



# Names of Vegetables and Fruits in the Uzbek Language

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**Annotation:** *This article contains comments on the use of vegetable and fruit names in Uzbek. It was found that the names of vegetables and fruits in Uzbek language are represented by lexical units. That is, common Altai, common Turkic origin, like Turkic-Mongolian parallels.*

**Keywords:** *the literary, popular names of tubers, root crops, cabbage, lettuce, spicy plants, edible parts of onion, nightshade, legumes, herbaceous plants.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The language is passed down from generation to generation, reflecting almost all changes in culture, socio-political life, and the history of the people. These changes are more openly traced on the materials of the industry vocabulary, in connection with which there is a special interest in the study of different terminological systems.

The thematic group "names of vegetables and fruits" is part of the floristic terminology of the Uzbek language, namely: the names of juicy edible fruits and parts of cultivated and wild plants used in cooking. Household and economic term they are called vegetables and fruits. Thus, the literary and popular names of tubers, root crops, cabbage, lettuce, spicy plants, edible parts of onion, nightshade, legumes, and dessert crops were studied; literary and folk names of succulent fruits of trees and shrubs, as well as some dried fruits, edible berries of herbaceous plants.

The names of vegetables and fruits are a living system of lexical units, which is continuously updated with new units. In connection with changes in the life of society, this process can be of varying intensity. Thus, the development of interstate economic relations contributed to the penetration of new exotic fruits into everyday life, and their names into the language. As a result of the breeding of new subspecies and varieties of plants, including fruit and edible ones, new names also appear.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The lexicon of fruit and vegetable plants in the Tatar language has passed its way of formation and development, which consists of five stages. The first step is the ancient period, when the main names of common Altai, Turkic-Mongolian, common Turkic origin are formed. The second stage is the Bulgar period: borrowings from Arabic and Persian languages penetrate. The third stage was the pre-October period, when borrowings through oral speech penetrated into phonetic processing as a result of the territorial neighborhood with the Russian people, and the first attempts at tracing were made. The fourth stage is the Russian period, which is characterized by the replacement of Arabic, Persian borrowings by Russians, or by means of the Russian language with European borrowings, the numerous and active formation of cripples and semi-cripples, the enrichment of the language

with new names in connection with the importation and breeding of new species and varieties. The last fifth stage today - the post-Russian period - is characterized by the appearance of new exotic fruits in the language of names. It should be noted that a significant part of the studied sectorial vocabulary was formed in the pre-October.

The linguistic material of each period is recorded in written sources, including lexicographic ones. We have reviewed many dictionaries: explanatory, translation, etymological dictionaries, including the Ancient Turkic dictionary and the M. Kashgari dictionary. The corpus of material involved in the analysis amounted to 1080 units, which covers the time slice from the 7th century to the present. Historical grammars, in particular, of the Turkic languages, scientific works on agricultural and floristic topics were studied.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As a result of the research, it was determined that the names of vegetables and fruits in the Uzbek language are represented by lexical units of common Altai, common Turkic origin, Turkic-Mongolian parallels, as well as borrowings. The main names of vegetables and fruits were formed back in the era of gathering: piyoz 'onion', sarimsoq 'garlic' - common Altai lexemes; alma in the meaning of 'fruit of an apple tree', dulana 'hawthorn', maymunjon 'blackberry', gilos 'cherry', olcha 'bird cherry', qulupnay 'strawberry' - Turkic-Mongolian parallels. They are basically the names of realities, the most common in the territory of the settlement of the Mongolian and Turkic peoples. The words piyoz, sarimsoq piyoz form numerous derivatives in the language. Qulupnay, maymunjon have a dialect character.

A large group is made up of common Turkic lexemes. They nominated various berries and fruits of both wild plants and melon-growing and horticultural objects. In the semantics of individual names, not only in different languages of the Turkic group, but also in dialects of the Uzbek language, there are discrepancies. As our study has shown, the primary meanings can be preserved in dialects, or recorded in dictionaries of the late 19th century. Changes in semantics can also be caused by the appearance or activation of other lexemes with this (primary) meaning.

## **CONCLUSION**

Actually, the Uzbek names of vegetables and fruits are enriched at the expense of the internal resources of the language, by compounding or suffixing. A significant part of new formations is observed in dialects, where borrowings are also chosen as producing bases.

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