

«М.А. Гендельманнның 110 жылдығына арналған «Сейфуллин окулары – 19» халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференциясының материалдары = Материалы международной научно-практической конференции «Сейфуллинские чтения – 19», посвященной 110 - летию М.А. Гендельмана» - 2023.- Т.І, Ч.ІІІ.- Р. 78-81.

UDC 634.9+43

HISTORICAL BASES OF DENDRONYMS NOMINATION IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Tilovova G.A.,
associate professor, PhD
Tashkent State Agrarian University, Tashkent*

*Ayapbergenov B.K.,
Candidate of philological science
S.Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical Research University
Astana, Kazakhstan*

The principles and criteria of nomination are used not only in the forestry terminology in the example of dendronyms, but also in the terminology of other fields. In other words, the nomenclature of dendronyms has its own theory. It has already become an important component of both terminological theory and lexicology. The nomination includes features of aesthetic and other emotional assessment of a plant (a tree is also a plant, and plants form the basis of forestry terms). Naturally, in the process of nomination, motivational signs come at the primary level, while pragmatic signs are recognized in the process of familiarization with the plant world. In the article, we turn to the historical origin and etymology of nominative factors.

First of all, the linguistic term dendronymus is discussed. The word dendronym is derived from the Greek word δένδρον, and dendron means tree. It expresses the meaning of a tree to the word to which it is added, for example, dendronim "tree names", dendrology (Greek dendron - tree, logos - science) is a part of botany, which studies the systematics, biological and ecological characteristics, evolution, morphological and anatomical structure of trees and shrubs, studies its physiology, geographical distribution and importance in the national economy. Also, the names of trees and shrubs are studied as an object of linguistic research. It is already known that all subjects and concepts expressed in the implementation of nominative principles are related to words. The power of words allows and helps to open unopened fronts. In a word, the word serves to fill all the gaps of the language:

Words become, as they were in childhood, beautiful things — except this is better, because this is now crosshatched with a complexity of meaning, with the sonorities of felt, sensuous thought (Hoffman 1989, p. 186) [1].

At the same time, the historical factors in the naming of dendronyms are detailed in the works and dictionaries of linguists. For example, M.G. Sokolova in her research, thinks about the aesthetically relevant features of poplar and maple lexemes according to the level of syntagmatic compatibility. That is, if he calls the poplar "tall", "straight", he connects the maple "broad", "strong" to poetic contexts. [2].

A.R. Khismatova studied the factors that influenced the naming process and the principles of forming dendronyms using nominative models of dendronyms in German and Bashkir languages [3].

E.I. Abramova's research examines the historical symbolism of the oak tree in pan-European, Celtic and English cultures and compares the dendro-image with the dendronym as its linguistic representation [4].

In this article, we referred to the etymology of dendronyms in the "Online Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language" by Russian and German linguists M.Fasmer, A.V.Semyonova and N.M.Shanskiy. Dendronyms, which are universal in electronic dictionaries, were compared in terms of matching and non-matching in two languages in terms of origin.

Bergamot is a "type of pear" from the French *bergamotte*, from the Italian *bergamotta*, which is the Turkish version of *bej armudu*.

In the dictionary of N.M. Shansky, in the 18th century, the word *bergamot* was formed under the name of the city of Bergamo in French, *bergamotte*, "variety of sweet pear", Italian *bergamotta*.

In Turkish, *beg armudu* (literally beylik pear), because *bek*, is a lexical reference to a person of high esteem, reputation, and respect.

Another internet source says that bergamot is a citrus plant, a close relative of the orange, and was created by crossing a citron and an orange. There is a version that bergamot was exported from Southeast Asia, but it grows mainly in Spain, Greece, France, Argentina and Brazil. But this tree is especially loved in Italy. In fact, the word "*bergamot*" itself comes from the name of the city of Bergamo, which is surrounded by orange trees. *Bergamot* is often called *garden monarda* - a plant with bright purple or lilac flowers and oblong leaves. Its other name is American lemon balm, because the birthplace of monarda is North America. *Oswego* Indians were the first to drink *monarda* decoction and the drink was called *Oswego* tea. And the white settlers noticed how similar its taste is to the taste of real *bergamot*.

But due to the combination of the Turkish phrase "*bey pear*" - "*bey pear*", several varieties of pear accidentally received the name "*bergamot*". And pear has nothing to do with tea with bergamot [5].

In German, the scientific name of *bergamot* dendronym was first given by Risso and Poiteau, who named this plant species *Citrus bergamia*. Zwingle already speculated about the connection of *bergamot* with bitter orange. *Bergamot* may be a mutation of bitter orange or a hybrid with other, unknown species [6]. This means that it has the same parent species as a lemon, which poses a problem for scientific naming: hybrids from the same parent must have the same name, and in this case, the lemon is larger. Therefore, bergamot is properly called *citrus* ×

lemon, but the addition of the group *citrus* × *lemon* bergamot can be used to distinguish it from lemon [7].

Also, the Latin name of the baobab tree "*Adansonia digitata*" was given in honor of the French botanist Michelia Adansona (1727-1806) by K. Linnaeus. There are also various legends about the *baobab* tree. According to an African legend, the *baobab* tree has a very unusual appearance, its body is like a long fat overturned bottle. The top, crown part of the tree consists of very few branches branching out in different directions. According to the legend, the God planted the baobab in a valley with a river full of water. But the "*whimsical tree*" was very dissatisfied with the humidity of these places. Then the God took the *baobab* tree to the mountain slopes and planted it, but even those lands caused inconvenience to the tree. And the very angry God "stuck" the roots of the baobab in the middle of the dry Savannah. After that, the branches of the tree, which angered the God, grew upside down and crooked [8]. The word "*baobab*" entered the Uzbek language. In German, together with *der baobab*, the lexicon *der Affenbrobaum* is also used.

According to M. Fasmer, "*Adam's apple*" in Polish, Czech, Latvian, Norwegian, as well as "*Adamsapfel*" in German, *pomme d'Adam* in French, is based on the belief that some of the forbidden fruit eaten by Adam got stuck in his throat. This lexicon has nothing to do with dendronym. *Adam* + *apfel*, two words made according to the method of composition, at first glance, the connection with the name of the tree is shown. There is absolutely no connection between dendronyms and the *Adamsapfel* lexicon. Although the word is historically associated with the tree and the fruit according to legend, the following legend clarifies it further.

"*Adamsapfel*" goes back to a popular belief associated with the biblical story of the fall of man. Accordingly, Eve allowed herself to be tricked into tasting the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge and then tried to make the fruit palatable to her husband, who angrily refused. In order not to be expelled from Paradise alone, he forced the fruit down Adam's throat, but it got stuck in his throat. Since then, the expression "*Adam's apple has been stuck in the throat of all human children*" has appeared. Although this mixture of folk beliefs and superstitions is not supported by the biblical record, the term Adam's apple, or Latin *Pomum Adami*, also entered medical jargon in the 16th century. It was used here until the 19th century, but was replaced by *Prominentia laryngea* in 1895 with the introduction of the Basel Human Anatomical Nomenclature. From the point of view of linguistics, in this case, it is not an apple, but the meaning of larynx, throat.

The word *Adamsapfel*, used in German literature since the 18th century, is based on a linguistic representation of Arabic origin. In Arabic medical sources, *Halsschildknorpel des Mannes* is described as pomegranate, the Latin word was *pomum granatum*. Europeans were the first to adopt this body mark, and in Germany it was documented in the 14th century. From the 15th century, people started talking about *Adamsapfel*, for example, it was used in English as *adam's apple*. The first part of this composition refers to taking a bite of the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge, as mentioned above. According to legend, the

Schildknorpel des Mannes was the bite of an apple that stuck in Adam's throat in the Bible. And the Bible does not talk about a specific apple, but only about the fruit. Since the 19th century, it has been suggested that Adam's apple comes from the Hebrew word *tappuah ha adam* "height on the human body". However, this is not documented in Hebrew - instead, the modern Hebrew phrase *tappuah ha adam* was influenced by European languages, meaning something like Adam's apple [9].

In addition, dendron, known in Uzbek as pecan, kariya, hickory, has a universal character, and the origin of the word comes from the ancient Greek *karya* "nut". The specific epithet "*illinoensis*" is derived from the name of the state of Illinois in the Midwestern United States.

This species was first described and classified under the name *Juglans illinoensis* (Basionym) in 1787 by the Polish Friedrich von Wangenheim (1749-1800).

The term pecan (or Pekannuss in English) for the fruit is derived from the Algonquin dialect. This is how it is expressed in Jensky rod. *Pekannussbaum* accepts the muzhskoy rod category [10].

In conclusion, it can be said that as a result of the great impact of humans on trees, plants, and the environment since ancient times, some dendronyms have experienced stages of etymological development. The same existence of tree names of universal character in two languages, the conditions and circumstances of the origin of the names, means that many tree names have not undergone phonetic changes.

References

- 1 Kate Hammer Bilingual bonds Acculturation, attachment, and being yourself in a new language [Text] / International Journal of Language and Culture. - 2016. - P. 253-279.
- 2 Sokolova M. G. Evolution of the constituents of figurative fields of dendronyms in Russian poetry of the 18th–20th centuries: a system-functional approach [Text]/ Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology. Ufa, 2022. -P.16.
- 3 Khismatova A.R. Dendronyms in the Bashkir and German languages [Text]/ Ufa. 2005. P.148
- 4 Abramova E.I. Linguistic and cultural potential of the dendronim oak and the Anglo-Celtic symbolism of the oak [Text] / Philology and man. -2019. -No. 3. -P.66-81.
- 5 Pear, grass or citrus? What is bergamot and what does it have to do with tea [Text] / <https://tea.ru/article/grusha-trava-ili-tsitrus-chto-takoe-bergamot-i-kakoe-otnoshenie-on-imeet-k-chayu/>
- 6 Nicolosi E. et al.: Citrus phylogeny and genetic origin of important species as investigated by molecular markers [Text] / In: Theoretical and Applied Genetics. -2004. -Volume 100. Issue 8. - P. 1155–1166.
- 7 Mabberley D.J. A classification for edible Citrus (Rutaceae). [Text] / In: Telopea. -1997. -Volume 7. Issue 2. -P.. 167–172. (PDF; 62 kB) (Memento vom 4. Oktober 2009 im Internet Archive)
- 8 Tilovova G.A. Lexical-semantic features of forestry terms in Uzbek and German languages [Text] / Philol. science. div. dr. (PhD) diss. - T., 2021. - P.35.

- 9 Wahrig Herkunftswörterbuch
<https://www.wissen.de/wortherkunft/adamsapfel>
- 10 <https://de.frwiki.wiki/wiki/Pacancier>

[Text]/