

ETYMOLOGY AND FUNCTIONS OF PHYTONYMS IN UZBEK, KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article provides information about the etymology of phytonyms, their functions and place in linguistics. Phytonyms, i.e. names of plants, are important in the fields of linguistics, botany and culture. They help in the identification and classification of plants, as well as in the study of many aspects related to culture, history and geography. The etymology of phytonyms, that is, their origin and development, is an interesting and relevant topic for research in these areas.

Keywords: plant names, linguistics, culture, communication, etymology, ecosystem, phytonyms.

INTRODUCTION

The names of plants are often formed based on their morphological, ecological and biological characteristics. In the Uzbek language, as well as in Karakalpak phytonyms are often formed depending on the specific characteristics of plants, location or purpose of use. This process expands our knowledge about plants and increases their importance in our lives. The names of plants are important in many cultures and traditions. They play an important role in preserving the historical memory, traditions and cultural heritage of the people.

The people's attitude to plants and their role in life are reflected through the names of plants. In English, phytonyms are often words that describe the characteristics of plants or the places they are associated with. The names of plants are often associated with their morphological and ecological characteristics, and this process facilitates the identification and classification of plants. The etymology of phytonyms shows a connection between linguistics and botany.

In the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, phytonyms often come from Arabic, Persian, Turkish and other languages. This process plays an important role in preserving the cultural significance of plants and the historical memory of the people. Knowledge of the names of plants and their origins deepens people's connections with plants and increases their importance.[2] Uzbek and Karakalpak phytonyms can be divided into the following groups according to their origin:

All-Turkish phytonyms - these phytonyms have been around since ancient times and are still used: sorrel, sardine, wormwood, frankincense, zubturm. Phytonyms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language: cherry, sedana, rose, gulkhairi. Phytonyms borrowed from the Arabic language: ginger, namatak, saffron. Phytonyms borrowed from the Russian language and through it from other Western languages: cactus, raspberry, ginseng, aloe, aster, currant, etc. [1]

In the English language, many phytonyms have intricate origins, drawing from diverse sources such as Greek, Latin, Old English, and even ancient mythologies.

There are several functions of phytonyms:

Descriptive: They can vividly appeal to our senses associated with the plants, describe colors, shapes, textures or scents.

Symbolic: Plants often carry symbolic meanings (e.g., rose for love, oak for strength), and using phytonyms can evoke these associations in a creative way

Figurative: They can be used metaphorically or metonymically, where the plant represents something else, like traditional or cultural meaning

Literary/Poetic: They add richness and imagery to writing, creating a connection to nature in our descriptions and stories

Examples of Phytonyms and their Usage:

Rosy: English: Describing a pink or reddish color, like "rosy cheeks." Evokes the beauty and delicate nature of a rose. Uzbek: "Qirmizi yanaq" the word "qirmizi" in English means only the color of red rose or red apple and "yanoq"-cheek. Karakalpak: "alma yanaq" means the fruit "alma"-apple and "yanaq"-cheek. As we can see from these examples, to describe a cheek to symbolize "a shy or a beautiful girl" all three languages use color red or red apple.

Willowly: English: Slender and graceful, like a willow tree. "A willowly figure." But in Uzbek: "Tol" yoki "Majnuntol" derived from Arabian "ma'tuh" and "alsafsaf". Karakalpak: "Majnu'ntal" also derived from Arabian words that create the meaning willow tree and mostly associated with its figure. In both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages the word can represent symbolic meaning like sadness, loneliness and adaptation according to its characteristics.

Flowering: In the state of blooming. In English, also in Uzbek (gullamoq) and Karakalpak (gu'lleniw) languages "flower" can also be used figuratively to describe a period of flourishing. "A flowering career." "A flowering city", etc.

Additionally, some plant names carry symbolic meanings in one culture but not in the other, making translation and interpretation challenging. [4]

Poets and writers frequently use phytonyms to create vivid imagery and evoke specific emotions. For example, a description of a "hawthorn hedge" might conjure up a sense of rural England, while "cypress trees" might suggest a somber or mournful atmosphere. Besides being a source for translation-related tools like the dictionaries, glossaries, etc. the Internet thus can be said to turn into a primary channel for clients and translators to communicate and work together. [3] Using any sources of internet and through translating phytonyms, it is possible to obtain in-depth information about the conservation of biological diversity of plants and their ecological role.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, phytonyms are essential tools for understanding and learning about the plant world. They are a valuable resource for enriching language, adding descriptive power, and creating connections to the natural world. They can be used in both literal and figurative ways, depending on the context.

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