

Onomastic Interpretation of Anonym, Metonym and Shifonym

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Abstract

This article explores anonyms and metonyms in French and Uzbek. Thoughts on their application and lexical forms in works of art are given. Such words have a peculiarly complex system. Anonym is a type of onymas such as phytonym, shifonym (shifonema), pharmacophytonym, and that comes from the names of natural disasters, including wind, hurricane, and flood. Information on their origin and development is provided and these are scientifically based. The terminolexic of shifonym (or shifonema), which appeared in the scientific arena as a unique new onomastic term, constitutes the embodiment of the terminosphere of medicinal plant names. It is necessary to create their explanatory and hierarchical, ideographic dictionaries of semantically correct scientific solution of a series of hierarchies of anonyms, metonyms and deopoetonyms in French and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: phytonym, shifonym (shifonema), pharmacophytonym, deopoetonym, anonym, metonym, medicinal plant names, wind, semantics, natural phenomena, rain, natural disaster, literary text, monosemantic relations, nature.

I. Introduction

As in all languages, the Uzbek language has a special lexicon that expresses the names of natural disasters. They are called "anemones". Anemony is Greek for "wind" and refers to the name of a natural phenomenon used in a literary text. For example, such as *Hurricane Ava*, *Hurricane Gloria*.

Anonym, metonymy, and shifonym terminolexicals are onomastic units such as anthroponymy, astronomy, phytonym, pharmacophytonym, toponym, zoonym, chrononym, cosmonym, theonym, ideonym, chrematonym concepts, words and phrases, sometimes also in the form of a sentence. For example, anonyms refer to the names of natural disasters and indicate their

individuality from other natural phenomena, their separate recording (identification) according to their specific characteristics.

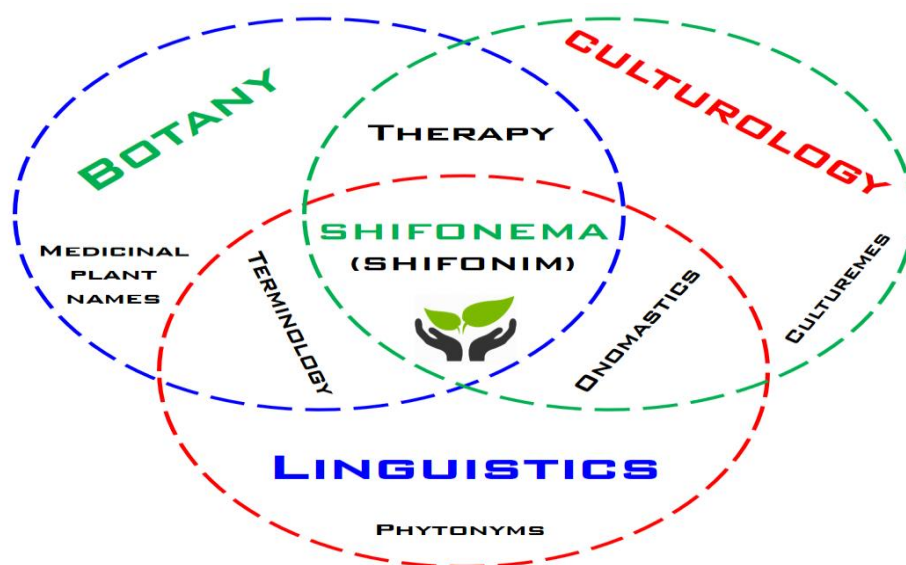
It is worth noting that onomastics (Greek ὀνομαστική - "the art of naming") - as a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, was developed by linguist N.V. Podolskaya's "Dictionary of Onomastic Terminology", which contains more than 700 terms, is widely covered and it is defined as "*onym* (name) - a word or phrase that serves to distinguish a named object from other objects."

II. Literature review

Following the law of onomastics, it should be noted that there is no specific linguistic term in Uzbek, French, or even in the world's leading language systems for studying the concept of "medicinal plant terminology" or "medicinal plant name" as a whole, summarizing, and separate group. A term closely related to our scientific research was introduced to the public by linguists through a new terminological concept for linguistics, "pharmacophytonym" (derived from the Greek words "phármakon" drug, opium,

"phutônumos" - the name of a plant) recommended by the Russian scientist Oksana Rubtsova. However, pharmacophytonymics does not fully cover phytonyms with medicinal properties, as is the difference between the concepts of "medicinal plant name" and "healing plant name". It shows that the psychological influence of folk medicine on people for centuries, its importance and the deification of plants in different cultures, i.e., the name of medicinal plants, such as linguoculturem, concept, constant, and logoepistem, formed because of the enrichment of the linguistic and cultural scope, are not the object of study of pharmacophytonymics. More precisely, the pharmacophytonym narrowly corresponds to the concept of "medicinal plant name" in the Uzbek language.

Man's study of nature, discovery of medicinal properties of medicinal plants, and application of the results to language and speech process lead to the development of the field of phytonymy in linguistics. The role of the field of pharmacophytonymy is important in the creation of this science.



1. Schema "Shifonema"

III. Analysis

Medicinal plants are understood as "... plants and herbs used for the treatment of humans and animals, for the prevention of diseases, as well as in the food, perfumery and cosmetic industry."

As seen above, the concept of "medicinal plant name" covers the terminosphere of phytonyms with chemical, pharmacological and medicinal properties, such as pharmacophytonyms.

If we want to make a scientific recommendation and conclusion that the terminology of the main researched medicinal plant should be used in the form of a general and new onomastic term "shifonema" or "shifonym", then the necessity of saying "shifonema" is that it is equal to the meaning of the lexeme, as well as differentiating and emphasizing the subordination between the lexeme and the shifonema; is concluded based on the demand of the conditions.

Anemones are the names of natural phenomena that pose a threat to human life. Such words have their own complex system. The main factor in their origin and development was the way of life of our

ancestors related to pasture cattle breeding and agriculture.

At first, our ancestors, who regularly engaged in nomadic animal husbandry and then settled farming, tried to be careful of certain natural phenomena, which are dangerous in every way, because their physical and economic activities often took place in the open air, and they tried to know and determine the season of their rhythmic recurrence depending on the seasons. On this basis, words expressing the names of various natural phenomena such as wind, snow, rain, avalanche, fog, etc. appeared in our language. For example, in our language, there are a number of lexical units, such as breeze, wind, gale, storm, flood, hurricane, draught, khamsin, whirlwind, pollen, algid, which are formed by naming the wind according to its type, state, direction, place of blowing, and speed.

Among them, the word wind appears as dominant.

In the Uzbek language, it is often observed that the names of the winds are often used with the determiner through simple and complex determiner compounds:

In the form of a compound with a simple adjective attributive	In the form of a compound adjective with a attributive	In the form of a simple nominative attributive article	In the form of a compound attributive conjunction
empty wind	a bitterly cold wind	Afghan wind	the male wind of spring
restless wind	blew freely wind	spring wind	the bitter wind of late autumn
single wind	the wind blowing from garden to garden	ventilator wind	the refreshing wind of the morning
warm wind	west wind	the wind of the ages	
wanderer wind	the wind blowing in	field wind	

light wind	a gentle breeze	river wind	
evil wind	the wind that repels the breath		
nice wind	a sudden wild wind	sea breeze	
unpleasant wind	the wind blowing through the open door	wind of years	
crazy wind	cool damp wind	autumn wind	
harmful wind	a sudden gust of wind	gusts of wind	
warm wind	the wind blowing from outside	criterion wind	
hot wind	a sudden wind	morning wind	
evening wind	a light wind	the wind of fate	
yesterday's wind	strong swirling wind	the morning wind	
strong wind	wind blowing from Qibla	mountain wind	
gentle wind	a strong wind mixed with sand	windmill	
icy wind	raging wind	raging wind	
seasonal winds	a wind blowing from the west	wind wave	
wet wind	howling wind	pressure of the wind	
unpleasant wind		the force of the wind	
calm wind		wind direction	
cool wind		increasing wind	
cold wind		the force of the wind	
silly wind		wind current	
tidal wind		a lull in the wind	
gusty wind		standing wind	
east wind		gust of wind	
north wind		stopping of the wind	
strong wind		intensity of the wind	
the morning wind		gust of wind	
passing wind		the power of the wind	
hot wind		rabies of the wind	
strong wind		wind gust	
dry wind		the whistle of the wind	
raging wind		north wind	
whirlwind		desert wind	

howling wind		country wind	
roaring wind			

If the wind is named according to its appearance as a natural disaster, such as a storm, typhoon, or hurricane, it is considered "anonymymous", while naming it according to its strength is considered "metonymymous". A single metonym can refer to two properties of wind.

Uzbek metonyms show the existence of a system of geographic knowledge about the atmosphere, its characteristics, natural rhythm.

Just as the names and symbols of the seasons are clear, so are the names of the natural phenomena specific to each season. For example, snow, sleet, ice, cold, frosty winter, Khazanrez autumn, heather, hot summer, spring flowers and tulips are typical phenomena.

It is noteworthy that the seasons have their own names among the people, which have become general terms, which do not fully correspond to the modern naming. For example, bahman, yaldo, ahman-dahman, kantar mean the coldest periods of the year and correspond to December-January of the winter season.

Metonyms mostly consist of terms and concepts that reflect the state of the weather in the language, its degree of cloudiness, coldness or warmth, appearance of the atmosphere, various atmospheric phenomena. Through them, the unique subtlety of the language, people's observation of their surroundings, interest in knowing the world, and the ability to know are manifested.

It should be said that in the culture of the Uzbek language, attention has always been strong to determine the universal and specific characteristics of the names of winds, to distinguish the

concepts of terms and nomenclature signs. In addition, modern linguistics is currently developing because people are more aware of the reality around them, and their interest in the mechanisms of mental activity is increasing. Accordingly, the specific characteristics of anonyms and metonyms in our language can be studied comparatively with similar linguistic units in different systematic languages. Because comparable languages always reveal specific characters in addition to general universals. When naming the types of wind in all languages, it is observed that their strength, speed, stability and direction are taken into account as nomenclature signs.

IV. Discussion

A special "Dictionary of Winds" was compiled by L.Z. Prokh, in which 1405 names of the world's winds are recorded in 1845 entries in 59 languages of the world. Most of these are French wind names. The last places are occupied by wind names in Russian and English.

It is not a secret that some names of wind in Uzbek, such as nasim, shabada, typhoon, were adopted under the influence of the language of Arab and Russian invaders.

Knowing the names of the winds has its own importance in the complete picture of the universe. Here again, one can feel that the language is in continuous relationship with geography, climate, etymology, thinking, and the surrounding reality.

The general state of the atmosphere in each region, the geographical location of the country, the rivers, seas and oceans there, and the topography of the area also

influenced the names of the winds. It also depends on the diversity of the wind regime.

Due to the climate of the Uzbek nation, its geographical location, mountain and desert zones, dry cold in winter and hot air flow in summer, these signs appear in the names of the winds here. Besides, there are many strong storms in our country and they do not happen constantly. Compared to desert areas, the wind is not strong in mountainous areas. The mountains block them. In such places, a more humid climate is observed.

Winds are indicated by several different names according to their different characteristics:

1. Names of wind according to their strength:

a) violent, scary, strong blowing winds: storm, typhoon, hurricane;

b) weak, calm winds: wind, breeze, gale, hurricane.

2. Names of the wind according to the duration of its strength: strong wind, strong wind, strong wind, bare wind.

3. Names of the wind according to the constancy of its direction: mountain wind, desert wind, river wind, sea wind, variable wind.

Two types of wind are distinguished on the banks and banks of bodies of water (ditch, rivers, seas, oceans): wave wind and current wind.

In general, strength and speed, duration, direction are the main parameters in naming the wind. The strength of the wind depends on its speed. In this respect, it is manifested in two opposing groups: "strong wind" or "hard wind" and "weak wind". They are further divided into hurricanes, breezes, storms, whirlwinds, typhoons, typhoons and other types of

winds based on the parameters of strength and duration.

The horizon, the poles of the planet Earth, and the sides of the world determine the direction of the wind. For example, the wind blowing from the south, the wind blowing from the north, the wind blowing from the Qibla, and the wind blowing from the east, such as the cold and wet wind blowing from the sea.

According to G.S. Dorjjeva, who studied French anonyms, the names of the winds reflect not only the diversity and interaction of regional languages, but also the close connection between them. French anemes show that the climate of this country is very diverse. This is due to its unique geographical location, topography, proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. France is conditionally divided into five - mountainous, eastern, Mediterranean, Atlantic and central climate zones. When determining the climate of a country, naturally, information about the direction and speed of the wind is also included. Because winds bring air masses with them.

Wind attracts attention for being the most common among all natural phenomena. In the "Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology" N.V. Podolskaya notes that the term "anonym", which represents the name of natural phenomena and disasters, is directly derived from the Greek word "anemos", that is, "wind".

So, anemony is a type of onymas, and names natural disasters, including wind, hurricane, and typhoon. The famous Russian lexicographer V. I. Dal also defines wind as movement, airflow.

In French, there are a number of anemes formed in connection with the direction of the wind, the names of which

in onomastics are specific to the ethnic culture of the people, rather than the location. For example, Norde (fr. *nordet* or *nord-est*) is a cold and dry northeast wind in the far north of France; Sudois (fr. *sudois*) – south-west wind blowing from Lake Geneva, Van de seveno (fr. *vent de ceveno*) – south-east wind blowing from the east, from the mountain, Petit Saint-Bernard (fr. *petit St. Bernard*) – It is a strong east or east-northeast wind blowing from Little St. Bernard, mainly towards the Yser River basin. Ceruse (fr. *ceruse*) is a strong east-southeast wind associated with Saint-Raphaël-Freju.

In addition, Aval (*vent d'aval*) - downstream wind, Amon (fr. *vent d'amont*) - upstream wind, Mon (fr. *mont*) - east wind coming from a mountain pass, Montan (fr. *montagne*) - a wind blowing from the south of Lomen, Premonte (fr. *premontais*) - a hurricane-level southeast wind of Saint-Jerves, Van (fr. *vent*) - a strong wind of moist air from the south or southwest.

Due to the peculiarity of the French relief, Bues (fr. *buesh*), Vale (fr. *valais*), Vezin (fr. *vesine*) - valley wind; Maren (fr. *marin*), Marinada (catol. *marinada*) - sea wind; Morje (fr., German. *morget*) - night coastal north wind; Pontias is the night wind of the foothills; Rouzo (fr. *rouseau*) is a morning easterly mountain breeze blowing from Perth Pass.

The given examples mean that the origin of the names of the winds was influenced by oronym, oikonym, choronym, hydronym, phytonym, shifonema and pharmacophytonym.

Due to the peculiarity of the relief of France, which is formed by the connection of various lowlands, mountains and passes, sea, river and lakeshores, it created favorable conditions for the

emergence of local winds that blow frequently. Therefore, the sea, rivers and their coast winds, mountain winds are the most common in the region.

Albertville, Albertville (fr. *albertville*) with oronymic features in French is the dry north-west wind of the Albertville valley; Wind of the Ardennes (fr. *vent d'Ardennes*), Voj, Vosges (fr. *vosges*) - names such as the east wind in Nancy are also found. "Afghan wind" in the Uzbek language is one of the anemonyms with the same oronymic characteristics.

Also in French there are anemonyms formed from choronyms, that is, from the names of France and neighboring countries, such as Van ditali (fr. *vent d'Italie*) from the borders of Italy, Van despan (fr. *vent d'Espagne*), related to the name of Spain, An example is the name of the winds Van pryussen (fr. *vent prussien*) adjacent to the name of Prussia.

Grenoble (fr. *vent de Grenoble*), Bordele (fr. *bordelais*), Avr (Gol. *abra "water"*) anemones are felt to have originated under the influence of oikonoms and hydronyms.

Another feature of anemonyms is that they are associated with the concept of time. Including:

1. Time of day: like morning wind, morning cool breeze, evening cool wind, night wind. In French, in this respect, Matinal (fr. *matinal* - morning) - morning cold and dry east wind, Matiner (fr. *matinière*) - a cold air wind blowing from a mountain or river in the morning, Midjjorn (catol., Provence. *mitgjorn*) - south in the middle of the day a slow moderate wind blowing from the side, Mijur, mejur (fr. *miejour*) – wet south wind, Morje (fr., german. *morget*) – north

wind blowing along the coast at night attract attention.

2. Winds associated with the season: such as spring wind, Hut wind, summer wind, autumn wind, winter wind. In French, in this respect, the name of the wind blowing in March called Al de mars (fr. *haledemars*), Rummillien (fr. *rummillien*) - the warm and rainy, humid wind of autumn, Souje (fr. *soujet*) - the fresh air wind of autumn, Feclaz (fr. *feclaz*) - winter wind, Tureyo (fr. *toureillo*) - strong spring wind are used.

Wind names are expressed by combinations such as cold wind, hot wind, warm wind, flesh-searing wind, according to the sign of temperature.

Wind names also differ according to the degree of dryness or humidity. Accordingly, they are divided into dry wind, wet wind, rainy wind, muddy wind, sandy wind.

Also, words such as soft wind, hard wind, light wind, which are found in the language, are compound anemonyms that reflect the characteristics of wind.

French Aruerg, ruerg (fr. *arouergue, rouergue*) - strong hot and humid wind, Al de mars (fr. *hale de mars*) - dry and cold wind, Aspr (fr. *aspre*) - soft and gentle, dry wind, Bramon (fr. *bramont*) cold wind, Bisort (fr. *bissorte*) warm wind, Boulbie (fr. *boulbie*) - a very strong cold and dry wind blowing from the north, Ban de darre (fr. *bent de darre*) - wet, rainy west wind serves.

The participation of colors can also be observed in the naming of winds. Including black wind, white wind, and yellow wind. A black wind usually means a strong cold wind blowing from the north. The yellow wind refers to the wind blowing the sand. There is also a type of wind that dislodges the stone. In the Uzbek

language, the name "a stone thrower" is used for this type of wind. The word "a stone thrower (*toshbo'ron*)" is a compound noun formed from the combination of Persian-Tajik stone + rain and is used in two different meanings.

1. In the sense of a stream of stones moving, pushing each other and falling rapidly.

2. The ancient method of burying a person considered guilty in the ground up to the chest and throwing stones from everywhere; in general, as a historical word meaning to punish by throwing stones from all sides, to beat.

In French, Van-blanc (fr. *vent blanc*), Blanc, romer (fr. *blanc, ramier*), Van de la pousse (fr. *vent de la poussue*), etc. mean white wind (a warm and dry wind consisting of fresh and open air), Van negr (fr. *vent negre*) or Van noir (fr. *vent noir*) means black wind, Rochebrune (fr. *rochebrune*), Or russ (fr. *aure rousse*) - malla, yellow wind, Or rouge (fr. *aure rouge*) - red indicates the wind.

Wind is a sign of weather changes. It shows the weather. Accordingly, it is often observed that the names of the wind and the semiotics of the wind are used in order to poetically express the state of time and space in which the hero lives in fiction. In social life, it is known that strong winds endanger people's lives, cause destruction, and damage the production process, economic activities, especially livestock and agricultural crops. It is inevitable that rivers and seas will overflow, water reservoirs will be destroyed, air and land, water vehicles will be derailed, and disaster will occur due to it.

That's why proverbs warning against the wind or warning through the wind have been created among the people.

This includes "If there is no wind, the head of the tree does not move", "If the wind blows the camel, see the goat in the sky", "It is like a rushing wind", "The wind like a camel enters through a hole like the tip of a needle", "Don't scream on a windy day, your voice will be lost", "If it blows a lot, the wind rises" can be an example.

V. Conclusion

Due to the influence of winds on human health, it has been determined that "winding" disease occurs. However, winds also have their benefits. "Windmills" created in the past are a clear proof of this.

Taking into account that weak and weak winds blowing in hot summer days can relax the human body, devices such as air conditioners, fans, and air conditioners were created based on these concepts.

Taking into account the influence of the wind on air ecology, it often "winds" the room where a person lives.

So, as in the terminosphere of phytonyms, shifonyms, pharmacophytonyms, anonyms and metonyms in each language are mainly the result of centuries-old observations of the local population, taking into account the environment, natural and climatic features, and connecting the knowledge and experience they have gathered about them with their lifestyle and practical work. In particular, wind names appeared in the same way and are used in language and speech in a specific lexical-semantic way.

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