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Comparative-Etymology Analysis Of Turkish Phytonyms

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Abstract: Phytonyms in Turkic languages, that is, plant names, are important lexical units that reflect the historical and cultural relations of Turkic peoples with their natural environment and the evolution of the language. They are of great importance not only for linguistics, but also for ethnobotany, cultural studies and historical sciences. Through the comparative-etymological analysis of phytonyms, the origin, distribution and interrelationships of plant names in Turkic languages are more clearly understood.

Keywords: Phytonyms, Turkic phytonyms, linguistics, comparative linguistics, term.

Introduction: In Turkic languages, phytonyms - plant names - are a cultural heritage closely related to human activity and nature. Their comparative-etymological analysis provides important information about the relationship, history and formation of the lexical fund of Turkic languages. The origin and distribution of plant names in Turkic languages are closely related to historical processes. Phytonyms not only enrich the lexical system of the language, but also allow us to trace the geographical migrations and cultural ties of Turkic peoples throughout history.

Although phytonyms in most cases originate from the same root, that is, from the Proto-Turkic language, they have undergone changes in accordance with socio-political and economic changes in the language. For example, the appearance of interlingual loanwords in plant names indicates the contacts of Turkic languages with other languages, for example, plant names that came from Persian or Arabic. Also, comparative-etymological analysis reveals the phonetic and morphological changes of a single phytonym in different

Turkic languages. This makes it possible to study the specific features of each language and place them in a general historical context. The synonymy and polysemy of phytonyms sheds light on the semantic position of the language. For example, different definitions of the name of a plant may depend on its different species or areas of application in different regions. Turkic phytonyms are often composed of root words, plural suffixes, and in some cases, affixes. Many plant names have ancient roots, which indicate a common origin and interaction of Turkic languages. For example, the words ardaq (almond) or kök (blue, green) are derived from ancient Turkic roots. Turkic phytonyms are often composed of word roots, suffixes, and sometimes affixes. They arise from words that have survived from ancient Turkic languages or from loanwords that have been adopted from other languages. For example, the frequent occurrence of the word kök (green, blue) in plant names indicates that it is an ancient Turkic root. At the same time, the word gül (flower) may also contain traces of elements that came from Nordic, Iranian, or other non-Turkic languages.

The presence of identical or similar phytonyms in different branches of Turkic languages is seen as evidence of the language's mutual kinship. For example, words preserved in the form of gul (flower) in the Kipchak branches, and in the Oghuz languages, gul, mean plant names. This makes it possible to trace the spread and evolution of languages through phytonyms. At the same time, in some regions there are phytonyms that have come from different languages, which are an indicator of cultural and language contact. It is possible to determine linguistic relations based on comparing phytonyms between different languages within the Turkic family - Oghuz, Kipchak, Karachay, Sakiz, etc. For example:

- The word nar (pomegranate) is clearly preserved in the Oghuz languages, while its modified forms are found in the Kipchak languages.

- The word ardaq (almond) has a similar root in most Turkic languages, which indicates the antiquity of the word.

In addition, the fact that some phytonyms are not common throughout the Turkic language, but are found only in certain peoples, indicates linguistic, geographical, and cultural differences between them.

There are phytonyms that have passed into the Turkic languages from other languages. Plant names that came from Chinese, Persian, Arabic and Russian were adopted in Turkic languages in their own forms. They arose as a result of cultural and trade contacts with these languages. At the same time, as a result of the

interaction of Turkic languages, many phytonyms have become close to each other or have formed synonymous groups. The etymological analysis of phytonyms provides valuable information not only from a linguistic point of view, but also for ethnobotany, cultural studies and historical sciences. The place of plant names in linguistics reflects the preservation of their ancient language forms and the relationship of Turkic peoples with nature. Phytonyms reveal the level of people's perception of nature in the process of naming plants, the attitude of ancient Turkic peoples to plants in their economic and spiritual life. With the help of comparative-etymological analysis, various stages of language history, international language contacts and intercultural interactions are analyzed.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparative-etymological analysis of Turkic phytonyms is an important tool in studying the history of Turkic languages, the system of root words, and cultural ties. Research in this area sheds light on the origin, differences, and interactions of the words that have arisen, and enriches the lexicon of phytonyms in Uzbek linguistics and the Turkic language. Thus, phytonyms are noteworthy as an integral part of language, culture, and the natural environment. The comparative-etymological analysis of Turkic phytonyms makes a great contribution not only to linguistics, but also to ethnobotany and cultural studies. This analysis sheds light on the historical connections between Turkic languages, the roots of plant names, borrowed words, and interactions. As a result, the analysis of Turkic phytonyms contributes to a deeper understanding of the entire Turkic language family in a cultural and linguistic context.

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