

## THE ORIGIN OF TREE NAMES AND THEIR ROLE IN UZBEK LITERATURE (DENDRONYMS)

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Etymology is a branch of linguistics that studies the history of the origin of words. The term "etymology" in nineteenth-century linguistics means "grammar" also used in the sense of the main task of etymology is to restore the process of formation of the language vocabulary, its original state and antiquity. For example, in some languages, the relationship between the shape of words and the meaning of a word has become unclear. This is due to the fact that words change historically, as there is a difference between their original form and meaning, and they cannot be explained only by the laws of word formation. Etymological origin, the meaning of etymological analysis, is to determine when a particular word originated, to which language it belonged, and in what form and meaning it originated.

The origin of many names of trees, shrubs and plants can be found in some sources. But in fact, the Swedish botanist K. Linney is the creator of a unique classification system of flora and fauna. K. Linney is also valued as one of the founders of modern Swedish [4; 3-10]. He created a reproductive system of plants that was actively used in the XVIII-XIX centuries. In this regard, his contribution to botany is enormous.

Until then, there was no clear definition of animal and plant names in the classification. K. Linnaeus did a great job of solving such a big problem by introducing clear terminology in the description of plants and animals. His greatest contribution to terminology was that, depending on the morphological features of plants, he introduced about 1,000 terms into science, and it has survived and is still being studied in science. Therefore, the author of most terms is K. Linney. The rest of the terms can be found in the works of other botanists. The following is an analysis of the origin history of several tree names in a row.

For example, the name "magnolia" tree was given by S. Plyume in 1703 in honor of the French botanist Pierre Manolla before K. Linnaeus. The name was later used by Linnaeus in *Species plantarum* (1753). Originally used in Russian as "Manolia", it has become "magnolia" due to phonetic changes.

Pavlovniya is referred to in Latin as *Paulownia* or *Adamova derevo* in Russian, in some sources as the Mary tree [1; 5], in others as the Abraham tree [2; 4]. It is a plant of the *Paulowniaceae* family, and the name *Paulownia* was coined by German naturalists Philipp Sibold and Joseph Stukkarin. They want to name Anna Pavlovna (1795-1865), the daughter of Emperor Paul I. However, such names were not possible. Because the plant species associated with the name Anna already existed, they named the tree after the emperor's daughter.

The bread tree's Latin name, *Artocarpus altilis*, is derived from the Greek word *artos*, meaning bread and *carpos*, fruit. The bread tree was originally native to New

Guinea, from where the Polynesians brought it to the Oceanian islands. The English sailor William Dampier told Europeans in the late 17th century about a tree whose fruit replaced bread. At the end of the 18th century, after the famine in Jamaica, the idea of planting breadfruit on plantations emerged as a source of cheap and high-calorie food. For this purpose, breadfruit seedlings were sent to the island of Tahiti, but the seedlings did not reach West India. As a result, the first bread tree was brought to Jamaica and St. Vincent Island in 1973 on the ship Providence, and then to other islands in West India, creating large plantations.

The word “avocado” is derived from the Spanish aguacate, which in turn means “avocado”. The word nauatl is sometimes used to mean “testicle”. Probably because the avocado resembles a testicle. The modern English name is derived from the English translation of aguacat as avogato in Spanish. Its earliest written use in English was confirmed in 1697 as avogato noki, a term that was later misinterpreted as alligator noki. As the word avogato sounds similar to the word “advocate” in Uzbek and “lawyer” in other languages, its meaning has been revised in several languages. In French, a lawyer means a lawyer, in fact. In several Germanic languages, for example, Advogato-Birne in German, Advokat-pære in Old Dutch, and Advokat in Dutch, it is now called avocado.

Regional names are also very diverse. In other Spanish-speaking countries in Central America and the Caribbean, it is known by its Mexican name, and the word is used in South American countries as Quechua. The fruit is sometimes called avocado pear or alligator pear because of its shape and rough green skin of some varieties. In the UK, the term avocado was first coined in the 1960s. In some parts of India it is known as “butter fruit”.

White acacia – *Robinia pseudoacacia* was named by K. Linney in honor of the French botanists Jean Robben (1550-1629) and Vispasian Robben (1579-1662). According to the data, there is no Russian name for the species *Robinia pseudoacacia*, and the following Russian names are widely used in the literature: However, from a botanical point of view, “white acacia” The name is common. The “yellow acacia” common in Ukraine and the European part of Russia is neither an acacia nor a robinia, in fact it is a tree of the genus *Caragana* (*Caragana arborescens*). According to M. Fasmer, the word spruce means “strong, solid wood”. Some researchers have called the word “knot” and in fact “knot tree”. P.Ya. Chernik emphasizes the complexity of the word “archa” in the “Historical etymological dictionary”, which consists of two bases (for comparison: in Latin “juniper”). P.Ya. Chernik says that the word mujjukha is connected with the word mzga (mozg) in the dialect. It is interesting that the first part of the name of the Latin spruce (*juniperus*) is also associated with the plant *juncus* – “rump”. It has probably not been conclusively proven that the word has historical roots in either mojjevel or mozel [11]. Apparently, there are many options, but it is difficult to give a definite answer to the question of the origin of the word mojjevelnik – archa.

The general name of the hippophae chakanda is translated from the ancient Greek as “shiny horse” and is derived from the words “hippos” – horse and “phaos” – glitter. The ancient Greeks fed sick and wounded horses with wild sea urchins. From this, the animals recovered quickly, and their paths became smooth and shiny. The Latin word *ramnoides* is derived from the Uzbek word *itshumurt* and the Russian word *krushina*, and *ramnos* and *oides* are similar. As mentioned above, the Russian name *oblepixa* is due to the peculiarity of the fruits of the plant, which are so

dense on the branches that they seem to be pressed tightly together. In parts of Siberia, the Far East and Europe, where we do not know the retailer, there is a window, dogwood, thorn, in the Caucasus – djakudloy; In Central Asia, there are such names as djidda [14].

In short, in our article we have focused on the history of the origin of a few tree names. Apparently, most tree names have a long history. The names of the above trees have undergone specific historical, phonetic and morphological changes.

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