum; harmal, Syrian rue}, *itsigek* {Anabasis aphylla; aphyllous anabasis} (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Andijan, Fergana), *kovrak* {Ferula; sumbul, giant fennel} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *sano* {Cassia, senna}, *sariq zira* {Bunium; yellow cumin} (Kyzylkum), *chakamug'* {Galium, bedstraws} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand), *shildirbosh* {Sphaerophysa; swainsonpea} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya), *oqquray* {Psoralea; breadroot} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *shirach* {Eremurus; foxtail lilies, desert candles} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya).

Medicinal plants that grow along rivers are more water-intensive and more accustomed to moist soil than plants that grow elsewhere. Water-prone medicinal plants grow along rivers, river basins, streams, ponds, lakes, riverbanks, streams, wetlands, canals, ponds, streams, and waterways. Medicinal plants growing along the rivers include *anjir* {Ficus; figs} (Surkhandarya), *yeryong'oq* {Arachis; peanuts} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand), *yong'oq* {Juglans; walnuts} (Tashkent, Surkhandarya), *zirai karmoni* {Trachyspermum; ajowan} (Fergana, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Khorezm), *zig'ir* {Linum; flax}, *igir* {Acorus; sweet flag} (Samarkand, Khorezm), *ittikanak* {Bidens; beggarticks}, *kelintili* or *kelintil toron* {Persicaria; lady's thumb} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya), *tomirdori* {Asparagus persicus; Persian asparagus} (Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Jizzakh), *qarafs* or *qoranafis* {Apium; marshworts; parsley} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *qirqbo'g'im* {Equisetum; horsetail, snake grass}, *tok* {Vitis; grapevines} (Tashkent, Samarkand, Surkhandarya).

In addition, in the swampy, near water and wet areas, you can find plants such as marshmallow, St. John's wort, medicinal plants such as dogbanes, ragworts in Tashkent region.

Among the medicinal plants growing on irrigated lands are *ituzum* {Solanum; nightshade}, *sabzi* {Daucus; carrots}, *sassiq alaf* {Artemisia; Sievers's wormwood} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya), *sebarga* {Trifolium; clover, trefoil} (Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya), *tugmachagul* (Malva; mallows) (Tashkent), *qarafs* or *qoranafis* {Apium; marshworts; parsley} (Tashkent, Syrdarya, Namangan, Andijan,

Fergana, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya).

Medicinal plants are divided into several types according to their structure, habitat, resemblance, and life forms. Medicinal plants are divided into woody, shrubby, semi-shrubby and herbaceous species according to the structure of the stem.

1. Tree-like plants are tall perennials with a woody stem, ie a single thick body, strong roots and broad branches. Trees vary in flower, fruit, stem width, height, branches, and leaves. Trees belonging to the same species and growing on mountain slopes differ in the number, width and height of their branches. Most deciduous plants are perennials that have large shapes. Tree plants include aloye (aloe), anjir (fig), archa (juniper tree), behi (quince tree), bodom (almond tree), yong'oq (walnut tree), jiyda (silverberry), jo'ka (linden), limon (lemon), marjon daraxt (elder tree), olcha daraxti (cherry tree), oqtut (white mulberry), pista (pistachio), tikandaraxt (honey locust), tirnoqgul (marigold), tok (grapevine), tog'jumrut (buckthorn tree), tuxumak (sophora tree), chakanda (sea buckthorn tree), cherkez (Richter's saltwort, cherkez), we can cite also the names of plants such as chilonjiyda (jujube tree), shaftoli (peach tree), qoraterak (black poplar), qo'ng'ireman (acorn tree), do'lana daraxti (hawthorn tree, zaytun (olive tree), olxo'ri (plum), eman (oak tree), qayin (birch), o'rik (apricot).

2. Shrubby plants are perennial plants with a woody body, no more than 2-3 meters tall, forming one or more stems. Medicinal plants of this species include: anor (pomegranate), atirgul (rose), itsigek (anabasis), malina (raspberry), maymunjon (blackberry), na'matak (eglantine), sano (senna), pista (pistachio), chakanda (sea buckthorn), efedra (ephedra), qora smorodina (black currant), qora zirk (oblong barberry), katta ituzum (nightshade), pushti bo'rigul (pink periwinkle), pushti katarantus (clary), mavrak (sage), marmarak (desert sage), zig'irak (meadow sage), amorfa (false indigo), zirk (barberry), maymunjon (raspberry), sumax (sumach), xapri (Russian sage), shumurt bird cherry, irg'ay cotoneaster, uchqat (honeysuckle), qizilcha (joint-pine), qoraqat (currant)

Semi-shrubs are also common in deserts and are used as fodder. Semi-shrubs include izen (kochia), keyreuk (rigid Russian thistle), teresken (winterfat), sarsazan (halocnemum) and shuvoq (wormwood).

3. Herbaceous plants are plants that are distinguished from woody, shrubby plants by the thinness and thinness of their stems. They are divided into annual, biennial and perennial plants according to their lifespan. Herbaceous plants are also more common than other types of plants. Herbaceous plants include anjabor (cranesbill), arpabodiyon (anise), arslonquloq (Turkestan motherwort), achchiqmiya (bitter bean), bangidevona (datura), beshbarg (cinquefoil), bozulbang (Turkistan mint), bo'tako'z (centaury), bo'ymadaron (yarrow), gazako't (gentian), gazanda (nettle), gulxayri (marshmallow), dalachoy (goatweed), yeryong'oq (peanut), yerchoy (avens), yerqo'noq (bistort), yetmak (allochrysa), zanjabul (ginger), zirai karmon (ajowan), zig'ir (flax), zupturum (plantain), igir (sweet flag), isiriq (harmal), isfarak (larkspur), ittikanak (beggartick), ituzum (nightshade), kanakunjut (castorbean), kelin tili (lady's thumb), kendir (dogbane), kovrak (sumbul), kovul (caper), kungaboqar (sunflower), kunjut (sesame), ko'ka (coltsfoot), ko'ko't (hyssop), lamium (dead-nettle), limon o't (lemon balm), mavrak (clary), makkajo'xori (maize), mingbosh (hairy bindweed), mingdevona (henbane), olabuta (saltbush), omonqora (ungernia), otquloq (dock), ochambiti (shepherd's purse), oqquray (breadroot), petrushka (parsley), piyoz (onion), rovoch (rhubarb), ro'yan (madder), sabzi (carrot), sanchiqo't (meadow-rue), sarimsoq (garlic), sariqbosh (ragwort), sariqzira (green cumin), sariqchoy

(agrimony), sassiqalaf (Sievers's wormwood), sachratqi (chicory), sebarga (clover), sedana (nigella), sovuno't (pimpernel), termopsis (thermopsis), tillabosh (centaury), tomirdori (longroot smartweed), toron (knotweed), tog'rayhon (oregano), tugmachagul (mallow), Turkiston adonisi (Turkestan pheasant's eye), turp (radish), ukrop (dill), uchma (butterwort), xerniariya (rupturewort), chakamug' (bedstraw), chuchukmiya (licorice), cho'chqatikan (Turkestan wild spinach), sherolg'in (tarragon), shildirbosh (swainsonpea), shirach (desert candle), shirchoy (orthurus), shotara (fumitory), shuvoq (mugwort), ermon (absinthe), yalpiz (mint), yantoq (camelthorn), qalampir (hot pepper), qarafs (marshwort), qariqiz (burdock), qashqarbeda (melilot), qiziltasma (birdweed), qizg'aldoq (roemeria), qirqbo'g'im (horsetail), qovoq (squash), qora andiz (horse-heal), qorazira (caraway), qoqi (dandelion), qushqo'nmas (cnicus), qo'yechak (cornbind), g'o'za (tree cotton), asarun (valerian), eshakgul (oriental cinquefoil), Nippon dioskoreyasi (Nippon yam), saflorsimon levzey (maral root), ro'yan (madder), oddiy dastarbosh (common tansy), moychechak (matricary), buyrakchoy (Java tea), afsonak (goldenbanner), bo'rigul (pink periwinkle), bo'znoch (immortelle), kadio't (common valerian), devortagio't (horehound), yerqalampir (horseradish), jag'-jag' (shepherd's purse), jut (jute), ismalog (spinach), isparak (larkspur), karam (cabbage), kashnich (coriander), ko'ktikan (eryngo), oqkarrak (cottonthistle), oqqunduz (globe thistle), parpi (monkshood), samincho'p (rupturewort), sarsabil (asparagus), safroo't (hedgehyssop), sigirqyruq (mullein), temirtikanak (caltrop), chitrang'i (wallflower), qizilmiya (licorice), qizilyugurik (datisca), qontepar (biebersteinia), qoraqobiq (ungernia), qulmoq (hop), qulupnay (strawberry).

These types of plants are divided into annuals, biennials and perennials, depending on whether they live more or less.

Annuals are diverse plants that grow, flower, and bear fruit (seeds) in the same year. Most of the plants in Uzbekistan are annuals. Annual plants include nigella, pimpernel, birdweed, roemeria, marigold, matricary, Java tea, shepherd's purse, jute, flax, cnicus, tree cotton, peanuts, dill, (Turkestan wild spinach, saltbush, ragwort, sheferd's purse, anise and others.

Biennials are plants that emerge from their seeds and form leaves on the ground in the first year, accumulating nutrients in their roots and leaves. In the second year, the stems sprout, bloom, and bear fruit.

Biennials include henbane, parsley, carrots, green cumin, Sievers's wormwood, mullein, caltrop, centaury, spinach, cabbage, and melilot.

Perennials are plants that dry out the surface of the earth in winter and overwinter in the soil. Perennials are very common in the mountains and slopes. Perennials include legumes, goldenbanner, pink periwinkle, immortelle, common valerian, goatweed, horehound, horseradish, allochrusa, acanthophyllum, cornbind, Victor ungeria, dock, breadroot, onion, rhubarb, madder, meadow-rue, garlic, agrimony, swainsonpea, foxtail lily, fumitory, burdock, biebersteinia, ungeria, dandelion, hop, strawberry and other.

In short, the names of medicinal plants have been used since ancient times. It also grows in seas, canals, lakes and swamps. Uzbek medicinal plants adapt to growing in different conditions over the years. There are also medicinal plants, the upper part of which is a perennial plant that is cold in winter.

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