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## **THE USAGE OF FLORA COMPONENTS IN DESCRIBING PEOPLE'S CHARACTERISTICS IN THE SPEECH IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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### **ANNOTATION**

This article is devoted to the study of English idioms with flora component, their meaning and use in speech. The aim of the work is to define the concept of "idioms", the history of idioms with the component of flora, centuries-old human observations of the world of flora and the attitude of people to this area of reality. The article also reveals the peculiarities of English idioms with flora component important for translation and considers the problem of adequacy and equivalence in translation, as well as the ways of translation of English idioms into Uzbek. The present article is devoted to investigation of idioms with the component of the flora, their importance and use in speech. The aim of the work is to define the concept of "idiom". The history of occurrence of idioms with flora component is considered. Identify the features of idioms that are important for translation and methods of translation of English idiom with the component flora

**Key words:** problem of adequacy and equivalence, pays great attention, new directions

At present, in the language practice pays great attention to Uzbekistan to the study of foreign languages. This is stimulates the development of new directions in learning languages both in theoretical, practical both logical and linguacultural aspects.

Linguistics can be considered as the science of the interaction of different language pictures of the world, which reflect the perception of the surrounding world, national-cultural differences and mentality of different peoples.

In recent years, great importance has been attached to the use of English in all spheres of communication, and a comparative study multi-structural languages becomes the whole hot topic of scientific research.

The object of this study is bionomic units that are part of folk nomenclature of English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Phytonyms as one of the types of semantic Russian vocabulary, embodying certain characteristics of plants, reflect the spirits- world of people.



The study of phytonyms in linguoculturological aspect allows get some idea about diverse linguistic phenomena of this or that other people, as well as trace how non-lingual the reality is refracted in language.

Researchers pay special attention at the same time, motivational-nominative fields, expressively reflecting national-cultural round or universal features from- languages studied: religious-mythological origin of plant names, similarities with household items or parts of the body (human century, animal, etc.).

In English, there are phytonyms are with the element devil or devil's, interpret-lingering negative concepts that are often found in the names of plants with negative properties (poisonous, weedy, hot, bitter, etc.): phytonym devil's apple (lit. "devil's apple") or devil's candle (lit. "devil's candle") - "mandrake", "fool-man ordinary. The peculiarity of such names in mythopoetic representations due to the presence of this plant certain hypnotics and stimulants properties, as well as the similarity of its root with the lower part of the human body. No wonder Pythagoras called the mandrake "a humanoid race shade." In the English tradition in the mandrake according to the type of root, plants are distinguished male and female and even give them (in the spirit of the people etymology) corresponding names: mandrake and woman drake. It is believed that man- dragoman is associated with evil spirits - with the devil (in Arabia it is widely believed that at night the mandrake glows, in connection with which it is called vault "devil's candle"), with witches (in the middle century mandrake in a number of European traditions was called the "witch's flower")

Such phytonyms are also found in Uzbek language: Isiriq, Khazor-Ispand (lit. "medicine from a thousand diseases") - " ordinary", "burial ground", which is in contact with many traditions and religious rituals associated with the expulsion of evil spirits. More in the "Avesta" (7th-5th centuries BC), the oldest sacred book of Zoroastrianism, harmala described works as a soothing and cleansing tool.

Dervishes are adherents of Muslims Mansky mystical brotherhood of Sufis ritual used the seeds of the to measure consciousness and achieving a state of relihyosic ecstasy. And today as a tribute to tradition is smoked at the Navruz holiday, and its seeds are scattered on blazing coals on weddings to drive away evil forces and evil eye. It is believed that its smoke is capable of scattering succumb to many diseases. Abu Ali ibn Sina



(Avicenna) (980-1037) in his *Alcanon* wrote that harmala is good for pain in the joint and with various inflammations. For a long time harmala is used as a talisman: from evil eyes a bunch of grass is hung at the entrance to house. When a newborn comes to the house, before bringing it into the room, everyone fumigation is fumigated with harmala smoke and a bunch of tar you hang on the right side of the door joint inside the room, put under the bedding into the cradle. Traders at the bazaar are fumigating their counters with a harmala, believing that this brings good luck in trade, protects from the evil eye.

The smoke of burned grass fumigates the premises where infectious patients lie, as well as treat headaches. But it is worth noting that *Khazor-Spand* is a loanword from Persian phrase. Motivation *phytonimisirik* (is,uzb. "smell, smoke"; *riq* - suffix, forming a phytonym), is rather associated with using this plant to produce healing smoke, and not with mythological personage.

There are a lot of idioms in the language, which are often used and because of this there is a need to divide them into separate groups, and this makes it possible to study the idiomatic structure of the language as a whole and effectively. Certainly, these groups are divided into groups on the expression of one subject, for example: about animals, about food, about clothes, about the weather, about the flora. In cases of learning English, the student wants to increase his vocabulary, also use this method which is divided into a group of words from one topic. In practice, this method is effective and it becomes much easier to remember words. Choosing for the subject of study idioms with a component of flora, it should be noted a fairly high interest in the study of flora, because it has an important role in human life. Idioms with a floral component count very much making up most of the dictionary and are widely used in the English language. Besides that, the importance of idioms with flora names has cultural specificity that must be taken into account in the translation process. English idioms with a flora component reflect the centuries-old observation of the person behind the world of flora, convey the attitude of the people towards the environment and become the cultural Foundation of the English language.

The importance of the plant world for human, the fact that human has long pursued the analogy between themselves and the plants, finds consistent expression in the language. The choice of properties of a certain flora as a prototype of rethinking is due to two reasons: on the one hand, the peculiarities of human thinking, which leads to the



formation of similar images in different cultures; on the other hand, this choice may depend on the cultural and historical development of the country, its geographical location and political structure. That is why it is particularly important to establish universal and unique features in floral symbols, what can explain the mechanisms of formation of the idiom fund of a language.

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