



STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF EXOTIC PLANT NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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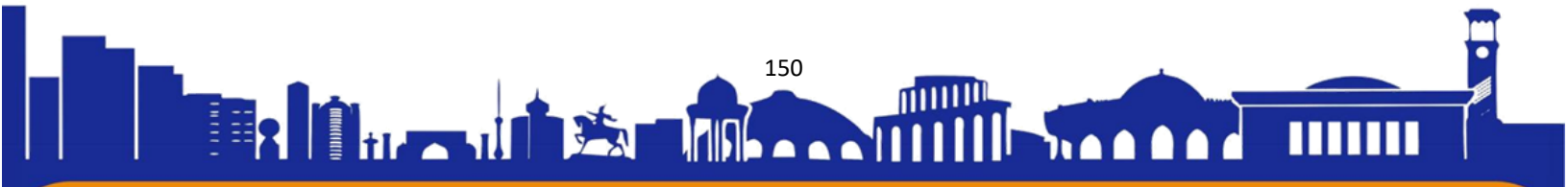
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Abstract: This article explores the structural and semantic characteristics of exotic plant names in English and Uzbek languages. It analyzes how such names are formed, the linguistic and cultural factors influencing their usage, and the degree of borrowings and adaptations in both languages. The research highlights similarities and differences in morphological structures, metaphoric meanings, and etymological origins of exotic plant terms, contributing to a better understanding of cross-cultural linguistic representation of flora.

Keywords: exotic plants, structural features, semantic analysis, Uzbek language, English language, etymology.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ekzotik o'simlik nomlarining strukturaviy va semantik xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Unda bu nomlarning shakllanishi, ularning ishlatilishiga ta'sir etuvchi lingvistik va madaniy omillar hamda har ikki tildagi so'zlarning o'zlashtirilishi va moslashtirilish darajasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot morfologik tuzilma, metaforik ma'no va etimologik kelib chiqishdagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni yoritadi.





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Kalit soʻzlar: ekzotik oʻsimliklar, strukturaviy xususiyatlar, semantik tahlil, oʻzbek tili, ingliz tili, etimologiya.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются структурные и семантические особенности названий экзотических растений в английском и узбекском языках. Анализируются способы их образования, влияние лингвистических и культурных факторов, а также степень заимствования и адаптации в обоих языках. Работа подчеркивает сходства и различия в морфологических структурах, метафорическом значении и этимологии терминов, обозначающих экзотические растения.

Ключевые слова: экзотические растения, структурные особенности, семантический анализ, узбекский язык, английский язык, этимология.

In recent decades, the study of plant names has attracted the attention of linguists, ethnobotanists, and cultural researchers. Exotic plant names, in particular, offer a rich area of investigation due to their linguistic uniqueness and cultural backgrounds. This article focuses on comparing exotic plant names in English and Uzbek, aiming to uncover structural and semantic patterns, as well as to trace influences of culture and history on their formation.

The research employed a comparative linguistic methodology. A corpus of exotic plant names was compiled from dictionaries, botanical references, and online plant databases. The collected data were analyzed in terms of their morphological structures, semantic roles, and etymological sources. The study also examined how native speakers of English and Uzbek perceive and use these plant names.

The analysis revealed several structural differences between English and Uzbek exotic plant names. English tends to preserve Latin or Greek origins, often using compound structures. Uzbek, on the other hand, frequently adapts foreign names through phonetic





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modification or integrates them with native linguistic elements. Semantically, many plant names in both languages carry metaphorical meanings related to appearance, habitat, or usage.

The structural and semantic features of exotic plant names are shaped by both linguistic rules and cultural experiences. English reflects its colonial and scientific heritage, while Uzbek shows a blend of traditional knowledge and modern borrowings. Understanding these differences can aid translators, educators, and botanists in cross-cultural contexts. The study demonstrates that exotic plant names in English and Uzbek possess unique structural and semantic features. Their analysis not only enriches linguistic theory but also contributes to the broader understanding of how language and culture interact in naming natural objects. The comparative analysis of exotic plant names in English and Uzbek has revealed significant structural and semantic differences, as well as some notable similarities. While English exotic plant names often retain their Latin or Greek roots, reflecting a strong scientific tradition, Uzbek equivalents frequently undergo phonological adaptation or are enriched by native linguistic components. Semantically, both languages use metaphor and descriptive features to convey information about the plant's appearance, origin, or usage. These linguistic strategies not only facilitate understanding but also reflect the cultural perspectives embedded within each language. The study highlights the importance of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural analysis in understanding how languages adapt to global botanical knowledge, and it opens the door for further research in ethnolinguistics, translation studies, and plant taxonomy.

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