

DOI 10.36074/logos-01.10.2021.v1.40

THE ROLE OF PLANT NAMES IN THE ENRICHMENT OF THE DICTIONARY COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4434-8493

Aghayeva Gunay Mammadagha
PhD student
Azerbaijan University of Languages

AZERBAIJAN

The etymology of plant names clarifies the origin of individual plant names both in terms of form and meaning. Comparative-historical method in etymological research has the main role. Etymology penetrates into the distant depths of the language based on comparative-historical method and internal reconstruction. It follows the process of phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical development in English by revealing the ancient variant of plant names. At the same time, a number of scientific principles are widely used here.

Speaking about etymology, it is necessary to distinguish the concept of “scientific etymology” from “folk etymology”. Scientific etymology creates a not accidental, but clear, accurate, reasonable idea of the origin of the word. For example, to find out the structure of a number of plant names in English, such as cotton, cennemon, melon, cornel, etc., sometimes a lot of intensive – thorough research is required. Therefore, it should be noted that with the clarification of such words, sometimes valuable facts are obtained for the discovery of historical secrets. Just from such a point of view, let’s consider a number of plant names: *twig/shoot* – in English it means “the name of a branch that has just begun to form on a tree”,

it is noteworthy that this word, sometimes used in the sense of “shoot”, is an element of the Albanian tribes and is still used in the language of the Udins, who are considered to be one of the Albanian tribes, in the sense of “new, milky branch”: *cornel/cornelian cherries* – due to its red color, the fruit known as this name is called gold // red in many Turkic languages and has been translated into Russian as “kızıl”: *medlar* is one of the fruits that grows mostly in forests and mountains. This fruit is not a large fruit, but a small fruit. Since the root of the word means “*medle*” (crushing, mixing), it signifies it, so that after the *medlar* are known to remain for a while, they are crushed, whether in the tree or in the place where they are collected and stored.

Funnel-shaped flowers colorful (white, yellow, orange, crimson, lilac and purple-blue). In North Africa and Europe, there are about 200 species: *bamboo* is the name of the tree grain of the genus Bamboo. This is the name of all grains of the bamboo subfamily. There are about 70 species in the tropics and subtropics of America and Africa; *Bambusoideae* – sometimes a special family – *Bambusaceae* – a subfamily of cereals. Motivation plays an important role in the formation of new words and their understanding: they affect the expressiveness and imagery of the language. It allows to connect this or that life event with other events. To clarify such interpretations, let us again turn to linguistic facts: *Melilotus* (honey clover, *Onobrychis*) is a perennial plant in the legume family. There are about 20 types. This valuable forage plant, rich in vitamins and minerals, is also a good berry.

Begonia is a shrub, and sometimes a climbing shrub. The leaves are simple, asymmetrical, often beautifully colored, irregularly shaped flowers. There are about 800 species.

Violet is a plant from the violaccae family, mainly grass, some shrubs and small trees, single or biennial flowers. Simple oval leaves are arranged in turns. There are 850 species. It is a complex, deciduous, thorny shrub belonging to the genus *Viola*, which belongs to this family. The flowers are white and pink. There are over 200 species in North America, and 15 species have been identified in Azerbaijan. It belongs to the Ceratophyllym family and is a perennial plant. It is an aquatic plant. Its height reaches 15 m.

It belongs to the Ceratophyllym family and is a perennial plant. It is an aquatic plant. Its height reaches 15 m.

Daisy (tulip), this phytonym is the name of a flower, which is often found as “day’s eye”, or “eye of day”. In appearance, the flower resembles the sun.

Carnation is the name of a flower whose origin changed from French to Latin.

Spruce (Scandinavian origin) – designed in medieval English – in the form of a ferry. The Anglo-Saxons had developed “*furh, furh-wudn*” or spruce tree. Scandinavian origin. The people of Switzerland took this word as “*fyr, fura*”. There are other options: *feraha, fuhre*. The Greeks used the name of this plant as “*rug*” and in Latin it was found in the form of *quercus, an oak*.

Magnolia (French origin) – It is named after a man *Pierre Magnol*. This man was the director and professor of the French botanical garden Motpellier.

Tulip (lily) is the name of a flower (Fr. Ital.-Turk. + Persian) = French origin, from there it was translated into Italian, then into Turkish, and then into Persian. In medieval English – “*tulippe, tulipon*”, in Italian “*tulipa, tulipano*” and “*tulip*” and in Turkish – “*tulbend, turban*”, these words are used in Turkish and belong to the group of vulgar words.

Gipress – (cypress tree). In medieval English, there were other variants of the word: *cirpres; sirpresse, cupresse, etc. cipressus* or *cyper-tree* – originated in the Middle Ages as a cypress tree. In Old French, the name of the plant “cypress” was later phonetically changed to “cypress”. Gotgrave used the name of this plant in his works in the form of “*The Syprus tree*” and “*Cuprus wood*”.

Beech – the name of both the tree itself and its fruit, is of English origin. There was a variant of “*beech*” in medieval English. In the Anglo-Saxons, we find another form: *bice gloss to fagus*. Beech was first used by the Anglo-Saxons as a utility tree. In Latin - *fogus*; in Greek - *foxos* are also used. These formulas show the history of the origin and formation of the word “beech”.

Beet is the name of a plant of Latin origin. The form *bete* is found in medieval English and the form *bete* is found in Anglo-Saxon. Pliny used the word *beta* in his work.

Sugar beet – This type of plant, called sugar beet, is of English origin; The Anglo-Saxons used the word *beta*. The root part of the plant is considered the main one, and animal feed is prepared from the leaves.

We have already explained the English origin of *cotton*. Now let’s look at its contradiction in the Azerbaijani language: one of the oldest plants widely used in the modern Azerbaijani language is the word “cotton”. It has been shown that this word is one of the most ancient plant names in both English and Azerbaijani. Originally the word “*pambıq*” is associated with the word “*pənbə*”, which has the same meaning in modern Persian. However, the word “*pambıq*” did not translate into the new Persian language in the Azerbaijani language, and the word “*pənbə*”, used in modern Persian, is sometimes used in literature in a figurative sense, especially in the sense of “white, soft”. The research revealed that the Persian language cotton plant was created in phonetic composition, and because it is very active, it was used in several languages in a similar way. For example, in Georgian it is used as “*bambaki*”, and in Azerbaijani as “*pambıq*” instead of “*pambaq*”.

The famous Turkologist of the 11th century M. Kashgari noted that this word was used in the form of “bamuq (pamuq)” and belonged to the Oghuz language.

The Azerbaijani variants of the *violet* were explained above, and now let's look at the origin of the English word “violet”. The word originated from French and then spread to Latin. In medieval English, it was designed as “bamuq (pamuq)”, and in medieval French, it was designed as “violet” and “violette” variants. In these forms (Tunicam de vyolet) in Trevis can be found; Jat Dimin used this plant in the Middle Ages in French as “viola”, which means “*gillyflower*”. In Latin – *viola*, a *violet* is formed by adding the suffix *-la* to the morpheme “*via*”. In Greek, the *-io* suffix is added based on *-iow*.

“Mint” - the name of this fragrant plant has been changed from Latin to Greek. In medieval English, this word was used as “minte // mynte”. The Anglo-Saxons recorded this word in their dictionaries as “minte” and not as an English word. In Greek this word is used as “pirQa // pivQos”, and in English as “mint”.

Geranium – it is sometimes used as *crane's bill* or *stock's bill*. For the first time in 1548, Turner worked on “*geranium, storkbill*” and “*herb robert*”. In the “*Kersey's Dictionary*” in 1715, such a variant as *geranium* was developed. Translated from Greek into Latin in the form of “*yepayiov – crane's bill*”.

One of the important functions of a word is to carry its nominal function. Names fall into two main groups: special and common. Common names refer to individual objects and events, as well as the common name of the same thing or event to which they belong. These names can be grouped by type, gender and variety. Plants occupy a special place in the terminology of the English language. When we say “terminology”, we only mean common terms in this area, since the names of these plants are both general and term-specific words. They have common and special functions. For example, phytonyms such as *jasmine*, *lily*, *rose*, *lilac*, *poppy*, *violet*, and *carrot* refer to both general terms and plant names, as well as specific terms. Thus, general terms show that there is a reciprocal relationship between the term and the word. There are cases of transition into each other. Summarizing all this, we proceed from the following scientific positions:

- English names of plants have been formed over many centuries, they are as old as the history of the English people;

- The study of plant names in English has shown that this direction of lexicology has retained its antiquity in comparison with other lexico-semantic groups;

- English names of plants were formed in different periods, gradually developed and replenished vocabulary;

- Root and some derived plant names have their origins based on English material, while there are many plant names of Latin, Greek and French origin.

Plant names, which provide interesting facts for scientific research, are studied both onomologically and semantically, and these studies are called plant names in English and Azerbaijani. Because the plants of any period are the embodying forces of that period;

- synonymous plant names manifest themselves as a more synchronous phenomenon;

- English plant names, although not complete in Azerbaijani, find their equivalent to some extent.

References:

- [1] Akhmanova O. Linguistic Terminology. M., 1977.
- [2] Arnold L.V. The English Word. M., 1986.
- [3] Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Bakı, 1967.