

# Nomination-Motivation Characteristics of Flower Names and Phytonymic Conversion

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**Abstract:** This article is part of the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” nominative, communicative function, meaning, nominative-motivational, morphological, derivational features of the then given flower names are highlighted.

**Key words:** Name, popular name, onomastics, phytonym, motive.

Flower names differ from appellative lexicon by their nominative, communicative function, nominative-motivational, morphological, derivational features.

Issues of motivation regarding onomastic units in Uzbek onomastics

E. Begmatov, S. Karayev, T. Nafasov, Z. Dosimov, A. Jorayev, S. Gubayeva,

Studied by S. Mominov, N. Okhunov, N. Ulukov. Based on these studies, nominative-motivational characteristics of flower names belonging to the structural group of phytonyms of the Uzbek language are highlighted.

Nomination is a nominative process based on, as S. Mominov pointed out: "... the principles of conditionality and motivation...".

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the term motif is explained in relation to the meanings of melody and melody in literary studies. However, the terms motive and motivation related to linguistics did not find a place in the dictionary. There is no information about the motivation of flower names.

Motif (lat. *motivus*) is a sign-characteristic that is the reason, basis for naming something, an event or an object, and it is a criterion that shows how well the thing represented by the name corresponds to the main character-characteristic of the object or concept.

The name of any flower is based on a certain motive. This process is called motivation. The term motivation is used by N. Pazlitdinova in the sense of "justify, give evidence, give a reason", "... naming process based on certain characteristics...".

S. Mominov divides motivation into 3 groups: primary motivation, secondary motivation, and tertiary motivation. Of these, the tertiary motivation belongs to the names of flowers, and the scientist notes that "some anthroponyms and toponyms made by the lexical-semantic method can be included in the secondary and tertiary motivations." Hence, this feature also applies to the motivation of flower names.

Names are considered to be motivated if there is a connection between the sign-property it represents and its naming, and if the connection is lost, it is considered unmotivated.

The characteristic or event that is the basis for the naming of a flower is called a motivating basis.

The motivation of flower names is determined by the thinking, lifestyle, and national traditions of each nation, in particular, those who speak this language.

Seasonal, periodic, decorative flower names are motivated by a number of characteristics. Each flower name has its own morphological characteristics.

Nomination will be primary and secondary. Primary nominative is the main nomenclature, and secondary nominative occurs as a result of assigning a figurative meaning to linguistic means.

N. Pazlitdinova tells about the creation of phytonyms in two different ways according to their motivational signs:

- 1) based on direct signs;
- 2) on the basis of moving one subject symbol to another.

In the nomination of flower names, conversion (transition of a common noun to a common noun) and transonymization (transition of a common noun to a common noun) are actively used. For example, Basil, Rose, Lola, Nargiz, Jasmin, Violet.

N. Ulukov's doctoral dissertation on the study of hydronyms states that conversion and transonymization are different phenomena and explained on the basis of evidence.

In the latest scientific sources on onomastics, the lexical-semantic method is called onomastic conversion. Morphologically, the transition and conversion of nouns and adjectives, sometimes belonging to the verb family, i.e., words representing things, signs, characteristics, actions, into the name of a specific plant, is observed:

1. Formed on the basis of conversion of appellatives belonging to the noun family  
flower names: carnation, bellflower, carnation flower, carnation flower;

The laws of substantivation and adverbialization are observed in the formation of phytonyms by the conversion method, as in the formation of other common nouns.

2. Names of flowers formed on the basis of conversion (substantivation) of appellatives belonging to the category of adjectives: karagul, safsargul, safsargul,

In Uzbek, there are few flower names made by adverbialization method

According to the morphemic composition of flower names formed on the basis of phytonymic conversion, two types can be distinguished:

1. Phytonyms formed from the root: violet, chuchmoma, tulip, narghiz, nastarin;

2. Names of flowers formed from artificial words: boychechak, borygul, dastorgul, dukhobagul, iporgul, jyidagul, karnaigul, kartazgul, marvaridgul, navro`zgul, naizabarg, namazshomgul, khatgul, akshomgul, chachakgul, oniongul ) chamandagul, clove, chirmovgul, , spumchukgul.

It is clear from the analysis that onomastic conversion, including phytonymic conversion, is exactly name transfer, which is based on metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche.

As it is rightly stated in the literature on lexicology, the formation of a new meaning is the basis of name transfer. (i.e., it implies name transfer), in most cases this phenomenon is called "meaning transfer", "a new meaning is created as a result of meaning transfer". is defined as "being". In fact, there is no phenomenon of meaning transfer. Of course, these thoughts also apply to the metaphorical method of name transfer.

Metaphor is the use of a term (word) characteristic of a thing, sign, or action for the concept of another thing, sign, or action that has a mutual similarity, and is transferred (turned) into the name of this concept.

This phenomenon is clearly noticeable when the transfer of names on the basis of metaphor is within the framework of concrete objects with mutual similarity. It is a little more difficult to perceive when it is in the sphere of abstract things-events.

Metaphorical transfer of nouns is more common in nouns. But the similarity between events is not only within the scope of objects, but also between signs and actions.

Aristotle writes: "Metaphor is a transfer from type to type or from type to type, from type to type or on the basis of analogies, changing the meaning of the word."

N. Mahmudov, thinking about metaphor in terminology: "Naturally, the possibilities of secondary nomination that arise in a word due to metaphor, that is, the possibility of assigning it the task of expressing another concept while the word remains unchanged in form, are countless new words in the language. It prevents the appearance of 's, saves the human memory from this heavy burden," he writes. This, of course, is typical of noble horses.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of metaphor, in particular, the factors that create it, its relationship with related phenomena, its place in the text, and its linguistic and artistic function, has been extensively researched.

From a cognitive point of view, metaphor is not just a metaphor, but one of the means of understanding the world unique to a person. A person sees and understands nature, in particular, the world of plants and animals, as well as society through mutual comparisons, similes, that is, metaphors.

The use of onomastic units in a figurative sense is studied under the terms antonomasia, onomastic metaphor, deonimization. The onomastic units used in a figurative sense are called by the terms connotonym, symbolic names.

Studies show that onomastic units, in turn, are formed in a metaphorical way. Metaphoric phytonyms express the names of flowers clearly, compactly, figuratively.

A.B. According to Semenova, the metaphorization or indirect naming of plants reflects the perception of the world, that is, the mentality of the ethnos. Of course, there is a basis in this opinion. Each nation sees the world of plants based on its way of life and worldview.

Different ways of naming plants are based on their specific features or appearance and shape. Aleksandra Mikhailovna Grebneva notes that most of the names of plants appear in a metaphorical way.

I. Ismailov, K. Meliyev and M. Saporov explained metaphorical phytonyms as a way of naming according to analogy and comparison.

Metaphorical naming consists of the following elements: basic symbol (naming symbol), naming principle (principle), naming methods, naming tools

In the literature, it is shown that the main forms of name transfer by the method of metaphor occur on the basis of similarity of shape, sign and action.

As recognized by leading scientists, "Metaphor is the most productive tool for understanding the world, and is a special tool in language.

Serves to keep the amount of words rationally moderate.

In her dissertation, N. Pazlitdinova divided phytonyms formed on the basis of metaphor into the following groups according to the nature of motivation:

1. Phytonyms formed on the basis of likening the crop to various precious stones;
2. Phytonyms formed on the basis of likening crops to animals and their body parts;
3. Phytonyms formed on the basis of likening crops to things;
4. Phytonyms formed on the basis of likening the crop to a person and human body parts;
5. Phytonyms formed on the basis of attribution to human characteristics;
6. Phytonyms formed on the basis of analogy with another plant and its fruit.

Based on this classification, we will also group the names of flowers listed in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language":

1. Names of flowers based on similes of precious stones: pearl;
2. Names of flowers created on the basis of analogy with animals and their body parts: bulgaqirg, burgan, borygul, boritarak, itogiz, poppy, asparagus, tongiztarak, g ozpanja, guzyaprak, sparrow eye;
3. Names of flowers created on the basis of similes to things: dukhobagul, trumpet flower, lance flower, pea flower, pepper flower, bellflower flower, salla flower, shadow flower flower, slapalok flower flower, carnation flower;
4. Names of flowers formed on the basis of analogy with human body parts: clover;
5. A harvest based on similes to another plant and its fruit

The names of the flowers are: ivy, onion flower, pepper flower, chirmov flower, pea flower.

In the phytonymy of the Uzbek language, there are also phytonyms created by the method of metonymy. Metonymy is the term of one of the interrelated concepts to call the other.

M. Mirtojiev Yusupov notes that phytonyms such as Yusufiy (tomato variety), Rizamat (grape variety) arose on the basis of metonymy.

There are many names of flowers in the Uzbek language that are formed by the method of synecdoche. Synecdoche is the naming of a part (fragment) of something by the name of a thing, or on the contrary, naming the whole to which this part belongs by the name of a part. For example, itogiz, maralkulok, gozoyak, gozpanja.

In terminological dictionaries related to literary studies, synecdoche is interpreted as a form of metonymy: "Synecdoche is one of transfers, forms of metonymy based on the transfer of meaning from one subject to another subject based on quantitative signs." N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsokova give a similar definition to synecdoche as above: "Transposition, which is a form of metonymy: in it, the whole, the whole, is expressed through a part or fragment, and, on the contrary, through the whole phenomenon, some "thinking about varnish" .

B. Mirsanov calls the names of melons formed on the basis of the synecdoche method as "names of melons understood as a whole by the name of a part" and notes that they are formed on the basis of proximity association, whole-part relationship.

In conclusion, we can say that the varieties and varieties of flowers are named based on the motivation of morphological, chemical and relative signs. In the phytonymy of the Uzbek language, the motivation of the morphological, i.e., natural characteristics of plant and flower varieties is leading. In addition, the history, traditions, and customs of this nation serve as a basis for naming. The names of flowers that we discussed above can be an example of this.

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