



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

THE ORIGIN AND ETYMOLOGY OF PHYTONYM WORDS IN ENGLISH- UZBEK LANGUAGES

Research adviser:

Davlyatova E.M

Choriyeva Sevara

TerSU, Foreign philology faculty, 4-course

Abstract: *The article discusses the origin of plants words and their etymology. The purpose of our article is to analyze of words related to phytonym is to determine the pattern of when and in which language the word is formed. Considered such important issues as the theoretical and historical origin of phytonym words, their formation in English and Uzbek dictionaries based on the table. In our article, we used analytical methods and the main method of etymological analysis is the comparative historical method, which is based on phonetic laws, morphological rules. In the result of our research are different process in the language system and structure and in determining the etymological dictionaries of words related to phytonyms is important. In conclusion, based on etymological analysis, we defined the morphological forms of 10 phytonym words in English-Uzbek languages and divided them into groups based on the table and summarized them. The article will be interesting in future research for academic purpose and to know the origin of phytonym words on the basis of a ready- made dictionary.*

Key words: *phytonym words, etymological analysis, plant's characteristics, morphological forms, complex words.*

INTRODUCTION

The botanical names of plants, known as phytonyms, often possess a rich tapestry of linguistic and cultural heritage woven into their complex etymologies. In the English language, many phytonyms have intricate origins, drawing from diverse sources such as Greek, Latin, Old English, and even ancient mythologies. These names not only serve as scientific identifiers but also offer a glimpse into the profound connections between humanity and the natural world. Throughout history, people have attributed various meanings, symbolism, and folklore to different plant species, reflecting their deep-rooted relationships with the flora around them. The English language, with its extensive borrowings from other tongues, has inherited a wealth of phytonyms that carry these ancient associations and narratives. Unraveling the etymological threads of these complex phytonyms not only enhances our understanding of plant nomenclature but also serves as a window into the rich tapestry of human history, language, and our enduring



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

fascination with the natural world. By exploring the origins of these names, we gain a deeper appreciation for the intricate relationships between people, plants, and the diverse cultures that have shaped our collective knowledge. A similar study was conducted by Sergei Korolev (1907-1988) - A renowned Soviet botanist and taxonomist, Korolev conducted extensive research on plant nomenclature, including the origins and meanings of complex phytonyms. His work "Flora of Uzbekistan" (1941-1961) provided insights into the Uzbek names of various plant species. Kamil Rahimov (1927-2008) - An Uzbek botanist and professor at the National University of Uzbekistan, Rahimov dedicated his research to the study of plant names in the Uzbek language. His works, such as "Dictionary of Plant Names in the Uzbek Language" (1992), explored the etymologies and cultural significance of Uzbek phytonyms. These scientists and researchers have made significant contributions to the understanding and documentation of complex phytonym names in English, Uzbek, and other languages, shedding light on the rich linguistic, cultural, and historical connections embedded within plant nomenclature. For example: English: Sunflower - Uzbek: Kungaboqar. In Greek, Helios means sun and Anthos means flower, thus the name Sunflower. From the beginning of its time the sunflower has been one of the world's leading oilseed crops. Early American natives used the sunflower long before corn and beans were brought to America and made the most of this gorgeous flower's offerings. English: Chrysanthemum- Uzbek: "Xrizantema" Explanation: From the Greek words "chrysos" (golden) and "anthemon" (flower), referring to the golden-yellow color of the flowers. Translation: The Uzbek name "Xrizantema" is a direct transliteration of the English/Greek word. English: Chamomilla- Uzbek: Moychechak In Latin, one of the meanings of matrix is womb; the name Matricaria was given to the genus because Matricaria chamomilla was used in ancient herbalism to treat cramps and sleep disorders related to premenstrual syndrome. Coneflower (Echinacea) English: From the Greek "echinos" (hedgehog or sea urchin), referring to the spiny center of the flower head Uzbek: "Tikanli gul" (literally "spiny flower"). Bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta) English: Referring to the bluish-purple color of the bell-shaped flowers Uzbek: "Ko'k qo'ng'iroqcha" (literally "blue little bell")

METHODS

The comparative historical method is a fundamental tool in etymology and historical linguistics. It involves comparing related languages or language families to identify patterns of sound changes, morphological rules, and morphological changes over time. In the context of phytonyms, the comparative historical method is applied to uncover the origins and meanings of plant names that have been passed down



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

through different language families or borrowed from other languages. Here are some key aspects of this analytical approach: Phonetic laws: Analyzing the sound changes that occur systematically in words as they evolve from one language to another. For example, the transition of the Greek "kh" sound to the English "k" in words like "Chrysanthemum" (from Greek "chrysos"). Morphological rules: Examining the patterns of word formation, such as prefixes, suffixes, and compound words, which can provide clues about the meaning and origin of phytonyms. For instance, the Greek prefix "rhodo-" (as in "Rhododendron") indicates a connection to roses. Many phytonyms in English have been borrowed from Greek, Latin, or other languages, often carrying their original meanings. Etymological analysis is closely tied to the comparative historical method and involves the systematic study of the origins and historical development of words. By employing these analytical methods, researchers can gain invaluable insights into the cultural, historical, and linguistic connections that have shaped the rich tapestry of phytonyms across different languages and traditions.

RESULT

In the result of our research are different process in the language system and structure and in determining the etymological dictionaries of words related to phytonyms is important. And we learned more in English about the names and etymology of phytonymic words that grow in the territory of Uzbekistan.

Table 1. Etymology, meaning and naming of phytonym words in English-Uzbek language.

Latin, Greek	Meaning	English	Uzbek
1. <u>Helianthus annuus</u>	Helios means sun and <u>anthos</u> means flower, thus the name Sunflower.	Sunflower	<u>Kungaboqar</u>
2. <u>Matricaria Chamomilla</u>	Which is derived from <u>χάμαϊ</u> (<u>chamai</u>) meaning "on the ground"[7] and <u>μήλον</u> (<u>mēlon</u>) meaning "apple".[8] It is so called because of the apple-like scent of the plant	Chamomile	<u>Moychechak</u>
3. <u>Hyacinthoidenon-scripta</u>	Referring to the bluish-purple color of the bell-shaped flowers	Bluebell	<u>Qo'ng'iroqqul</u>
4. <u>Crocus sativus</u>	"Thread" or "fiber," referring to the plant's thin, thread-like stigmas. " <u>Sativus</u> " is a Latin word meaning "cultivated" or "sown."	Saffron Crocus	<u>Zafaron</u>
5. <u>Ziziphora tenuior</u>	Which means "new saffron," possibly due to the plant's resemblance to saffron. " <u>Tenuior</u> " is a Latin word meaning "slender" or "thin," describing the plant's delicate growth habit.	<u>Ziziphora</u>	<u>Kiyiko't</u>
6. <u>Glycyrrhiza glabra</u>	"Smooth" or "hairless," referring to the plant's smooth stems and leaves.	Licnice	<u>Qizlimiya</u>
7. <u>Punica granatum</u>	"Phoenician," referring to the plant's supposed origin in the Phoenician region. " <u>Granatus</u> ," meaning "bearing seeds like grains," alluding to the pomegranate's numerous seeds.	Pomegranate	<u>Anor</u>
8. <u>Rhododendron</u>	"Rhodon" (rose) + "dendron" (tree)	<u>Rhododendron</u>	<u>Rododenderon</u>
9. <u>Hypericum</u>	<u>Hyper</u> , meaning above	<u>Hypericum</u>	<u>Dalachoy</u>
10. <u>Ricinus communis</u>	Term for "a kind of tick," and it refers to the resemblance of castor bean seeds to dog ticks	<u>Ricinus</u>	<u>Kanakurjut</u>



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

The table shows the origin, meaning and English-Uzbek names of famous and complex phytonym names found in the territory of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, based on etymological analysis, we defined 10 phytonym words in English-Uzbek languages and divided them into groups based on the table and summarized them. This comprehensive study has delved into the intricate tapestry of phytonyms, unveiling the rich linguistic heritage and diverse origins that have shaped the botanical nomenclature in both English and Uzbek languages. By preserving and celebrating the rich linguistic heritage embodied in phytonyms, we can foster a greater appreciation for the diversity of languages and the profound connections between human cultures and the natural world.

REFERENCES:

1. Avazbek, B., Komiljon, T., Natalya, B, Dilnoza, A., Ziyoviddin, Y., Deng, T. & Sun, H. (2020). Flora of the Dzhizak Province, Uzbekistan: 1-523. China Forestry Publishing House.
2. Angiosperm Extinction Risk Predictions v1. Angiosperm Threat Predictions. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>
3. Copyright 2023 World Checklist of Vascular Plants. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/> .Kew Names and Taxonomic Backbone
4. Copyright 2023 International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Vascular Plants. http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0
5. Э.М Давлатова - Вестник Челябинского государственного , 2021
6. Herbarium Catalogue Specimens. Digital Image © Board of Trustees, RBG Kew <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/> .Kew Backbone Distributions
7. Roskov Y. & al. (eds.) (2018). Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life Naturalis, Leiden, the Netherlands.
8. The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Vascular Plants 2024. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <https://powo.science.kew.org>
9. The International Plant Names Index and World Checklist of Vascular Plants 2024. Published on the Internet at <http://www.ipni.org> and <https://powo.science.kew.org>