

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF THE CONTEMPORARY PHYTONYMS IN THE ENGLISH AND KYRGYZ LANGUAGES

Англис жана кыргыз тилиндеги заманбап фитонимдерди салыштырмалуу талдоо

Сравнительный анализ современных фитонимов английского и кыргызских языков

Abstract. *This article deals with the comparative analyses of the Contemporary phytonyms in the English language. Here we find phytonyms in the English phraseology and try to give their equivalents in the Kyrgyz language. English language is rich of phytonyms with tree and flowers components in its structure.*

Аннотация. *Бул макалада англис тилинин заманбап фитонимдерине салыштырмалуу анализ берилген. Англис тилинен фитонимикалык фразеологизмдерин табып, аларга кыргыз эквиваленттерин берүүгө аракет кылабыз. Англис тили фитонимикалык фразеологизмдерне бай.*

Аннотация. *В статье приводится сравнительный анализ современных фитонимов английского языка. Здесь мы находим фитонимы в английской фразеологии и стараемся найти более подходящий эквивалент в кыргызском языке. Английский язык богат фразеологизмами, в компоненте которых часто используется растительность.*

Key words: *phytonym, phraseological unit, phraseology, idiom, equivalent, version, similarities and differences.*

Урунттуу сөздөр: *фитоним, фитонимикалык аспект, фразеологизмдер жана фразеологизмдик обороттор, окшоштуктар жана айрымалоочу белгилер.*

Ключевые слова: *фитоним, фитонимический аспект, фразеология, идиома, идиоматические выражения, эквивалент, вариант, сходства и различительные черты.*

Idioms or phraseological units can probably be described as the most picturesque, colourful and expressive part of the language's vocabulary. Such units have an important role to play in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect, besides conveying information, they appeal to the reader's emotions, his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural associations.

Phytonyms are of great importance in any culture. With different levels of figurativeness, they represent indispensable lexical elements that help any language speaker sound more native and proficient. It is obvious that different languages have different.

Phytonyms are of Greek origin. "Phytonim means "plant", "onyma is «name", "names of plants". Phytonyms in phraseology are the idioms, phraseological units, set expressions or proverbs and sayings with a plant component in it's structure.

Comparative analyses of the Contemporary phytonyms in the English and Kyrgyz languages. The plant kingdom, creating a human environment and providing humanity with everything necessary for life, is an important fragment of a linguistic worldview. The involvement of phytonyms in a linguistic worldview is multifaceted. The study of phytonyms provides a certain idea of the diverse linguistic phenomena of different peoples. Thus, the considered phraseological units with a phytonym in their composition make it possible to make a conclusion about the general components of the person's worldview. In addition, the consumption, management and valuation of plants are central aspects of the traditional knowledge in many human populations. We need plants for basic human purposes. We eat them in many forms; we make medicines, soaps, furniture, textiles and much more from them. Plants play

a very important role in our lives. Although we now live in a highly industrialized society, we have not lost this dependence on plants. We need to be aware of the part that plants play in our lives and must ensure that we care for these plants to continue this long relationship. Plants and use plants are perhaps the most fundamental form of life, providing sustenance, and thus enabling the existence, of all animals, including us humans.

Apples and oranges - used with reference to two things that are fundamentally different and therefore not suited to comparison: *e.g. Compare one with the other is to make the mistake we were all warned about in third grade, not to compare apples with oranges.* //<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>

Асман менен жердей – in the Kyrgyz language this idiom is translated as “sky and earth”, in the Kyrgyz language the words sky and earth are too different and too far from each other to compare. The word sky means something untouched and unachieved, something without any evil. This has a great power and sacred tune. We compare sky with unbelievable things or with happy, unexpected and changeable situations, but the word earth far from magic. We compare earth with our daily life, stable routine which fixed and cannot change own position. Here both idioms express the one meaning, but the components are completely different. If in the English language, we use phytonyms “apple and orange” in the Kyrgyz version we cannot notice any phytonyms. These idioms explain the differences between two things or people in both English and Kyrgyz languages.

To be two peas in a pod – used to say that two people or things are very similar to each other: *e.g. My brother and I are two peas in a pod.*

The two men are peas in a pod in their approach to democracy. <https://www.theidioms.com/>

Куюп койгондой окшош, Эгиз козудай окшош, Союп кайра каптагандай окшош – in the Kyrgyz language this idiom exaggerated the reality and stronger than in the English. If previous idiom was about differences this one about similarities. Kyrgyz version is mostly used when we describe similarities in appearances or behavior when English we can use in position or opinion too. There is key word “the same” (окшош), which gives concrete meaning of the whole idiom. The first part of idiom gives emotional tune and exaggerate whole sentence. If English version similarities compared with peas in a pod, in Kyrgyz has no any aspects of phytonymy.

Money does not grow on trees - said to warn someone to be careful how much money they spend, because there is only a limited amount: *e.g. "Mum, I'd like a new bike." "I'll have to think about it - money doesn't grow on trees, you know!"*

He could not be replaced in a hurry: specialists with his expertise did not grow on trees. //<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>

Акча асмандан түшпөйт – means to get money is not easy. Money is something that must be earned and we have to work to make money. English version relates to the fact that trees often produce fruit for people to enjoy—regardless of whether or not the people cultivate these trees. This contrasts the idea that money must be worked for with effort and is never given without a reason. If in the English money is compared with fruits from trees. That we cannot just walk around and pick it like fruits. In the Kyrgyz version money is compared with rain. It means that money is not just coming down from the sky like rain without any effort. Money must be earned and does not come freely. This proverb says, we cannot catch money flying, we should earn.

To gild the lily - to improve or decorate something that is already perfect and therefore spoil it: *e.g. Should I add a scarf to this jacket or would it be gilding the lily?*

Some girls abuse cosmetics. It is like gilding the lily. //<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/gilding+the+lily/>

Артык кылам деп, тыртык кылуу - equivalent of this idiom in the Kyrgyz language is translated as a proverb which has some negative tune. Such proverbs have no problem in rendering to another language because they share the same cultural context. But features like cultural traditional customs play great role in translation and mostly we cannot use the same words in the Kyrgyz and English languages. If in the English is used phytonym Lily to describe decoration of it in the Kyrgyz language is used verb “тыртык кылуу” “make” or “make better”, “make worse”, which means add a lot of unnecessary things. This proverb gives us advice to be patient and sometimes adding, improving are not the good idea

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush - that something you already have is better than something you might get: *e.g. Bill has offered to buy my car for \$3,000. Someone else might pay more, but a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. I might be able to find better offer, but a bird in the hand is worth than two in the bush.*

His salary is not high, but he has been working here for 10 years. He says that bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. // <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Колдо бар алтындын баркы жок, Эртеңки куйруктан бугунку өпкө артык – If in the English version this proverb is presented by “bird in the bush”, in the Kyrgyz version instead of bird is used “gold” “алтын”, which means something important for person. We can divide proverb into two parts. The first one “колдо бар” “in hand” is translated word by word and carry the same meaning. But, in the second part we can see differences because the Kyrgyz people appreciate gold. The last part “баркы жок” “do not value” which means not to value what we already have. This proverb teaches us be attentive and try to set a high value on things which we already have.

The apple never falls far from the tree – to be similar, be like parents and has a similar character. *e.g. Her daughter soon showed her own musical talent, proving that the apple doesn't fall far from the tree.* <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Алма сабагынан алыс түшпөйт – the Kyrgyz and English variants are the same, have the same meaning and in the languages are used phytonyms “apple” “алма” and “tree”, “branch of the tree” “сабак”. This proverb says that child usually has a similar characters or similar qualities to his or her parents. It means: for child family is the first and the best place to realize himself as a person. Every child repeats after her or his parents, and before parent’s start teach them some social standards and norms they must also follow them. The methods of upbringing have always been raising long-standing debates. Some people argue that children must be taught at school to be a good person, some others say that is totally wrong because children spent most of their time at home with parents. Therefore, we believe that personality of child is mainly formed at home and depends on parents.

To be in clover - to enjoy a life of money and comfort: *e.g. With the income from the family estate, she's in clover*

Bankers were in clover before the financial crisis. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Май каймактын үстүндө жүрүү - if in the English we use clover as a great treasure, in the Kyrgyz language it is given by the “butter” “май” and “sour cream” “каймак”. They are very delicious products, ancient times, presence of them symbolized plentifulness we use this idiom when someone has a happy life and enjoy with own life. We compare someone’s life with butter when he has everything what he wants. Who is wealthy and doesn’t worry about money.

Large streams from little fountains flow, tall oaks from little - Great things may come from small beginnings: *e.g. The large chain of supermarkets began with one small country store but tall oaks from little acorns grow and it was now the largest supermarket chain in the world.* <http://www.correctenglish.ru/>

Дүңүйө бир тыйындан курулат - every famous, strong and clever person was a child, every large, great thing was a little. They try to do their best, they try to be famous, and they grow little by little, start from little steps. This proverb is about that every large thing has own beginning. Everything and everybody begin from the little. In the Kyrgyz version phytonym “tall oaks” and “large stream” are given by “дүңүйө” “universe”, “world” and one little “coin” “тыйын”. Kyrgyz version says that even one little coin can build the world. It means that even a little thing can grow, would be large, big and powerful. It teaches us, if we want to achieve our goals we should start with our little steps. It is like a human life; we are born than grow, crawl, walk and run. Nobody can run before walk or walk before crawl. Nothing can start from large.

To turn over a new leaf - to start behaving in a better way: *e.g. Apparently he's turned over a new leaf and he's not smoking any more.*

If I promise to marry him, he will turn over a new leaf, stop drinking, save money.

She entered the university turning over new leaf of her life. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Ак барактан баштоо – in the Kyrgyz language word “new” is given as “white colour” “ак”. If we translate this idiom word by word it would be to start something with a white page, which means start something from the beginning. White colour is associated with something clear, new and untouched in the Kyrgyz language. This idiom is often used like suggestion or decision. Mostly when we talk about someone’s life.

To look through rose tinted spectacles - to see only the pleasant things about a situation and not notice the things that are unpleasant: *e.g. Even when I had stopped looking on him through rose tinted spectacles and I could see what he was, I was still tied to him.*

She's always looked at life through rose-tinted glasses. <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>

Көзүнө ай көрүнүү – the Kyrgyz version of this idiom is translated by word “ай” which means “moon”. This expression denotes a naïve and partly illusory perception of the reality. In the Kyrgyz

language the word “moon” means to idealize objective reality, not to notice its shortcomings. This idiom often uses when we fall in love with someone. As a lot of writers write love is something unbelievable which can change us. Love is what great writers write about, great singers sing about, and great philosophers ponder. It is described as being one of the best feelings on earth, and one that many cannot live without. Being in love gives a feeling of purpose, something to live and strive for.

The rotten apple injures its neighbors – a bad individual among many good ones, especially one that spoils the group. This expression is a shortening of proverb a rotten apple spoils the barrel, coming from a 14th century. *e.g. The roommates are having problems with Edith – she’s the one rotten apple of bunch.* <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Бир кумалак, бир карын майды чиритет – the rotten apple was given as a “кумалак” in the Kyrgyz version. The main meaning of the proverb is even a little thing can damage a great system or one group. It means that we should be careful choosing partner or friends and try to identify bad with good.

Not to have a bean - to have very little or no money, to be very poor: *e.g. He didn't have a bean during college, and he's been something of a penny-pincher ever since*
It is quite incredible to think that he does not have a bean. <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com//>

Үрүп чыгаар ити жок, Итке минип калуу, Колунда жок – in the Kyrgyz language this proverb has several equivalents. If in the English language poverty is compared with phytonym “bean” in the Kyrgyz version, it is compared with “dog” “ит”. Have not even a dog, it means be reduced to abject poverty.

Not to be a bed of roses - usually used in negatives for saying that something is not always good or easy: *e.g. The new job was very difficult and certainly no bed of roses.*

I was angry with the world and with myself, and not without reason: my life had not been a bed of roses.

Life of postgraduate is not a bed of roses. <http://www.correctenglish.ru//>

Оңой нерсе жок, Кыйынчылыксыз оокат жок – here both idioms express the one meaning, but the components are completely different. If in the English language is used phytonym “rose” and life compared with “bed of roses”. In the Kyrgyz version the phrase “bad of roses” is given as “оңой”, “without difficulties” “кыйынчылыксыз”. It means that every victory requires effort. Without difficulties we cannot achieve our goals.

A snake in the grass - a deceitful or treacherous person. a treacherous person or harmful thing that is hidden or seemingly harmless: *e.g. I looked him through, a snake in the grass.*

He's just a snake in the grass and a guy you can't trust. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com//>

Котур ташы койнунда – English version of this proverb is politer, there is person compared with a snake in the grass and used English phytonym, but Kyrgyz version has stronger emotional feelings. There is person compared with bad scabies, which follow other distress of soul. This proverb used to two face person. Who takes mask before you but has negative thoughts about you. Both variants have the one meaning, but their components completely different.

To know how many beans, make five – to be reasonably intelligent or sensible, not be a fool or a simpleton, be capable of making sound and responsible decisions. *e.g. You talk like you do know how many beans make five.*

He may not have a formal education, but he still knows how many beans make five.

Just because we're a small rural village, she treats us all as if we don't know how many beans make five.

<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com//>

Билгич, Акылман, Чечкиндүү - this idiom has not equivalent in the Kyrgyz language. But, we can translate it like “intelligent” “акылман”, “smart person” “билгич” and “decisive man” “чечкиндүү”. The word “билгич” smart come from word “билим” education, “акылман” from “акыл” mind. This means educated person, robust intellect.

To drop smth. like a hot potato - to quickly stop being involved with someone or something because you stop liking that person or thing or you think they will cause problems for you *e.g. He dropped the plan like a hot potato when he realized how much it would cost him.*

He panicked and dropped his mistress like a hot brick. But the scandal was already brewing.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org//>

Аргын карабай качуу, Мамилени токтотуу, Жоо көргөндөй качуу – if in the English is used phytonym “potato” in the Kyrgyz we cannot use any phytonyms. We just translate it “escape from somebody” “качуу” or “discontinue doing smth” “токтотуу”. All these variants help to express the meaning of not being involved with someone. Also we can use these idioms when someone changes own mind or decision. When we understand that someone removes his mask and his really face is not so good. We try to discontinue working with him or have a deal with such person. This idiom has one more

meaning in the Kyrgyz language. If in the first variant we don't want to have a deal with someone because of his fault. The second is connected with our own fault. When our act was not so good and we decide to stop being involved with someone because of embarrassment or shame.

To look for a needle in haystack - something that is impossible or extremely difficult to find, especially because the area you have to search is too large e.g. *Looking for the lost receipt among the thousands of other receipts was like looking for a needle in a haystack.*

Every case for detective is looking for needle in haystack, but sometimes they manage to find it.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Чукусаң дагы таппайсын – In the Kyrgyz language thing which is impossible or extremely difficult to find is explained as a “have to dig” “чукусаң” means that needful thing always has disappeared from the sight. Even if you dig everywhere you cannot find it. This version of translation is not literary. It's near to colloquial style. We often compared it with Murphy's Law. Kyrgyz version of idiom has no concern with phytonymy but meaning is the same in both languages.

To bark up the wrong tree. - be wrong about the reason for something or the way to achieve something, trying to do something in a way that will not work, have a wrong idea or do something in a way that will not give you the information or result you want: e.g. *If she expects me to get her job, she barks up the wrong tree. She thinks it'll solve the problem, but I think she's barking up the wrong tree.*

His attorney suggested that the investigators might be barking up the wrong tree.

The police spent three months barking up the wrong tree on the murder investigation.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Адашып калуу, Жаңылып калуу, Туура эмес иш алып баруу – it means be wrong or take wrong way to achieve something. The words “адашуу” “get lost”, “жаңылуу” “misconception” “туура эмес” “untrue” have negative connotations. It can represent the meaning of “wrong”. Kyrgyz version of idiom has no concern with phytonymy but meaning is the same in both languages. All these variants use when you ill-informed about something or have wrong information. Also this idiom is used when someone doesn't notice some details.

To grasp the nettle - to force yourself to be brave and do something that is difficult or unpleasant: e.g. *It is better to grasp the nettle, speak to your superior and make it clear you regret your mistake and are determined it will never happen again.*

You've been putting off making that phone call for days - I think it's about time you grasped the nettle
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/>

Өзүн колго алып, күчтөнүү - when you want to motivate someone or be motivated, you can use this idiom. This idiom is often used like a suggestion or advice. When someone is in difficult situation or just get over with something bad, we can use tis idiom. Here both idioms express the same meaning, but components are different. In the Kyrgyz language the word “nettle” is represented as “күчтөнүү” “more strongly”. It means be enough brave to grasp the nettle. “Өзүн колго алуу” means be strong and brave.

Not yet to be out of woods – it means not yet completely free from difficulties or danger, often said in reference to someone's health or financial situation: e.g. *Her surgery went as well as we could have hoped, but she's not out of the woods yet.*

It is true that the economy is getting stronger, but we are not out of the woods yet.

The enterprise is not yet out of woods after the financial crisis. <https://americanliterature.com/english-language-idioms/>

Өзүнө келе албоо, Өз калыбына, абалына келе албоо –this idiom is about difficulties. When someone cannot get over something. In the Kyrgyz language we also use this idiom when we speak about someone's health. Here the word “келе албоо” represent the meaning of word “not to be out”.

A tree is known by its fruit – proverb means that the quality of a tree is known by the quality of the fruits borne by the tree: e.g. *The politician may say, she believes in more spending on child care, but the tree is known by its fruit. She has not voted for a single measure that would help.*

<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>

Адамды акылынан, даракты жалбырагынан байка – the components of two proverbs are the same as their meaning. It means that appearances can be deceptive. Nobody and nothing should be judged by appearances. As a tree by the fruit which is generated by it or person with his knowledge. The word “дарак” means “tree”. The word “жалбырагы” “leaf” can be represented the meaning of the word “fruit”. “байка” “notice” can be synonym of the word “known”.

The grass is always greener on the other side of fence – means that other people’ s situations always seem better or more attractive than your own, but may not really be so: *e.g. Don’t compare your talents with others. The grass is always greener on the other side of fence. Just do your best. You might think you’d be happy if you were working in my company, but the grass is greener on the other side.* <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com//>

Бирөөнүкү көзүнө жакшы көрүнүү - the components of two proverbs are the same as their meaning. The word “бирөөнүкү” can be synonym of the “on the other side of fence”. “көзүнө жакшы көрүнүү” represented the meaning of “the grass is greener” But, Kyrgyz variants has no concern with phytonomy.

To be cool as a cucumber - calm and not agitated: with one’s wits about one. (informal. The first as can be omitted). *e.g. The captain remained as cool as a cucumber as the passengers boarded the lifeboats. During the fire the home owner was cool as a cucumber. She is usually as cool as a cucumber, but now her poise vanished in an instant.* <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com//>

Сабырдуу болуу. Сабырдын туйу сары алтын – components of two variants are completely different, but meaning are the same. If in the English variant is used phytonym “cucumber”, in the Kyrgyz variant is not used any pnytonym. Instead of phytonym “cucumber” presented word “сабыр” which means be patient or calm.

Not to cut the mustard – not successfully complete or accomplish a desired or expected result, not to be a satisfactory or requisite level: *e.g. As a director he doesn’t cut the mustard.* <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com//>

Жетишээрлик деңгээлде жасабоо, Ойдогудай кылбоо, Башын баштап, аягына жеткирбөө - this idiom is very popular in the Kyrgyz language. Because this idiom is related to upbringing and Kyrgyz people pay more attention to it. These idioms teaches us be responsible for all our actions, charges and duties. All these variants have a historical origin. In the Kyrgyz literature was a lot of short stories and parables. Those were saved from mouth to mouth. These idioms also were taken from one parable. The main aim of taken these idioms were giving the best upbringing to the new generation. Kyrgyz version of idiom has no concern with phytonymy but meaning is the same in both languages.

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