



**COMPLEX NOMINATION OF PLANTS IN THE GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES, DETERMINING THE NAMES DAS KRAUT / DAS GRAS – O‘T-GRASS**

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**Summary:** This article discusses the motivation of the word "das Kraut/ das Gras - o‘t-grass" for the secondary nomination of plants in German and Uzbek and questions related to this motivation based on encyclopedic dictionaries. The word-formation analysis of plant names makes it possible to identify some regularities in the origin and word formation of plant nominations, to expand knowledge about some plants, to learn about particular cases of similarities and differences between phytonyms in German and Uzbek botanical nomenclature. The main idea of the author is that knowledge of the principle of the popular name of plants, which for the most part is an orientation to signs similar in appearance, helps to understand the specifics of the language and nationality.

**Keywords:** motivation, secondary nomination, wild hoof, spoon grass, snake grass, turtle grass, colorful grass, bear grass, argali grass, gazelle grass, deer grass, quail grass, cat grass, lemon grass or lemongrass.

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**Introduction.** Humanity and the animal world cannot be imagined without plants. Without them, wildlife cannot exist. There are over 350,000 different plant species in the world. In the classification of the plant, the highest step is occupied by herbs, which are divided into trees, shrubs, semi-shrubs and herbs. This classification of plants was given by the most beloved follower of Aristotle, the Greek philosopher and naturalist Theophrastus. By the way, we do not provide this information about the classification. Because in the names of plants, folk simplicity is manifested and the name of the plant is given according to its most catchy feature. If, when determining the motivation, which is the main name of the plant, the encyclopedic characteristic is not given and is not explained, then the motivation of the plant can be indicated from the putative name. Plants have a wide distribution area, grow in different countries and on different continents. In different parts of the world, the same type of plant in a particular area can have its own name, so the folk names of plants often reflect national specifics. When translating books, articles or even instructions for medicines from German, Latin botanical names that are international cannot always be given in the original text. In this case, understanding the principle by which the plants were named in Germany can make the translator's task easier. [4; 274.]

**Materials and methods.** Complex nomination is the most important and most common form of German word formation. Complex nominations arise when two or more independent words are combined into a new verbal unit. In German, there are complex nominations formed with Gras/Kraut for the following word-formation models: "noun + noun", such as gewöhnliches Habichtskraut (*Hieracium lachenalii*), kleines Habichtskraut (*Hieracium pilosella*), Sumpfkraut, (*Scutellaria galericulata*), großes Hexenkraut (*Circaea lutetiana*), gewöhnliches Hornkraut(*Cerastium fontanum*), echtes Labkraut (*Galium verum*), gewöhnliches Leinkraut (*Linaria vulgaris*), echtes Lungenkraut (*Pulmonaria obscura*), wechselblättriges Milzkraut (*Chrysosplenium alternifolium*), bitteres Schaumkraut (*Cardamine amara*), behaartes Schaumkraut (*Cardamine hirsuta*), gewöhnliches Tellerkraut (*Claytonia perfoliata*) auch Claytonie genannt, Zimbelkraut (*Cymbalaria muralis*), Lungenkraut (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), Borstgras (*Nardus stricta*), Honiggras, (*Holcus lanatus*), Kammgras (*Cynosurus cristatus*), Knäulgras (*Dactylis glomerata*), Rispengras (*Poa annua*), Weidelgras (*Lolium perenne*), Grasnelke (*Armeria maritima*), Bilsenkraut (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Bingelkraut (*Mercurialis perennis/annua*), Greiskraut (*Senecio vernalis/jacobaea*), Mutterkraut (*Tanacetum parthenium*), Schöllkraut (*Chelidonium majus*) auch Warzenkraut genannt, "noun + noun + noun", as Hirtentäschelkraut (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), Ackerhornkraut, (*Cerastium arvense*), Kletten - Labkraut, (*Galium aparine*), Wiesen-Labkraut (*Galium mollugo*), Taubenkropf-Leimkraut (Taubenkropf-Lichtnelke) (*Silene vulgaris*), Wiesenschaumkraut (*Cardamine pratensis*), Wiesen-Lieschgras (*Phlum pratense*), Scharbockskraut (*Ranunculus ficaria*), Gottesgnadenkraut ( *Gratiola officinalis*), "verb + noun", as großes Springkraut (*Impatiens nolitangere*) auch Rühr-mich-nicht-an genannt, kleines Springkraut (*Impatiens parviflora*), " name + noun" as Christophskraut (*Actaea spicata*), Santakraut (*Eriodictyon californicum*), "adjective + noun" as Tollkraut (*Scopolia carniolica*) auch Krainer genannt. The German complex nomination is characterized by the two-component nature of their structure. No matter how long a complex nomination is, it is formed into two parts (determinant and determinable), each of which in turn may consist of one or more components. The last component, often called the main (reference) word, refers as a particular to the general. So, the last component of the complex nomination Habichtskraut means grass in general. The meaning of the first component (no change in the order of the components of a determinative compound word is impossible) gives us a sign that accurately characterizes an object or phenomenon called a compound word; in our case (the first example), the defining component Habicht clarifies, concretizes the type of grass, by virtue of which the whole compound means "hawk".

In the Uzbek language, more than 20 interpretations are given to determine the meaning of the word "o‘t-grass". In order to clarify the motivation of this word, we turned to the 12-volume Uzbek National Encyclopedia, to the Russian-Uzbek Botanical Encyclopedic Dictionary by K. Zakirov and H. Jamolkhonov and to the Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary on Plant Growing by S. Mukhammedjanov

and F. Jonguzarov. Unfortunately, there was no explanation of the word "o‘t-grass" in these dictionaries. Finally, we found the answer to this question in the Russian-Uzbek concise explanatory Dictionary of botanical terms by K. Zakirov et al. (T., 1963), in which they read the following: "o‘t-Grasses are annual and perennial plants, the upper parts (stems and leaves) of which sometimes completely die off in winter"

The Uzbek explanatory dictionary gives such an interpretation of the word "o‘t - grass: This is a green plant, grass, which is the main feed for livestock and does not have woody stems. Weeds. Medicinal herbs, Herbs intended for livestock. Algae, [5, volume 5;175].

### Results and Discussion

There is a significant causal relationship of the word "das Kraut/ das Gras- o‘t - grass" with the names of plants: with similarity to some plant organ or with a stem, leaves, etc., for example, Zitronengras, Lemongras - lemon - lemon grass, Haselwurz -tuyoqo‘t - hazel root, Frauenschuh - kovusho‘t - lady's slipper, Löffelkraut - qoshiqo‘t - spoonwort, die Waldreben - ilono‘t - eastern clematis, Johanniskraut - toshbaqao‘t, toshbaqatol - Johannis herbs, Acker-Senf - rango‘t - field mustard, Bärkraut - ayiqo‘t - bear grass, jayrono‘t - jeyran, kiyiko‘t - deer, kakliko‘t - quail, mushuko‘t - cat (kotovnik) herbs - are associated with the use of fruits, grains of these herbs by the named animals. The use of choyo‘t - tea and sovuno‘t - soap grass (soapwort) in the form of artificial tea and as soap was the reason for their names. There is a possibility that the name "sanchiqo‘t" and its fruits are associated with prickly clothing or with some detail of a person's clothing. The name limono‘t - lemongrass or lemon grass is motivated by the similarity in smell and taste with lemon.

Let's get acquainted with the vocabulary characteristics and motivation of the names of the listed plants.

Das Zitronengras (*Cymbopogon citratus*), auch genauer Westindisches Zitronengras, Westindisches Lemongras, Guatemaltekisches, Lemongras oder Sereh genannt, ist eine Pflanzenart innerhalb der Familie der Süßgräser (*Poaceae*). Diese Art und einige andere *Cymbopogon*-Arten werden als Gewürz- und Heilpflanze angebaut und verwendet. [8].

Chinesischer Limonenbaum (*Schisandra chinensis*), Chinesisches Spaltkölbchen (Spaltkörbchen), Chinabeere, Fünf-Geschmacks-Frucht, Wu Wei Zi, *Schisandra chinensis* stammt aus China und wird im Nordosten Chinas, in Korea und Japan kultiviert. Die Art ist seit etwa 1860 auf dem deutschen, bzw. europäischen Markt verfügbar, allerdings selten im Sortiment der Baumschulen zu finden. Die roten Beeren, denen sie den Namen „Fünf-Geschmäcker-Frucht“ (chinesisch „Wu-Wei-Zi“) verdankt, sind essbar. Sie schmecken angeblich süß, sauer, salzig, bitter und scharf. (Was wohl auch mit „gewöhnungsbedürftig“ treffend beschrieben werden kann.) Die Früchte der *Schisandra* werden seit über 2000 Jahren in Ostasien als Bestandteil von Aufbau- und Stärkungsmitteln verwendet. Einige positive Studien zum Einsatz als Krebsmittel lassen eine Beeinflussung von Zellteilung und Apoptose

und damit zytotoxische, aber eventuell auch krebsfördernde Effekte und Nebenwirkungen möglich erscheinen. Besser nachgewiesen ist eine leberschützende Wirkung der in der Frucht (Wu Wei Zi) enthaltenen Lignane. In Verbindung mit Yohimbe und Ginkgo gilt die Frucht auch als sexuelles Stärkungsmittel. In jedem Fall enthält sie viel Vitamin C und E und wird munter als Mittel zur „Nahrungsergänzung“ gehandelt... Man kann – statt Pulver oder Kapseln zu kaufen – einfach Marmelade o.ä. daraus zubereiten, bzw. Tee aus Früchten und/oder Blättern der Schisandra kochen. [9].

Limono‘t (*Melissa officinalis*) - Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) is a perennial plant belonging to the family of Lipaceae. The stem and leaves are velvety. Pink, purple or white flowers are collected in one bundle. The leaves are egg-shaped and covered with shiny essential oil specks. Lemon-scented essential oil obtained from lemongrass leaves is used in the perfume industry. Lemongrass is grown as an essential oil plant- honey plant. (Botanical Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1 volume, 178 pages). The name "lemongrass" is given because of the similarity with the smell of lemon.

Limono‘tlar (*Schisandra*) - Lemongrass belongs to the family of magnolia-flowering plants. It is a dioecious, vine-like plant. There are 14 plant species. It is found in the forests of South Asia ... The leaves are red, ovate, sharp, with rounded edges, bundle-shaped, arranged in order. The flowers are unisexual, white or pink with a fragrant smell. Fruits are 1- or 2-seed, elongated, red, collected closely in one bunch, with the smell and taste of lemon. The composition of fruits and seeds contains citric, malic and other organic acids, carbohydrates, vitamin C, essential oils, etc. [6: 5-volume, 276-277]

Löffelkraut (*Cochleária*) – [1; 118;389]

Qoshiqo‘t (*Cochleária*) is a spoonbill, a spoonbill herb is an annual or biennial plant from the cruciferous group. The leaves are ordered, the flowers are usually collected in a white or purple brush. The fruits are round. It grows on the shores of the Arctic Ocean in clay without turf or sandy soil. It contains essential oil and ascorbic acid [(0.13 — 0.21%). [2, 1 volume;167].

In the description given in the article, there is no connection between motivation and the name. On page 167, the figure shows the similarity of the structure of the fruit of the plant with a spoon. If we consider that the plant grows on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, then the name in Russian "spoon grass" in Uzbek translation is given as tracing paper. Motivation is based on similarity with the species form.

Haselwurz *w*, *Asarum*, Gattung der Osterluzeigewächse mit ca. 100 ausdauernden, rhizombildenden Arten; Blätter breit nieren- oder herzförmig, immergrün, glänzend; am Ende der Laubtriebe entwickelt sich dicht am Boden die Blüte. Die Europäische Haselwurz (*Asarum europaeum*; vgl. Abb. ) bildet an jedem Trieb zuerst einige fleischige Schuppenblätter, auf die 2 winterharte Laubblätter folgen. Die bräunlich-rote, etwa 1,5 cm lange, nach Pfeffer riechende Blüte ist kurzgestielt und hat die Form eines kleinen Kruges; die Blütenzipfel sind kurz und

eingekrümmt. Die Ausbreitung der Samen erfolgt durch Elaiosomen (Myrmekochorie). *Asarum europaeum* bevorzugt lockere und feuchte Böden und wächst in Laub- und Nadelwäldern der planaren bis submontanen Stufe. Die Haselwurz enthält bis zu 4% etherisches Öl mit unterschiedlichen Anteilen von *Asaron* (Asarumcampher). Sie ist giftig und verursacht bei Verzehr Brennen in Mund und Hals, Erbrechen, Durchfall, Leber- und Nierenschäden sowie Tod durch Atemlähmung. In der Heilkunde wurde sie seit alters her als Brech- (Brechwurz) oder Abführmittel angewendet [10].

Tuyoqo‘t- Hoof (Latin *Asarum europaeum*) is a perennial plant belonging to the Kirkazon family. There are 14 species of this plant in the forests of the middle zone of the Northern Hemisphere. Of these, 3 species are common in European and Siberian forests in the CIS. In the composition of the hoof there is a poisonous substance — azarone. (Botanical Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1-volume, 12 pages). The reason explaining the name of the plant is not given anywhere. The only assumption is based on the similarity of the leaves of the plant with the hoof of animals- (n-r, with the hoof of a donkey or horse), see fig. on page 12. It was the similarity with the structure that became the reason for the motivation of the name of the plant. The name is a tracing paper of the Russian word "hoof". The product of association by similarity is the first component of the name of the plant. The name is given by similarity with the shape and type of the plant.

Frauenschuh (*Cypripedium calceolus*) Der Frauenschuh ist eine ausdauernde krautige Pflanze, die Wuchshöhen von 15 bis 60 Zentimetern erreicht. Am etwas gebogenen und behaarten Stängel befinden sich drei bis fünf breit-elliptische, stängelumfassende Laubblätter, die nach außen spitz zulaufen. Diese weisen eine Länge zwischen 5 und 13 cm auf. Die hellgrünen Laubblätter zeigen an der Blattunterseite eine feine flaumige Behaarung. Auch die kräftige Nervatur ist deutlich erkennbar. Die Blätter sind durch Längsfalten versteift und leiten dadurch das Regenwasser zum Stängel hin ab. In der Regel sind die einzelnen Triebe einblütig, oft tragen sie bei gutem Wachstum der Pflanze auch zwei Blüten, selten drei oder vier. Die zwittrigen, zygomorphen Blüten sind dreizählig. Die vier äußeren purpur- bis schokoladenbraunen Perigonblätter sind etwa 5 cm lang. Sie zeigen eine spitz-lanzettliche Form und umgeben breit abstehend den gelben „Schuh“. Die schmalen Petalen sind häufig etwas gedreht. Die sehr große, kräftig gelbe Lippe wird von einem inneren Perigonblatt gebildet und zu einem bauchigen Schuh umgeformt. Durch Überkrümmung des Blütenstiels drehen sich bei Öffnung die Blüten um 180°, was bedeutet, dass das Labellum ursprünglich das obere, innere Perigonblatt der Blüte ist.

Der Schuh erreicht eine Länge von vier bis acht cm. Die Blüten des Frauenschuhs zählen damit zu den größten unserer Flora und stellen die größten Einzelblüten unter den europäischen Orchideen dar.

Kavusho‘t (Cypripedium) - Slipper (Cypripedium) is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the orchid family. About 50 of its species are common in tropical countries. Of these, 4 species are found in forests and shrubby thickets of the CIS. This is a plant with multicolored large flowers, in which one of the leaves of the perianth is turned into a lip resembling a beak. The name "Slipper" comes from this, 30 species of this plant are considered decorative. The slipper blooms also in winter. (Botanical Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1-volume, 55 pages). It is clear that observing this plant, humanity drew attention to the similarity of one leaf of a flower to a shoe, from where this folk name appeared.

Waldrebe, *Klematis*, *Clematis*, überwiegend in den gemäßigten Breiten heimische Gattung der Hahnenfußgewächse mit über 200 Arten. Aufrechte Stauden oder in unterschiedlichem Maße verholzende Schlingpflanzen mit gegenständigen, meist unpaarig gefiederten Blättern (deren windende Stiele den Pflanzen beim Klettern Halt verleihen [Blattstielkletterer]) und in den Blattachsen stehenden Einzelblüten oder Blütenständen. Die Blüten besitzen 4–8 kronblattartige Hüllblätter, zahlreiche Staubblätter (bzw. Staminodien) sowie eine Vielzahl von Fruchtblättern, deren Griffel an den reifen Achänen lange, oft fedrig behaarte, als Flugorgane dienende Fortsätze bilden. In Mitteleuropa kommt die von Europa bis Vorderasien heimische, in Auenwäldern, an Waldrändern und in Waldlichtungen anzutreffende Gewöhnliche Waldrebe (*Clematis vitalba*) vor. Die sommergrüne, stark wuchernde, bis 30 m hoch kletternde Liane bildet Scheindolden (Pleiochadium) kleiner, gelblich-weißer Blüten (mit 4zähliger Blütenhülle) und auffallende, kopfige Sammelfrüchte. Sie enthält in allen Teilen Protoanemonin und ist daher giftig. Die in Mitteleuropa seltene, in Wäldern und Gebüsch wachsende Aufrechte Waldrebe (*Clematis recta*) ist eine bis 150 cm hohe, aufrechte Staude mit weißen Blütenständen. Bis 3 m hoch klettert die Alpenrebe oder Alpen-Waldrebe (*Clematis alpina*) mit bis 5 cm großen, an langen Stielen stehenden, bläulich-violetten Blüten; sie kommt außer in den Alpen und Voralpen auch in anderen Hochgebirgen oder kälteren Regionen Eurasiens und Nordamerikas vor. Wie viele andere Arten der Gattung (z.B. *Clematis heracleifolia*, *Clematis macropetala*, *Clematis montana* oder *Clematis viticella*) wird sie in einer Vielzahl von Kultursorten als Zierpflanze gezogen. Zur Begrünung von Mauern und Spalieren besonders beliebt sind die zum Teil rasch wachsenden Gartenhybriden (vgl. Abb.) mit bis 20 cm großen, weißen, rosafarbenen, purpurroten, violetten oder blauen Blüten, die durch eine kronblattartige Ausbildung ihrer Staminodien auch gefüllt sein können. Auenwald; ßä Hahnenfußgewächse I, Mediterranregion I [11]

Ilono‘t (*Clematis orientalis*) - "Eastern clematis, or Oriental clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)" belongs to the buttercup family. An annual, perennial plant or shrub. About 40 of its species are found in the northern part of the globe. In open areas and in shrubs there are, in most cases, medicinal species of this perennial plant. (Botanical Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1-volume, 64 pages). The characteristic of the name does not occur, but it can be assumed that the curved shoots of this perennial

plant resemble a snake.

Seifenkraut, *Saponaria*, in Europa und Südwestasien weit verbreitete Gattung der Nelkengewächse mit etwa 20 Arten. Überwiegend Stauden mit einfachen, ganzrandigen, kreuzgegenständigen Blättern und 5 zähligen, weißen, gelben oder rötlichen Blüten, die sich durch Schlundschuppen auszeichnen. Charakteristisch ist das Vorhandensein schäumender, waschaktiver Saponine. Dies gilt besonders für das in Mittel- und Südeuropa heimische Gemeine oder Echte Seifenkraut (*Saponaria officinalis*; vgl. Abb. und Nelkenartige), eine 30–70 cm hohe, in Unkrautfluren, an Ufern, Hecken und Gebüsch wachsende Staude mit kräftigem, verzweigtem Rhizom, länglich-ovalen, 3nervigen Blättern und weiß bis rosa gefärbten, büschelig an den Triebspitzen stehenden Blüten. Aufgrund ihrer Inhaltsstoffe (vor allem Triterpensaponine) hat sie eine schleimlösende, leicht wassertreibende und abführende sowie fungizide Wirkung und gilt seit langem als Heilpflanze. Sie liefert die sog. Rote Seifenwurzel, die als Harn treibendes Antirheumatikum verwendet wird. Ferner findet sie Verwendung als Expectorans sowie besonders schonendes Waschmittel. Kultursorten der Art werden wie einige andere Arten der Gattung als Gartenzierpflanzen gezogen. Schmetterlingsblütigkeit [12]

Sovuno‘t, owl (Saponaria) - Mylnyanka is a perennial plant, also called - thousand-headed sorny, from the clove family. The stem reaches a height of 30-90 cm, the upper part of the plant is branched. The leaves are ovate lanceolate, sessile opposite. The inflorescence is paniculate, corymbose. It grows mainly on moist pastures, in thickets of shrubs, near forests. Saponin obtained from roots and stems is used in the medical industry. There are also ornamental species of this plant. [ 6, volume 10; 208 ]

There is no connection between the characteristic and the name of the plant.

If we take into account that the saponin substance is obtained from the roots and rhizomes of the plant, which is used in the medical industry, then it becomes obvious that this plant is used in soap production. So, people used this plant before when washing things and gave it the name mylnyanka.

*Haplophyllum perforatum* (M.B.) Kar. et Kir. Fam.: Rutaceae. Vork.: Usbekistan, Mittelasien. Droge: das Kraut. Inh.: Alkaloide, wie Haplopherin, Haplophyllidin, Perfolin; äther. Öl. Anw.: in der Volksheilkunde bei Magenbeschwerden. [13]

Das Echte Johanniskraut (*Hypericum perforatum*), auch Echte Johanniskraut, Gewöhnliches Johanniskraut, Durchlöchertes Johanniskraut, Tüpfel-Johanniskraut oder Tüpfel-Hartheu, meist kurz Johanniskraut oder Johanneskraut, genannt, ist eine Pflanzenart aus der Gattung der Johanniskräuter (*Hypericum*) innerhalb der Familie der Hypericaceae (früher Hartheugewächse). Es findet Anwendung als Heilpflanze, vor allem als mildes Antidepressivum. [14]

Toshbaqao‘t, Toshbaqatol (*Haplophyllum regforatum*) - Whole-leaved prickly is a perennial plant with an unpleasant odor belonging to the Rutaceae family. Covered with dotted black glands. The height of the stem is 30-70 cm, the tip is branched. The leaves are similar to poplar leaves - straight, elongated. The flowers are yellow, at the top of the stem and branches form a corymbose inflorescence. The fruit is a 4-star

unopened box. Flowers bloom in May- July, and fruits ripen in August. Decoctions and infusions made from the stems and leaves of turtle grass are used for toothache and skin diseases. [6, Volume 11; 208 ]. In the encyclopedia, one plant can have one, two or more names. Turtle grass is one of these examples. There is a second name for the plant - turtle poplar. The name "turtle grass" is associated with the black dot glands that cover the grass, and the similarity of the leaves of the plant with the leaves of the poplar provided the second name. The name "turtle grass" is more suitable for the nature of the plant, because the poplar is a tree and its height cannot be 30-70 cm. So the popular name of the grass is given by two catchy features of turtle grass.

Mushuko‘t, sassikmatal (*Adonis parviflora*) — Cat grass or cottontail is an annual plant from the buttercup family. Plant growth is 50-60 cm. The leaves are stringy, the lower ones with shortened cuttings, and the stems without cuttings. The flowers are small, dark red. The fruits are at the top of the branches. Cat grass grows in Uzbekistan at the foot of mountains, in holes, among crops, on abandoned lands and on roadsides. Blooms in April. It bears fruit in July. The stems and leaves contain saponin, glucose. This explains its use in medicine in the treatment of various diseases. [6, volume 7, 162 ]. The motivation for the name of the plant is unknown, because there are no grounds for the name "cat grass".

Der Acker-Senf (*Sinapis arvensis*), Falscher Hederich oder Wilder Senf ist eine Pflanzenart aus der Gattung der Senfe (*Sinapis*) innerhalb der Familie der Kreuzblütengewächse (Brassicaceae). Die Art war schon in der Bronzezeit ein häufiges „Unkraut“. [15]

Rango‘t (*Sinapis arvensis*) - Field mustard is an annual plant from the shrub family. It is densely packed with inflorescences. Height — 10-100 cm . There are dark brown-red, purple spots on the stem. The lower stems of the plant are tufted, lyre—shaped, dissected, and the upper ones are without tufts, not dissected, pointed. The flowers are small, yellow. The fruits are cylindrical or tetrahedral, 2-3 cm. In May - June, they are inseminated by flowering. This herb grows in all regions of Uzbekistan. [6, volume 9; 188 ]. There is no information about the characteristics of the name, perhaps the name is given because of the dark, brown-red, purple spots on the stem.

Stachelgras [16], Klebgras [17]

Sanchiqo‘t (*Thalictrum minus*) - Basilisnik or prickly grass is a perennial plant belonging to the buttercup family. Grass growth is 80-100 cm . The flowers are small, dark red, paniculate. The fruits are small, ovoid, hooked at the top, curved. Basilisnik is used in folk medicine for the treatment of many diseases. [6, volume 7, 501 ]. Presumably, the name "sanchiqo‘t -prickly grass" is given to the plant because of the hooked, curved tip of the fruit and the piercing clothing of a person.

Kakliko‘t, tog‘jambil, toshcho‘p (*Thymus zeravschanicus*) - Quail grass or thyme creeping is a perennial plant belonging to the family of Lipaceae. The height reaches 15 cm . It grows on stony soils and at the foot of mountains. Blooms in June-August, bears fruit in



September. The first early greens are used as a food seasoning.

Essential oils are obtained from the surface part of the plant, which are used in the pharmaceutical and perfumery industries. During the flowering period, a large amount of essential oil accumulates in the plant. [6, volume 5; 246 ]. There is no connection with the motivation of the name of the plant.

Kiyiko‘t (Zizi phora) — Deer grass or ziziphora odorifera is an annual or perennial plant from the family of Lipaceae. The height of the plant reaches 30 cm . The stems are thin gray in color. The leaves are lanceolate. The flowers are located in the hemisphere of the inflorescence at the top of the stem. The corolla consists of two pink petals. The tip of the corolla is straight, solid. The harvest ripens in August. The essential oil obtained from the leaves and inflorescences is used in the perfume industry, menthol is also obtained from the leaves of the plant, which is used in medicine. In Uzbekistan, 7 species of deer grass are common, which mainly grows in the Adyras and in the mountains, only one species (steppe mint) is common in the steppes and deserts. [6, Volume 3; 479 ]. There is no connection with the motivation characteristic of the name, perhaps it is given as a favorite deer food.

Dengizo‘t — Sea grass — a variety of herbs growing in sea mud and belonging to various families. This grass grows in coastal marine areas and in river deltas. Dried leaves are used for dense stuffing of upholstered furniture (mattresses) and other products. [2; 1 volume, 190 ]

Yopishqoqo‘t(Lappula gilib) is a sticky herb (Velcro), which has the botanical name trichodesma gray - an annual, biennial and perennial plant from the borage family. The flowers are gray and blue. The fruits are rough, covered at the top with tubercle-like spikes. It grows in dry areas, along the edges of roads, in fields. It is more common as a weed among crops. [2, 1 volume;164 ]. The name is considered a complete tracing paper from Russian! about the word velcro.

Ayiqo‘t (Tithymalus rapulum) — Bear grass is a round, knotty perennial plant of the Euphorbiaceae family. Height 8-25 cm . The stem is single, having the shape of a cylinder. The leaves are small, flat. The length of the fruit capsule is 4-5 mm, ovoid. Blooms in March, bears fruit in June. It grows in the Adyr and mountainous regions of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara regions. [6,Volume 1; 160 ]. In appearance, it looks like bears have chosen the upper part of the plant and may have used it. This situation was observed not by the modern generation, but by their fathers and grandfathers. This assumption is more accurate.

Argali (Angelica ternata) - Argali grass is a perennial plant with an axial rhizome belonging to the umbrella family. Height 35- 40 cm. The leaves are strong. The flowers are bisexual. At the base of the umbrella there is a wrapper of 17-15 covering leaves- umbrellas. There are 15-20 flowers on the umbrellas. Argali grass blooms in June-July. The fruits are ellipsoid with a length of 9 mm, ripen in September. [6 volume 1; 433 ]. The name argali grass is also given for the same reasons as bear grass, (but there are similarities) with the animal that eats this grass. The motivation of the name is related to this reason.

Choyo‘t - Tea grass — or goose grass from the tea family - is widely distributed in Uzbekistan, as dalachoy - field tea. The plant belongs to the Rosaceae family and is widely distributed in Europe, on the Japanese Islands and in places located near the Atlantic Ocean in North America. This is a perennial plant that creeps along the ground, the leaves are rounded, opposite arranged. The flowers are yellow. The plant reproduces vegetatively. Leaves and flowers are used in folk medicine as artificial tea. [6 volume 12; 569 ]. In the characteristic given in the article, it is indicated that there are 2 forks of this plant. The first type is common in Uzbekistan, like dalachai or field tea. The second species, which grows on foreign lands, turns out to be of the rosaceae order. The combination of these two types gave artificial tea. It was this condition that determined the motivation of the name of the plant.

Jairono‘t (*Frankenia hirsutra*) is a Jeyran herb - a semi-shrub from the Frankeni family. Plant growth is 8-20 cm . The leaves are lanceolate. The flowers are small, the upper petals are 5, they are brown-pink in color, the calyx is 5-toothed. Blooms in May, bears fruit in September. In early spring, gazelles eat young shoots and leaves of this grass, hence the name. [6, volume 4; 531 ]. The scientists themselves, who gave such a characteristic, are responsible for the motivation of the name of the plant, and for the conclusions given in the encyclopedic dictionary.

Yulduzo‘t (*Stellaria neglecta* Weihe.) is a star grass or asterisk - an annual low-growing plant from the clove family. The stem is thin. The leaves are ovate. The flowers are bisexual, white. The inflorescence looks like an umbrella. The fruit is a box. In March-May, it blooms and is inseminated. It grows in vegetable gardens, orchards, fields, on the outskirts of doro!, in shrub forests. From early spring to autumn yields 2-3 crops. Reproduces vegetatively. Good food for geese and pigs. For some farm animals, the plant is poisonous. [6, volume 10; 317 ]. Related to the stars in the characteristic is not available. The motivation of the name is unknown.

O‘saro‘t, ilono‘t (*Rosularia*) - Growing grass or grass of desires - many! oleshse rachenie from the tolstyankov family. The aboveground part of the plant is nodularly thickened. Height 5-15cm. The leaves are fleshy, extending from the taproot. There are 5 species of it in the flora of Uzbekistan. Different types of this wild plant are convenient for decorating flower beds. Two types of desire grass are common in Uzbekistan: alpine and Hissar. [6, volume 13; 598 ]. There is an interesting condition in the name of this plant. So, it is known that if this is a plant, then it should grow. If there is a growing grass, then why is there no basma plant containing a coloring substance? This problem is solved by nerds. The motivation of the name of the plant is unknown

**Conclusions.** Based on the material viewed, it can be concluded that the shape, color, fruits, taste of fruits, smell and other features of plants and animals remind us of the idea of the connection of man with nature, I provide - the names of plants. As a result, the nomination of plants that defines several names das Kraut/ das Gras – o‘t-grass is formed from two or more components. Thus, after analyzing complex nominations of plants that determine the names das Kraut / das Gras - o‘t-grass in

German and Uzbek, we found that sometimes similar names appeared in different countries independently of each other, and sometimes complex nominations of plants that determine the names das Kraut/ das Gras - o‘t -grass varied significantly, and that often the names of plants are associated with associations in their appearance and other characteristics. This, in turn, allows us to talk about how diverse approaches to plant naming can be.

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