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## DIALECTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHYTONYMS

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### Abstract

This article provides a linguistic analysis of the regional, phonetic, morphological, and semantic variation of phytonyms- plant names- in the Uzbek and English languages. Within the scope of the study, dialectal vocabulary found in different regions of Uzbekistan, phonetic changes in plant names, and phytonymic nominations occurring in national and dialectal varieties of English are examined. Phytonyms are regarded as linguocultural units that reflect a people's perception of nature, ethnobotanical practices, and cultural experience. The article presents a comparative analysis of the variants of vegetable crops and legumes in Uzbek and English dialects. The study's findings reveal the role of phytonyms within the national lexical system, the reasons for their regional differentiation, and the linguistic manifestations of the interaction between language and culture.

**Keywords:** Phytonym, dialectology, dialects, national varieties of English, ethnobotany, linguoculturology, phonetic change, morphological variant, semantic differentiation.

### Introduction

**Phytonyms** are the names of plants, and in different regions they exist in various dialectal forms. In the Uzbek language, phytonyms differ in terms of phonetic and lexical features across folk dialects. In English, regional variation is manifested primarily at the level of national and dialectal varieties (British English, American English, Scottish, and Irish). The study of phytonyms lies at the intersection of linguistics, ethnobotany, anthropology, and ecology, and it



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plays an important role in examining the interrelationship between language and culture. The analysis of phytonyms is of great significance from regional, cultural, and linguistic perspectives.

- In the Uzbek language, phytonyms exhibit regional variation in phonetic and morphological aspects.
- In the English language, phytonyms differ primarily in semantic and national-dialectal terms.
- A comparative study of both languages provides opportunities to explore dialectology, ethnobotany, and cultural history.
- Phytonyms used in dialects are closely connected with preserving people's perceptions of nature and cultural traditions.
- Phytonymic research is integrated with scientific terminology, folklore, ethnography, and ecology.

Therefore, the study of phytonyms is important not only from a linguistic perspective, but also from cultural and scientific viewpoints. It reflects the richness of dialects, traditional folk knowledge related to plants, and the development of terminological systems.

In the Uzbek language, dialects give rise to phonetic and morphological variants of plant names. The main reasons for such variation are as follows: for instance, in regions where agriculture is highly developed, differences are observed in the names of vegetables and fruits. The vegetable *bodring* ("cucumber") in the Uzbek literary language is referred to by several dialectal names. In particular, in the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya dialects, it is called *g'iyiq*, while in the dialects of the Fergana region, it is known as *chisnoq*.

In European and American contexts, smaller varieties of *cucumber* have been cultivated more widely, which has resulted in the emergence of distinct lexical names. In London, a *small cucumber* is called a *gherkin*, while in the United States, the term *pickle* most often refers to a *pickled cucumber*. Thus, cucumbers may be named differently according to their size or processing, although the general term *cucumber* remains unchanged.

The phytonyms *tarvuz* (*watermelon*) and *qovun* (*melon*) also demonstrate dialectal variation. In the Uzbek literary language and some dialects, *watermelon* is referred to as *qora tarvuz* ("black watermelon"). In some southern states of the



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United States, the word *melon* is used to denote *watermelon*, while in the Caribbean region, it is known as *watermelon fruit* or *big melon*.

Melon, on the other hand, is called by various names in different Uzbek regions, such as *oshqovoq qovun*, *gulla qovun*, and *saryog' qovun*. In English dialects, *melon* serves as a general term, while *cantaloupe* is commonly used in the United States and Canada. In Australia and New Zealand, this fruit is referred to as *rockmelon*. The abundance of watermelon varieties in hot-climate regions may have contributed to the proliferation of names.

Another example is *bulg'or qalampiri* (“bell pepper”). In Uzbek dialects, it is referred to as *qalampir* or *shirin qalampir* (“sweet pepper”). In Tashkent city and region, as well as in the Samarkand and Fergana regions, the term *bulg'or* is widely used instead of *shirin qalampir*. The words *qalampirmunchoq* and *qizil qalampirmunchoq* are also frequently encountered in rural dialects of Kashkadarya, Navoi, Bukhara, and Surkhandarya. Since this term (*bulg'or qalampiri*) is a loanword from Russian, it has been preserved under the same name in many regions.

### **Local lifestyle and ethnobotanical practices**

People's dietary habits, agricultural activities, cultivation patterns, and traditional cuisines directly influence the naming of plants. For example, the vegetable *sabzi* (“carrot”) is referred to as *g'arqag'iz* in the Khorezm region, while in the Fergana region larger varieties are called *yalpi sabzi*. In English, certain regional usages can also be observed: in some areas of Southern England, carrots are generally categorized under the term root veg, whereas in the United States, the term *baby carrot* is widely used to denote *small-sized* or *processed carrots*.

According to ethnobotanical practice, the plant *qovoq* (“pumpkin/squash”) is also designated by different names in various dialects. Due to Russian influence, in areas around Tashkent it is known as *kabachki*; in the Bukhara and Navoi regions it is called *boshqovoq*, while in the Samarkand region it is referred to as *pishloq qovoq*. In English dialectal usage, this plant is named differently as well: in the United States and the United Kingdom it is commonly called *pumpkin*; in Canada, squash; in Britain, *courgette*; and in the United States, *zucchini*.



If we consider the legume *mosh* (*mung bean*), it too is referred to by different names in regional dialects. In the Khorezm dialect, it is called *mug'doy*, while in some rural areas of Samarkand it is referred to as *mug*. In English varieties, this legume is known as *green gram* in India, and as *moong* in South Asian varieties of English.

The plant *rayhon* (*basil*) also demonstrates considerable dialectal variation. In the Tashkent dialect, it is called *reyhon*; in the Fergana region, *buyra rayhon*; in Surkhandarya, *xushbo'y rayhon*; and in the Khatirchi district of Navoi, *nozbiyi*. In Indian English, it is commonly referred to as *holy basil*, while in Southeast Asian varieties of English, it is known as *Thai basil*.

### Phonetic and dialectal features

Phonetic changes such as sound deletion, sound substitution, vowel lengthening, and shifts in stress result in the different pronunciation of phytonyms in dialects. In Uzbek dialects, phonetic changes, including sound loss, sound alternation, vowel lengthening, and stress variation, lead to distinctive dialectal realizations of phytonyms.

<i>Gilos</i>	<i>Qilos/Kilos</i>	Andijan, Namangan
<i>Go'za</i>	<i>Qo'za</i>	Bukhara/Surkhandarya
<i>Piyoz</i>	<i>Piyoz/Piyozq</i>	Kashkadarya

### In English dialects

Phonetic reason: the heavy pronunciation of a consonant at the beginning of a syllable is lightened or changed.

<i>Herb</i>	<i>Erb</i>	America
<i>Potato</i>	<i>Tater</i>	USA
<i>Tomato</i>	<i>Tomahto</i>	Britain
<i>Basil</i>	<i>Bay-zil</i>	Britain

English phytonyms demonstrate regional variation mainly through semantic changes. For example, the word *corn* refers to maize for Americans, whereas for the British it denotes cereal crops in general. Phonetic variation, on the other



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hand, occurs primarily in dialectal and regional pronunciations, such as tattie in Scottish English, which is used to mean potato.

## **Conclusion**

The variation of phytonyms in the Uzbek and English languages indicates that these differences are closely connected not only with linguistic factors but also with cultural, ethnographic, and ecological ones. In Uzbek, phonological variation is manifested mainly through phonetic, morphological, and lexical changes within regional dialects, whereas in English, semantic differences are more frequently observed at the level of national and dialectal varieties. Local lifestyles, climate, agricultural traditions, and people's attitudes toward nature have played a significant role in the formation of plant names. The comparative analysis shows that phytonyms constitute an important lexical layer reflecting a community's ecological perceptions, cultural experience, and linguistic history. The study of phytonyms lies at the intersection of dialectology, ethnobotany, linguoculturology, folklore, ecology, and cultural history, and it holds both theoretical and practical significance in linguistics.

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