

# CONCEPTUAL INTERPRETATION OF FLOWER NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## Abstract

This article explores the conceptual interpretation of flower names in English and Uzbek languages from a linguocultural and cognitive perspective. Flower names function not only as botanical terms but also as important cultural symbols reflecting national mentality, traditions, and aesthetic values. The study analyzes the semantic and symbolic meanings of flower names and their representation in linguistic units such as metaphors, idioms, and proverbs. Using conceptual, semantic, and comparative methods, the research investigates similarities and differences in the conceptualization of flower names in English and Uzbek languages. The results demonstrate that flower symbolism plays an important role in shaping cultural worldview and linguistic consciousness. The study also highlights how flower names contribute to cultural communication and the expression of national identity.

**Keywords:** concept, flower names, linguocultural analysis, semantics, metaphor, symbolism, comparative linguistics, cultural worldview, linguistic consciousness.

## Introduction

Language is closely connected with culture and reflects the worldview, traditions, and values of a particular society. Linguistic units often contain cultural meanings that reveal how people perceive and interpret the world around them. One of the most important areas of modern linguistics that studies this relationship is linguocultural analysis.

Concepts play a central role in cognitive linguistics because they represent mental structures that organize knowledge about objects and phenomena. According to many scholars, concepts are shaped by cultural experience and are expressed through language.

Flowers occupy a special place in human culture because they symbolize beauty, love, youth, and emotional expression. In many cultures, flowers are used in rituals, celebrations, literature, and everyday communication.

Researchers emphasize that metaphor plays a crucial role in conceptualization processes. Lakoff and Johnson argue that metaphors structure human thinking and allow abstract ideas to be understood through concrete images.

Flowers provide rich material for metaphorical representation because of their aesthetic qualities.

The conceptualization of flowers may vary across cultures. For example, the rose is associated with love and beauty in Western cultures, while the lotus symbolizes spiritual enlightenment in Eastern traditions.

The comparative study of flower names in English and Uzbek languages can reveal similarities and differences in cultural symbolism and linguistic expression. Such analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of cultural worldview and linguistic consciousness.

The aim of this research is to analyze the conceptual interpretation of flower names in English and Uzbek languages and to identify their semantic and symbolic functions in linguistic discourse.

## Methodology

The research is based on several linguistic methods that allow the analysis of flower names from conceptual and cultural perspectives.

The conceptual analysis method is used to identify cultural meanings embedded in flower names and to examine how these meanings are represented in linguistic consciousness.

The comparative method is applied to investigate similarities and differences between English and Uzbek flower symbolism.

The semantic analysis method helps to analyze the meanings of lexical units related to flowers and identify both literal and figurative meanings.

The research material consists of lexical units, idioms, metaphors, and proverbs containing flower names in English and Uzbek languages.

The descriptive method is also used to explain the cultural significance of flowers and their symbolic interpretation.

## Results

The analysis shows that flower names function as important conceptual symbols in both English and Uzbek languages.

One of the most universal flower symbols is the rose (atirgul). In English culture, the rose is associated with love and romance. Expressions such as “a bed of roses” or “every rose has its thorn” demonstrate the metaphorical use of flower symbolism.

In Uzbek culture, the rose is also associated with beauty and love. In poetic discourse, the rose often symbolizes the beloved person or ideal beauty.

Another example is the tulip (lola), which has strong cultural significance in Uzbek culture. The tulip is associated with spring, renewal, and beauty. In Uzbek folklore and poetry, tulips often represent youth and vitality.

The lotus (nilufar) is an important symbol in Eastern cultures and is associated with spiritual purity and enlightenment.

The study shows that flower names frequently appear in idioms, proverbs, and metaphorical expressions. These linguistic units reflect cultural values and traditional worldview.

## Discussion

The findings indicate that flower names play an important role in the conceptual system of language. They function not only as botanical terms but also as symbolic expressions representing cultural meanings.

From a linguocultural perspective, flower symbolism demonstrates how natural objects become cultural symbols through language.

The metaphorical use of flower names also illustrates the creativity of human language. People often interpret abstract ideas through images derived from nature.

Comparative analysis shows that English and Uzbek cultures share some universal flower symbols, such as the association of flowers with beauty and love. However, certain flowers may have unique meanings depending on cultural traditions.

Understanding these conceptual meanings is important for translation and intercultural communication. Translators must consider cultural symbolism when interpreting flower-related expressions.

## Conclusion



The study demonstrates that flower names represent an important conceptual domain in English and Uzbek languages. They function as linguistic symbols reflecting aesthetic, emotional, and cultural values.

The analysis shows that flower symbolism plays a significant role in shaping linguistic worldview and cultural identity.

The research highlights the importance of linguocultural analysis in understanding the relationship between language and culture. Future studies may focus on deeper comparative analysis of flower symbolism in literature and folklore.

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