

## ENGLISH PROVERBS WITH PHYTOTHEMATIC HYBRID COMPONENTS: SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

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## АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦЫ С ФИТОТЕМАТИЧЕСКИМИ ГИБРИДНЫМИ КОМПОНЕНТАМИ: СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

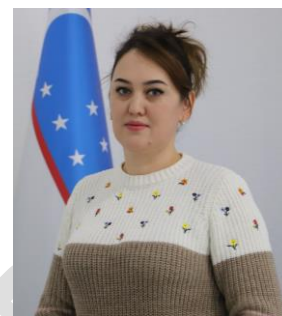
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## INGLIZ TILIDAGI FITOTEMATIK GIBRID KOMPONENTLI MAQOLLAR: SINTAKSIS TAHLIL

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**Abstract:** Proverbs serve as an essential component of linguistic and cultural heritage, encapsulating wisdom, traditions, and values. This study focuses on English proverbs that contain phytotematic hybrid components, i.e., plant-related words of mixed linguistic origins, and analyzes their syntactic structures. The research identifies common syntactic patterns, investigates the role of hybrid phytonyms in meaning construction, and explores their grammatical functions. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of hybridization in phraseology and its impact on cross-linguistic analysis.

**Key words:** proverbs, syntactic analysis, hybridization, phytotematic components, English language.

**Аннотация:** Пословицы являются важной частью лингвистического и культурного наследия, заключая в себе мудрость, традиции и ценности. Данное исследование посвящено английским пословицам, содержащим фитотематические гибридные компоненты, то есть слова, относящиеся к растительному миру и имеющие смешанное языковое происхождение. В работе проводится анализ синтаксических структур таких пословиц, выявляются общие синтаксические модели, исследуется роль гибридных фитонимов в формировании значений, а также их грамматические функции. Полученные результаты способствуют более глубокому пониманию процессов гибридизации в фразеологии и их влияния на межъязыковой анализ.

**Ключевые слова:** пословицы, синтаксический анализ, гибридизация, фитотематические компоненты, английский язык.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqollar lingvistik va madaniy merosning muhim qismi bo'lib, ular donishmandlik, an'analar va qadriyatlarni o'zida mujassam etadi. Ushbu tadqiqot fitotematik gibrid komponentlar, ya'ni o'simlik dunyosiga oid va aralash til kelib chiqishiga ega bo'lgan so'zlarni o'z ichiga olgan ingliz maqollariga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda bunday maqollarning sintaktik tuzilmalari tahlil qilinib, umumiy sintaktik modellari aniqlanadi, gibrid fitonimlarning ma'no shakllanishidagi roli va ularning grammatik funksiyalari o'rganiladi. Olingan natijalar frazeologiyada gibridizatsiya jarayonlarini chuqurroq tushunish va ularning tillararo tahlilga ta'sirini o'rganishga xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** maqollar, sintaktik tahlil, gibridizatsiya, fitotematik komponentlar, ingliz tili.

## INTRODUCTION

**(ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH).** Proverbs are an integral part of linguistic and cultural heritage, encapsulating the wisdom, traditions, and moral values of societies. They serve as reflections of historical experiences and collective worldviews, passed down through generations. One particularly rich and symbolically charged category of proverbs is phytothematic proverbs, which incorporate plant-related elements to convey deeper meanings.

Phytothematic proverbs frequently employ metaphors and analogies related to the natural world to express universal truths, such as growth, patience, perseverance, and the passage of time. For instance, in the proverb «*Mighty oaks from little acorns grow*», the growth of a small acorn into a mighty oak serves as a metaphor for personal or societal progress. Similarly, «*A rolling stone gathers no moss*» emphasizes the consequences of constant movement and instability, drawing upon a natural phenomenon to illustrate human behavior.

A significant aspect of many phytothematic proverbs is *hybridization*, wherein plant-related words originate from different linguistic sources, forming *lexical hybrids*. English, as a historically contact-based language, has borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Germanic, and other linguistic families, resulting in a highly diverse and hybrid lexicon. Hybrid words within phytothematic proverbs, such as «*fruit*» (*Latin origin*), «*flourish*» (*French origin*), and «*oak*» (*Germanic origin*), highlight the dynamic interplay of linguistic influences [1].

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**  
**(ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR).** Despite the extensive research on thematic, semantic, and cultural aspects of English proverbs, the syntactic structures of phytothematic hybrid proverbs remain underexplored. Understanding how hybrid components function within sentence structures and their syntactic distribution provides valuable insights into the construction and evolution of proverbs. Therefore, this study seeks to:

*Identify common syntactic patterns in phytothematic hybrid proverbs.*

*Analyze the grammatical roles of hybrid phytonyms within proverbs.*

*Examine the influence of hybridization on the syntactic and semantic structure of proverbs [2].*

By conducting a syntactic analysis of English phytothematic hybrid proverbs, this research contributes to the broader field of phraseology, linguistic hybridization, and cross-linguistic studies, offering a deeper understanding of how hybrid lexical elements shape proverbial expressions.

## DISCUSSION

**(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/MUHOKAMA).** This study employs a comparative syntactic analysis approach, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods. The research process consists of the following key steps:

### 1. Data Collection

Phytothematic proverbs containing hybrid lexical components were collected from various phraseological dictionaries, linguistic corpora, and scholarly sources.

A total of 49 English phytothematic proverbs in English and Uzbek were selected using the random sampling method. The inclusion criteria required that proverbs:

Contain at least one plant-related lexical component (e.g., tree, seed, root, vine).

Exhibit hybrid etymological origins (i.e., contain words borrowed from different languages).

Maintain syntactic completeness (i.e., form grammatically sound structures) [3].

### 2. Syntactic Classification

The selected proverbs were categorized based on their syntactic structures, including:

Simple Sentences – containing a single independent clause («*A rolling stone gathers no moss*»).

Compound Sentences – consisting of two or more independent clauses joined by conjunctions («*Every oak must be an acorn first, but not every acorn becomes an oak*»).

Complex Sentences – featuring at least one independent clause and one dependent clause («*If you plant honesty, you will reap trust*») [4].

The syntactic functions of hybrid phytonyms within the proverbs were also analyzed, including:

Subject («*The tree that bears the most fruit bows the lowest*»).

Predicate («*A hedge between keeps friendship green*»).

Object («*You reap what you sow*»).

Modifier (Adjective/Adverb) («*An apple a day keeps the doctor away*») [5].

### 3. Hybridization Analysis

To assess the degree of linguistic hybridization, the etymological origins of plant-related words in the proverbs were traced using the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). The hybrid words were categorized based on their linguistic sources:

Latin-origin words: *fruit, herb, vine, flourish*

French-origin words: *garden, flower, branch, harvest*

Germanic-origin words: *tree, root, leaf, oak* [6].

Each proverb was analyzed for its syntactic structure, grammatical roles, and metaphorical implications, with particular emphasis on how hybrid lexical components contribute to meaning construction and phraseological stability.

### 4. Comparative Analysis

To explore cross-linguistic patterns, a preliminary comparison of English phytothematic hybrid proverbs with their Uzbek equivalents was conducted. Uzbek proverbs containing hybrid phytonyms were identified to examine whether similar syntactic structures and metaphorical mappings exist across languages.

By providing a syntactic perspective on phytothematic hybrid proverbs, this study contributes to:

Phraseology and Proverb Studies – expanding research on the structure and function of proverbs.

Linguistic Hybridization – demonstrating the role of borrowed lexical elements in shaping proverb formation.

Comparative Linguistics – offering insights into how plant-related proverbs function across different languages.

Future research could extend this analysis to compare phytothematic hybrid proverbs in multiple languages, uncovering broader typological and syntactic patterns [7].

## RESULTS (PEZYULTATY/NATIJARLAR).

The analysis of selected English proverbs revealed several dominant syntactic patterns:

Simple Sentences:

“*An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*”  
(Noun Phrase + Verb Phrase)

*Good seed makes a good crop*” (Yaxshi Urug‘ yaxshi hosil beradi).

“*The tree is known by its fruit*” Daraxt mevasi bilan taniladi. (Present simple passive).

“*A rolling stone gathers no moss.*” (NP + VP + Negative Clause)

Compound Sentences:

*Every oak must be an acorn first, but not every acorn becomes an oak*”. Har bir eman avval yong‘oq bo‘lishi kerak, ammo har bir yong‘oq emanga aylanmaydi. (Coordinated clauses with contrast).

Complex Sentences:

*If you plant honesty, you will reap trust.*”  
(Conditional sentence)

“*If you gently touch a nettle it'll sting you for your pains; grasp it like a lad of mettle, an' as soft as silk remains*” (Agar siz qichitqi o‘tiga sekin tegizsangiz, u sizni og‘riqlaringiz uchun chaqib yuboradi; uni epchil yigitdek tut, ipakdek yumshoq) [8].

Many plant-related words in proverbs originate from Latin, Old Norse, or French, contributing to their hybrid nature. Examples include:

Latin-origin words: «*fruit*», «*herb*», «*vine*»

French-origin words: «*garden*», «*flourish*», «*branch*»

Germanic-origin words: «*oak*», «*root*», «*leaf*»

These hybrid components enhance metaphorical richness, as seen in «*Mighty oaks from little acorns grow*», where «*oak*» (Germanic) and «*acorn*» (Old Norse) form a hybrid metaphor emphasizing growth and potential [9].

Health & Well-being: “*An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*” (Health awareness).

“*If you gently touch a nettle it'll sting you for your pains; grasp it like a lad of mettle, an' as soft as silk remains*” - Agar siz qichitqi o‘tiga sekin tegizsangiz, u sizni og‘riqlaringiz uchun chaqib yuboradi; uni epchil yigitdek tut, ipakdek yumshoq (Hesitation or fear can lead to harm, while confidence and decisiveness can help overcome challenges. It uses the metaphor of a nettle plant, which stings if touched lightly but does not if grasped firmly. The lesson is that approaching problems timidly can make things worse, while facing them boldly can lead to better outcomes.)

Patience & Growth: “*Mighty oaks from little acorns grow.*” (Small beginnings lead to great results) [10].

“*One year’s seeding makes seven years’ weeding*” - Bir yillik urug’ yetti yillik o‘tni olib tashlaydi ( Just like planting seeds for one year can lead to unwanted weeds for many years, a single bad decision can create problems that take a long time to fix.)

Hard Work & Persistence: “*A rolling stone gathers no moss*”. (Lack of stability leads to missed opportunities).

“*He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree.*” (If you want to enjoy the rewards or benefits of something, you must be willing to put in the effort and overcome challenges) [3].

### CONCLUSION

**(ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA).** The syntactic analysis of English phytothematic hybrid proverbs demonstrates that these expressions predominantly follow simple, compound, and complex sentence structures, with hybrid plant-related words playing significant grammatical roles. These hybrids not only enrich the metaphorical depth of proverbs but also highlight the linguistic evolution and borrowing processes in English. Future research could extend this analysis to compare phytothematic proverbs across multiple languages, providing insights into cross-linguistic influences and hybridization in phraseology.

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