

Anthroponyms in the Names of Phytonyms (Based on the French Language)

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Abstract: The article examines the role of anthroponyms in the names of medicinal plants. The review includes a number of studies conducted by French linguists, highlighting the features of the use of personal names in the context of phytonyms. Examples are given with detailed explanations and etymological data illustrating the functioning of anthroponyms in this area.

Keywords: motive, anthroponym, functioning, research, etymology.

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Anthroponymy as a scientific discipline began to develop in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. Its development is associated with the study and systematization of personal names, their origin, meaning and use in various languages and cultures. Proper names have been the subject of study by both domestic and foreign linguists. Monographs written by A.V. Superanskaya, V.G. Gak and other researchers are devoted to issues of modern anthroponymy. A.V. Superanskaya emphasizes the special conservatism of proper names, their ability to survive the era in which they were created, preserving evidence of a more ancient state of the language. Thus, onomastic vocabulary contains rich information, both linguistic and extralinguistic, which can only be obtained by linguistic methods.[1] In classifying nominations of a person in the French language, V.G.Gak identifies the following types of nominations: hyperonymic (person, face, persona), demographic (associated with an indication of age, gender, profession, origin: old man, girl, mechanic, Parisian, Frenchman), functional, indicating the connection of a person with the action he performs (reader, wounded), relative, showing the correlation - familial, professional and others - of a given person with another (brother, patient), evaluative (good fellow, scoundrel). [1]

Scientists have long held the general opinion that proper names do not speak about the properties of an object, but only distinguish it from others, their main function is nominative. [8] However, in addition to this function, proper names also describe the object and have informative and expressive functions, thus having a secondary nomination. [12] General aspects of French anthroponyms are described in theoretical and practical works of such scientists as J. Damourette ¹, E. Pichon, A. Dauzat ², M.-N. Gai y- Prieur ³,

¹ Damourette, J. Des mots a la pensee: essai de grammaire de la langue frangaise. 8 vol. V. I / J. Damourette, E. Pichon. - Paris: J.-L.-L. d'Artrey, 1911. — 674 p

² Doza, A. History of the French language; trans. from French / A. Doza. - M.: Publishing house of foreign literature, 1956.- 468 p.

M.-O. Mergnac ⁴, M. Wilmet ⁵ and others. The studies cover not only philological aspects, but also social, cultural and historical contexts of the use of names. Anthroponyms are used in almost all fields of science. In our study, we focused on the nominations of medicinal plants, which determined the choice of a limited number of studies directly related to this area:

Guillemot Christian in the article "Onomastics in Toponyms and Anthroponyms of the Flora" examines the use of anthroponyms in botanical names and their impact on the perception of plants. Guillemot considers how these names are formed, their origin and meaning, as well as their role in culture and linguistics. Christian Guillemot uses several methods to study toponyms and anthroponyms associated with flora. He conducts an etymological analysis, historical research, a comparative approach - comparing names from different regions or languages to identify common patterns and differences. [4]

Lucien Baillaud explores how plant names can be transformed into human names and vice versa. He gives examples of how human names are used to name plants, explaining the methodology behind the study of these phenomena. One striking example is the plant " *Linnaea* " (*Linnaea borealis*) is the best known species, also called "**wood bindweed**" in honor of Carl Linnaeus, the founder of the binomial nomenclature system. " **Fuchsia magellanica** " is named after the German botanist Leonardo Fuchs. Here Fuchs's surname has been used as part of the Latin name of the plant. In this example we see the use of an anthroponym and a toponym together, as the plant is native to South America, specifically the areas surrounding the Strait of Magellan, where its name comes from. " **Begonia rex** "(**Begonia rex**) : The species was named after the French botanist Jean-Baptiste Begon (Jean-Baptiste Begon), who was famous for his work on botany. " **Calypso bulbosa** (**Calypso bulbosa**) : A species of orchid named after the mythological figure Calypso from Greek mythology. This demonstrates how botanical names can combine mythological or cultural elements with scientific ones.⁶

The works of many French linguists have been devoted to this topic and have been studied from different aspects: **Charpentier Jacques** in the scientific article " Les noms des plants et " (Plant names and their etymology) conducts a study that analyzes in detail the origin and meaning of phytonyms , including cases of anthroponyms. **Dumézil Georges** in The article "Les noms propres et leur influence sur la terminologie botanique." (Proper names and their influence on botanical terminology) analyzes the influence of personal names on plant terminology, and historical examples are considered. **Proust Marcel** in article "La langue et les noms dans la littérature botanique." (Language and names in botanical literature) is a work of literary analysis that examines the use of anthroponyms in botanical vocabulary and literature. **Morin Emmanuel** V his The article "Plant names as a reflection of cultural identity" (Plant names as a reflection of cultural identity) explores how plant names reflect cultural identity and the role of anthroponyms. **Grenier André** . " Anthroponyms et phytonyms : a new thing comparative ." (Anthroponyms and phytonyms : a comparative study) Conducts a comparative study of anthroponyms and phytonyms , in which he examines their relationship and use in language.⁷

From historical data, we know that many plants were named after great botanical scientists, scientists in the medical field, for example: Pin Weymouth - *Pinus strobus* (The Latin word "*pinus* " means "*pine*". It is related to the ancient Greek "*pīnos* " , which also means "*pine*" . This name is used to refer to a genus

³ Gaiy-Prieur, MN. Le nom propre constitue-t-il une catégorie linguistique? / M.-N. Gary-Prieur // Langue française. - 1991. - No. 92. - P. 4-25.

⁴ Mergnac, M.-O. Encycopédie des noms de famille / M.-O. Mergnac. - Paris, 2002.-240 p.

⁵ Wilmet, M. La détermination nominale. Quantification et caractérisation / M. Wilmet. - Paris: Presse Universitaire de France, 1986. - 196 p.

⁶ Lucien Baillaud. "Nomenclature botanique: noms des plantes en duo." Le journal du Botanique, vol.57,2012, pp.3-36

⁷ **Charpentier, Jacques**. "Les noms des plantes et leur étymologie." *Journal of Botanical Research* , vol. 12, no. 2, 2005, pp. 115-128. **Dumézil, Georges**. "Les noms propres et leur influence sur la terminologie botanique." *Études de Linguistique Historique*, vol. 22, no. 3, 2008, pp. 98-112. **Proust, Marcel**. "La langue et les noms dans la littérature botanique." *Revue des Sciences Humaines* , vol. 35, no. 4, 2010, pp. 70-85. **Morin, Emmanuel**. "Les noms des plantes comme reflet de l'identité culturelle." *Linguistique et Société* , vol. 8, no. 1, 2015, pp. 55-73. **Grenier, André**. "Anthroponymes et phytonymes: une étude comparative." *Revue de Linguistique et d'Onomastique* , vol. 40, no. 2, 2018, pp. 22-34.

of pine trees in botany. The word " *strobilus* " means "cone", which refers to the characteristic shape of pine cones, which have long, narrow and elegant cones.) Weymouth - the name is associated with the English botanist, Sir David Weymouth (Sir David Weymouth, who described this plant and made a significant contribution to its study.⁸

There are also medicinal plants whose names contain an etymological legend: *Arbre de Judée* - the Judas tree - according to legend, it was on this tree that Judas hanged himself after betraying Jesus Christ. The origin of this legend is unknown, but it may be related to the shape of its leaves, round and flat like coins, or to the black pods that hang from the branches in the fall. In fact, it is mainly due to the fact that after hanging on the tree, it began to bloom, its flowering occurs around Easter. Believers saw this as a miraculous sign...⁹

Herb Saint - Roch - an episode is given according to which in 1416, during the Council of Constance, the city was threatened by an epidemic of plague. After prayers to Saint Roch and prayer processions, the disease retreated from the city. In 1485, the Venetians secretly took the relics of Saint Roch from Montpellier to Venice. Venice, as the main trading city through which trade with the East went, suffered greatly from deadly epidemics, in connection with which Saint Roch was proclaimed one of the patron saints of the city. Saint Roch is revered as the patron of those sick with plague and cholera, suffering from diseases of the legs and skin; pilgrims, surgeons; as well as dogs and livestock¹⁰

In French, there are phytonyms with biblical themes: *cierge de Our Lady* (lit. candle of the Virgin Mary) – mullein, bear's ear ; *Herbe de la Saint Vierge* , *bouquet de Our Lady* (lit. the herb of the Blessed Virgin, the bouquet of the Virgin Mary) - gentian, *Herbe de Bon Dieu* (lit. herb of God) - clove, *palme du Christ* (lit. Christ's crown) - orchis. Let's consider some of them: *Lance de Christ* - " *Euphorbia pilulifera* ". In this context, the word " lance " refers to the shape of the plant's leaves. The leaves of the *Euphorbia* plant are indeed shaped like a lance. In this context, " Christ " refers to Jesus Christ, the central figure of the Christian faith.

Lil de Saint-Bruno - *Lilium candidum* (pure lily). Adding the name of a saint, in this case, *Saint Bruno* , the founder of the Bruttonic order (Bruno of Cologne), which is considered holy in the Catholic tradition, indicates its symbolic meaning or historical connection to the place where the plant was popularized and first described. The name also demonstrates the use of Latin and French words to describe the plant, which symbolizes purity and spiritual significance.¹¹

Charbon Marie - *Silybum marianum* - Latin name, in Russian - "milk thistle". According to popular belief, the white marks on the leaves come from the milk of the Virgin Mary, breastfeeding the baby Jesus.¹²

Bois de Saint - Lucie - *Prunus mahaleb* is a Latin name meaning "plum tree". The term *mahaleb* comes from the Renaissance scientific *Latin almahaleb* , borrowed from the Arabic *mahlab* محلب , denoting the same wild cherry tree. The name " Bois de Sainte-Lucie » comes from the monastery at Minimes , Sainte-Lucie- du -Mont, where in the 17th In the 19th century, the craft of making religious objects from this type of wood, which is found in abundance in the area around the monastery, developed.¹³

Some anthroponyms are used to convey a specific property or characteristic of a Proper Name: *Peigne de In ours* - In French, " peigne " means "comb". This word has Latin roots, from the word " pinna ", meaning "feather" or "comb". Venus is the name of the ancient Roman goddess of love and beauty, equivalent to the Greek Aphrodite. The name Venus comes from the Latin word " venus ", which is

⁸ Weymouth Pine - Plant Information and Care Tips (wildflowerweb.co.uk)

⁹ Tree Jude - Wikipedia (wikipedia.org) (last accessed 09/12/2024)

¹⁰ Saint Roch - Wikipedia (wikipedia.org)

¹¹ Lily of Saint Bruno - Wikipedia (wikipedia.org)

¹² Milk thistle - Wikiphyto

¹³ Prunus mahaleb - Wikipedia (wikipedia.org) (last accessed 09/13/2024)

associated with the concepts of beauty and love. Its name comes from the shape of the wrinkled fruits with very long beaks, which, grouped in umbrellas, resemble a comb.¹⁴

Sceau de Salomon - *Polygonatum multiflorum* (Salomon's Seal) (The Latin name comes from the Greek word "*polygonon* ", which consists of two parts: "*polus* " (many) and "*gonia* " (angle). The name refers to the multiple angles or shapes, which is related to the characteristics of the plant. The Latin word "*multiflorum* " means "*many-branched* ", indicating that this plant has many flowers. The French word "*sceau* " translates as "*seal*" . In this context, this word is used to denote the symbolic meaning of the plant. "*Salomon* " is the French name for "*Solomon*" . In the biblical tradition, Solomon was a wise king known for his knowledge and magical practices.¹⁵

Conclusion. Based on the examples given, we come to the conclusion that the use of metonymy in relation to proper names is a fairly common method in the French language. The use of a partial article, which is inherent only to the grammar of the French language, better conveys the meaning of transferring a certain character or characteristics of the bearer of the anthroponym to another subject of action or object. This method is considered a stylistically colored method, remaining understandable only to native speakers. We conclude that the image of a person is one of the main parts of the linguistic picture of the world.

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¹⁴ Scandix peigne de Venus - Wikipédia (wikipedia.org)

¹⁵ Sceau-de-Salomon (plante) - Wikipédia (wikipedia.org)

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