

Lexical-Structural Analysis of Phytonyms in Arabic

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Abstract: This article presents a lexical-structural analysis of phytonyms in the Arabic language. Phytonyms are terms denoting plant names, which are one of the most important lexical elements of the language. The article analyzes the full semantic content of phytonyms in the Arabic language, their structural structure, and the processes of formation of plant names. The article also examines various lexical, semantic, and grammatical features of phytonyms in the Arabic language. This study is of great importance in understanding the linguistic and semantic processes occurring in the context of phytonyms in the Arabic language.

Keywords: Arabic language, phytonyms, lexicon, structure, semantics, plant names, linguistics, Arabic lexicology.

Introduction: Phytonyms (plant names) in Arabic play a wide-ranging and functional role. These names can express not only their biological characteristics, but also their cultural, economic and social significance. The formation of phytonyms in Arabic and their semantic scope is one of the important topics of linguistics. This article analyzes the lexical and structural relationships between phytonyms in Arabic.

Lexical features of phytonyms: Phytonyms, like other names, are used to express a specific meaning, but their semantic formation varies according to the ecosystems and cultures associated with plants. In Arabic, phytonyms often have wide contexts of meaning, and their semantics can be multifaceted. For example, the name of a plant, in addition to its biological characteristics, can have spiritual and symbolic significance.

1. Simple (simple) phytonyms: Phytonyms of this type usually indicate terms directly, that is, they express information about a specific type of plant or seed. For example, "toot" (jab) is the name of a specific type.

2. Metaphors and symbols: Phytonyms in Arabic often have metaphorical meanings. For example, the "olive" tree is accepted throughout the Arab world as a symbol of peace and prosperity.

Structural features of phytonyms: Phytonyms in Arabic are often formed through rhymes or expressions. They are based on structural rules that exist in any language. The process of forming phytonyms in Arabic is associated with various factors. Examples of forms of phytonyms in Arabic:

1. Direct term: Many phytonyms in Arabic, including the names of trees, plants and flowers, are directly named. For example, "mimosa", "toot", "lilac".

2. Formation through affixes: Phytonyms in Arabic are often formed through affixes. For example, "falafel" (dish) and "zaytun" (olive tree).

3. Syntactic structure: Some phytonyms also have certain grammatical structures syntactically. This may be due, for example, to changes or word combinations.

Main part: Phytonyms and their cultural significance: Phytonyms are of great importance in the cultural life of the Arab people. These names often play an important role in national customs, animism, formation rituals, and religious contexts. For example, the Arabs often use the "toot" tree as a symbol of long-term stability and peace.

The following examples are given for the lexical-structural analysis of phytonyms in Arabic. These examples help to understand the semantic and grammatical features of phytonyms, their structure in Arabic.

1. Direct terms (Simple phytonyms)

These phytonyms name a specific plant species, often without metaphor or symbolism. For example:

زيتون (olive): This phytonym names the olive tree and its fruits. The olive tree is widely used in Arab culture as a symbol of peace and stability.

Lexical-structural analysis: "Olive" is a simple, direct term in Arabic, meaning the "olive" tree or its fruits.

تمر (tamar): The palm tree, or its fruit - a dried date. Lexical-structural analysis: This phytonym is well known throughout the Arab world and is often used in diets or religious ceremonies.

2. Formation through metaphor and symbols (Metaphorical phytonyms)

In Arabic, phytonyms are often used in a metaphorical sense, that is, the name of a plant expresses a certain human behavior or spiritual state.

ورود (wurud) — "flower": Wurud means a flower in Arabic, but it is also used as a symbol of special weddings and ceremonies, as a symbol of happiness and love. Lexical-structural analysis: "Wurud" has become a metaphor for "any kind of happiness and beauty". It is widely used in Arabic literature, including on the themes of poetry and love.

رمان(roman) — "mulberry tree": This phytonym is often used in Arabic to express spiritual states, especially in literary and social subjects. The novel (mulberry tree) is often shown as a symbol of trust and joy.

Lexical-structural analysis: The concept of "novel" not only designates a specific plant, but also acquires the meaning of goodness and chastity in literary and social contexts, especially in travel and neighborly relations.

3. Refinements in the process of formation (Phytonyms through suffixes and forms).

In Arabic, phytonyms can be formed through suffixes and grammatical elements. Phytonyms of this type can be modified by clarifying and visiting elements.

شجرة الزيتون(shajarat al-zaytun) — "olive tree": The word "shajarat" means "tree". In this combination, "olive" and "shajarat" are refined by different words, and this phytonym refers to a specific type of plant — the olive tree.

Lexical-structural analysis: This is a newly formed phytonym, combining the word "shajara" with the name "olive", giving a unique definition to the tree's character.

الورد الأحمر(al-ward al-ahmar) - "red rose": In this phrase, the word "red" meaning the color, combined with "rose" (ward), creates a new meaning. "Red rose" is often used as a symbol of love, respect, and anger.

Lexical-structural analysis: This type of phytonyms often contain metaphors and symbolic meanings in Arabic.

4. Phytonyms and cultural context in Arabic

Phytonyms have a strong cultural and religious context in Arab culture. Working with these phytonyms, studying their meanings in context, helps to understand the most important elements of Arab society.

كعبه (Kaaba) — This phytonym refers to the most important object in the Islamic religion, or if used specifically in relation to a plant, it can have a symbolic meaning. Lexical-structural analysis: "Kaaba" does not have a meaning as a plant, but as the most sacred object in Islamic culture, and is often used in a symbolic sense. In a spiritual context, this phytonym is of great importance.

Conclusion: Phytonyms in Arabic are like other names, but they have higher semantic and structural features. A complete analysis of phytonyms in Arabic helps to clearly understand the processes of linguistics and semantics. This study serves as a basis for the study of Arabic phytonyms in new directions. Phytonyms in Arabic are very rich and multifaceted in terms of lexical structure. They not only name specific plant species, but also express certain meanings in cultural, religious and literary contexts. The metaphorical and symbolic significance of phytonyms in Arabic demonstrates the semantic richness and possibilities of reflection of the language.

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