

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF BOTANICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES

Мажидова Х.И.

Базовый докторант кафедры русского языка и литературы НГПИ,
специальности 10.00.06 – сравнительное литературоведение,
сопоставительное языкознание и переводоведение
majidova95@bk.ru

Abstract

In this paper, the features of the study of botanical terminology in the Turkic languages, their similarities and differences, the lexical and semantic aspects of related languages are widely presented.

Keywords: botanical terminology, word formation, vocabulary, phytonyms, Russian language, Uzbek language, Turkic languages.

The study of folk botanical nomenclature has always attracted the attention of philologists. Interest in the study of this group of vocabulary was explained by the desire to understand the origin of names, their distribution in different languages, to identify word-formation structure, semantic basis and etymology of names. The denotation of botanical nomenclature is well studied by biologists and exists in reality as a set of specific objects tied to certain territories. Hence the fundamental difference between studies on this group of vocabulary and studies on semantics, for example, verbs of movement, adjectives, etc.

Phytonyms (gr. “plant” + “name”) are special names used to refer to plants. For example, the names of cucumbers Gulnoz, Zilol, Navruz, Omad; clover names Khiva, Vakhsh; potato names Akrab, Umid, Diyora, Kuvonch, Bakabash, Santa; names of grape varieties Galaba, Bakhtiyoriy, Zhurauzum, Rizamat, Buvaki, Dilikaftar.

According to scientists, there are more than 500,000 varieties of plants on the globe. More than 4148 plant species are found in Uzbekistan, which, in turn, belong to 1023 genera and 138 families. Most of them have their own name. In this regard, phytonyms, along with other types of bionyms, occupy a significant place in the lexical system of the Uzbek language.

Works on the study of plant names are being carried out in various directions. The direction that is closest to our goals is the reconstruction plant names. As for the Turkic languages, this issue has already been studied in a number of works.

First of all, extensive material on the reconstruction of plant names is available in the 5th volume of our publication Leksika, 1997. In the essay "Plant World: Wild Trees, Shrubs and

Herbs" ¹ (author E.R. Tenishev), the names of pra-Turkic trees and shrubs are reconstructed, the meanings are exhaustively given reflexes of the Proto-Turkic names of plants in the Turkic languages, borrowings from one Turkic language to another are specially noted, which can be identified only with a thorough linguistic analysis. A huge work on the history of Turkic phytonymy within the framework of Altaistics done by L.V. Dmitrieva. The author carefully examines the morphological structure of common and inter-Turkic phytonyms. Of great value in the study of the history of the Turkic languages, namely their historical lexicology, presents the fundamental work of K.M. Musaev "Vocabulary of the Turkic languages in comparative light", where a special section is dedicated to the Turkic names of plants and their parts. For the first time in Turkology, the author studied in a comparative aspect lexico-semantic convergences and divergences in the Turkic languages, reveals the areal and individual features of these languages and their relationship to other groups of Turkic languages.

The etymology of individual Turkic phytonyms is considered in dictionaries Z. Gombocz (Gombocz, 1912), V.G. Egorova (Egorov, 1964). Such scientists as L.V. Coat of arms, V.V. Vinogradov, R.A. Budagov, V.A. Zvegintsev, F.P. Filin, D.N. Shmelev, Yu.D. Apresyan, N.Z. Kotelova and others.

A special direction in linguistics is focused on the study linguistic applications of plant nomination. Job can be named here. I. Hauenschild "Der Mensch als Symbol und Metapher in turkischen Pflanzennamen", A.G. Shaikhulov "Motivating bases in the names of plants in the Tatar and Bashkir languages", etc. The work of Seidensticker P. "Pflanzennamen: Überlieferung - Forschungsprobleme - Studien" offers a very representative list of plant nomination principles, which is based on the analysis of more than one hundred languages.

Finally, the most popular is the collection of material on specific languages. Below we would like to dwell in a little more detail on a number of the most important works on the description of plant names in the Turkic languages, in view of the importance of these studies, which provide great material for all developments on the lexical-semantic side and their formation.

The number of special studies on plant names in Tatar linguistics is significant. The contribution to the study of phytonyms of the Tatar language in this aspect was made by linguists: K. Nasyri, N.V. , Akhmetyanov R.G., L.T. Makhmutova, A.G. Shaykhulov and others. A prominent place in the history of Tatar lexicography is occupied by the works of Kayum Nasyri.

In the scientific heritage of K. Nasyri, there are many works that touch upon floristic vocabulary of the Tatar language. Among the author's special works in the field of flora is his work "Flowers and Herbs" ("Gelzar və chəmənzar", that is, "Gulzor va chamanzor").

¹ "The plant world: wild trees, shrubs and herbs" (author E.R. Tenishev) – essay.

In this book, K. Nasyri gives quite detailed information about herbs and flowers, naming them in Tatar for the first time. The author introduces the terms used in botany, dwelling in detail on the medicinal properties of plants. At section "Properties of plants" the author gives a description of 192 found in Tatarstan medicinal plants. In some cases, gives the name of each plant on Tatar, Russian, Latin and Arabic, and sometimes even in Persian, which testifies to the very painstaking work carried out by the author.

When describing, the author is often based on the data of traditional medicine. When compiling his work, K. Nasyrov uses different methods: methods of translation and interpretation. Quite often, translation is considered to be a reduction of synonyms. The author often uses Arabic-Persian vocabulary along with Tatar words.

Interestingly, her comparison of the names of human and animal body parts with botanical terms, viewed from the point of view of metaphor. In difficult in the names of plants, words expressing parts of the human and animal organism are often used as a word-forming component: "bosh" - head, "burun"- nose, "dum" - tail, "quloq" - ear, "ko'z" - eye, "tovon" - foot, "oyoq" - leg.

The main problem of the study was how we see the motivation names of plants, which the author tried to consider as fully as possible. The author argues that when nominating plants, the main motives were color, size, shape, number of organs, smell, taste, place of growth, use in everyday life, application in medicine, other signs.

R. Ramazanov considers the botanical terms of the Kazakh language and develops principles for compiling the Russian-Kazakh botanical dictionary. The priority for the study of Kazakh phytonyms belongs to B.K. Kaliev .

In the Uzbek language, the composition, the structure of the terminology of plant names considers H. Dzhamalkhanov . The list of ancient Turkic plant names by I. Hauenschild consists of 162 dictionary entries, a translation of these plant names into Arabic is given, an indication of the etymology of the word, references in which of the editions of M. Kashgarsky this or that word is encountered.

The existence of such a rich tradition of studying the names of plants in the Turkic languages, the huge language material collected on this problem currently makes the aspects of the reconstruction of the naming system particularly relevant.

References

1. Barkhudarov S.G. Actual tasks of lexicography in the field of terms. Problems of definitions of terms in dictionaries of different types.
2. Stepanov Yu.S. "Constants: Dictionary of Russian Culture" - 2004 - 991 pages.
3. Kuznetsova E.V. "International names of flowering plants in terms of nomenclature nomination". Abstract of diss. Candidate of Philology Sciences 2004. - 4 pages

4. Kharlamova V.N. "Belarusian language, thematic dictionary. 20,000 words and sentences" 2013 - 256 pages.
5. Nikolenko O.Yu. "The word-formation potential of kinship terms". 275-280pp.
6. Ibragimova K.K. "Handbook of terms of ecology and nature protection". 147str - 2012
7. Slesareva I.P. "Dictionary - a reference book on the Russian language, edited by Slesareva I.P." 2011 - 589 pages
8. Shmelev D.N. Modern Russian language. Vocabulary. 1977 - 335 pages 183 pages)
9. International anatomical nomenclature. Ed, 3rd. M., 1970, p.8. .
10. Veselov P. V. "Nomenclature name and scientific and technical term". - "Standardization"., M •". 1965, p.31.
11. Jamalkhanov Kh.A. From the history of the formation and development of Uzbek botanical terminology. Abstract diss. ... Ph.D. Sciences. -Tashkent, 1968, -p.21.
12. "The plant world: wild trees, shrubs and herbs" (author E.R. Tenishev) essay.