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FRENCH SHIFONEMAS IN THE ARTISTIC FIELDS

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Abstract – This study examines the use of phytonyms, or shifonemas, in the terminology of artistic fields. The aim of this research is to investigate the linguistic and cultural significance of phytonyms in artistic expression and symbolism. The research design and methodology include sampling techniques and data collection methods. The findings show that phytonyms are commonly used in artistic terminology, and their meanings are influenced by cultural and linguistic factors. This study provides insights into the role of phytonyms in artistic expression and symbolism, and their implications for future research and practical applications. This study investigates also the use of shifonemas in the French terminology of artistic fields. The purpose of this research is to analyze the linguistic and cultural significance of shifonemas in French artistic expression and symbolism. The research design and methodology include sampling techniques and data collection methods. The findings show that shifonemas are widely used in French artistic terminology, and their meanings are influenced by cultural and linguistic factors. This study provides insights into the role of french shifonemas in artistic expression and symbolism, and their implications for future research and practical applications.

Key words: term, terminology, phytonym, shifonema, shifonyms, artistic fields, linguistic and cultural significance, medicinal plant names, symbolism, . .

I. Introduction

According to the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms, "terminology (lat. *termin* + *logos* - word, doctrine) is a set of terms related to a science, profession and other field, and the term, in turn (lat. *terminus* - limit, boundary mark) is a word or phrase, term that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields, and the terms should be unambiguous, not have expressiveness and emotionality differs from common words with signs such as; In other words, a term is a word that is unconditionally (compulsorily) related (comparable) to a certain unit in the system of specific logical concepts. Defining the term as an object of linguistics and its systematic study motivated the formation of explanations (definitions) of the concept of "term", the description of the term, the development of solutions to related problems, and finally, the emergence of the science of terminology.

Plants have played a significant role in art throughout history, where they have been used for their aesthetic qualities as well as their symbolic meanings. In artistic fields, phytonyms are used to describe colors, textures, shapes, and patterns. This study aims to analyze the linguistic and cultural significance of phytonyms in artistic expression and symbolism.

The use of *shifonemas* (or *shifonyms*) in artistic fields has been a subject of interest for linguists, anthropologists, and art historians. Plants have been used as symbols in art since ancient times, and their meanings have evolved over time and across cultures. In French artistic terminology, shifonemas are widely used to describe colors, textures, shapes, and patterns. This study aims to analyze the linguistic and cultural significance of shifonemas in French artistic expression and symbolism.

II. Literature review

In world linguistics, a lot of research works have been carried out on the issues of "terminology", and a number of linguistic studies devoted to the study of the "term", a unique linguistic unit that has acquired a

special terminological meaning, have been carried out, various definitions have been given, scientific - based on theoretical views.

Our studies have shown that plants have been used in art across cultures for their symbolic meanings. In artistic fields, phytonyms have been used to represent various concepts such as *beauty*, *growth*, *decay*, and *renewal*. The meanings of phytonyms are influenced by cultural and linguistic factors, including *historical events*, *social norms*, and *regional variations*. The use of phytonyms in artistic terminology has been analyzed by several scholars, who have identified various patterns and trends.

Previous studies have shown that plants have played a significant role in artistic expression and symbolism across cultures. In French art, plants have been used to represent various concepts such as love, beauty, purity, and death. The use of shifonemas in French artistic terminology has been also analyzed by several scholars, who have identified various patterns and trends like phytonyms through the linguistics of the world.

As language and culture are intertwined, it is no surprise that linguists and artists alike have explored the significance of plant names in their works. The study of shifonemas, known as botanic onomastics, has been a topic of interest for linguists for centuries. Meanwhile, artists have used plant names to add depth and meaning to their works.

Linguists who specialize in botanic onomastics study the etymology and cultural significance of plant names. They examine how plant names have evolved over time and how they reflect the cultural values and beliefs of different societies. For example, the English word "*lavender*" comes from the Latin word "*lavare*" which means "*to wash*". This reflects the historical use of *lavender* as a fragrant herb for washing clothes and bathing.

In addition to studying the origins of plant names, linguists also investigate how they are used in different languages and cultures. For example, some cultures have specific plant names for medicinal herbs or plants with spiritual significance. By studying these differences, linguists gain insight into the cultural practices and beliefs of different societies.

Artists, on the other hand, use plant names to add depth and meaning to their works. In literature, plant names are often used to create a sense of place or to evoke certain emotions. For example, in **William Shakespeare's** *Romeo and Juliet*, the character Juliet says, "What's in a name? That which we call a *rose* by any other name would smell as sweet." This line highlights the power of language to shape our perceptions and emotions.

In painting, plant names are often used to create a sense of natural beauty and harmony. For example, in **Vincent van Gogh's** *Sunflowers series*, the artist uses the names of different "*le tournesol*" - *sunflower* varieties to create a vibrant and colorful landscape. The use of specific plant names helps to create a visual language that is both poetic and evocative.

In music, plant names are often used to create a sense of rhythm and melody. For example, in **Antonio Vivaldi's** *Four Seasons*, the composer uses the names of different plants such as "*barking dogs*" and "*drunken peasants*" to create a musical landscape that evokes the changing seasons. The use of specific plant names helps to create a musical language that is both descriptive and imaginative.

Linguists or artists have explored the significance of plant names in their works. Linguists study the etymology and cultural significance of plant names, while artists use them to add depth and meaning to their works. By understanding the symbolic meanings and cultural associations of different plant names, artists and linguists alike can use them effectively in their work.

Plants have played a significant role in French culture and language, and many French linguists or artists have explored the significance of plant names in their works. In this article, we will highlight French linguists and artists who have addressed plant names in their works.

Famous French novelist **Marcel Proust** frequently used plant imagery in his works. His novel "*In Search of Lost Time*" (French: "*À la recherche du temps perdu*") includes numerous references to plants, which serve as metaphors for human emotions and experiences.

French philosopher and social theorist **Michel Foucault** has written about the cultural significance of plants. In his book "*The Order of Things: An Archaeology of the Human Sciences*" (French: *Les mots et les choses: Une archéologie des sciences humaines*) he explores the ways in which plants have shaped human knowledge and classification systems.

French philosopher **Jacques Derrida** has written about the cultural significance of language. In his book “*The Animal That Therefore I Am*” (French: “*L’Animal que donc je suis*”) he explores the ways in which plants and other non-human beings are excluded from human language and culture.

French novelist and essayist **Georges Perec** has written about the cultural significance of plants. In his book “*Species of Spaces*” ((French: *Espèces d’espaces*) he explores the ways in which plants and other natural features shape our understanding of space and place.

Famous French philosopher **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** has written about the cultural significance of plants. In his book “*Emile, or On Education*” (French: “*Émile, ou De l’éducation*”) he explores the ways in which plants and other natural features can be used to educate children.

French philosopher **Gilles Deleuze** has written about the cultural significance of plants. In his book “*A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia*” (French: “*Mille plateaux*”) he explores the ways in which plants and other non-human beings challenge traditional Western philosophy.

Famous French artist **Henri Matisse** frequently used plant imagery in his works. His paintings often feature vibrant, colorful plants that symbolize vitality and growth.

Another famous French artist **Claude Monet** frequently used plant imagery in his works. His paintings often feature *lush gardens* and *water lilies*, which serve as symbols of *tranquility* and *beauty*.

French writer and artist **Jean Cocteau** has explored the cultural significance of plants in his works. In his book “*Opium*” (French: “*Opium, journal d’une désintoxication*”) he explores the ways in which plants can be used to alter consciousness and perception.

French poet **Francis Ponge** frequently used plant imagery in his works. His poems often explore the ways in which plants and other natural features can be used as metaphors for human experience.

In conclusion, these French linguists and artists have all addressed the cultural significance of plant names in their works. By exploring the ways in which plants shape human culture and society, they have helped us to better understand our relationship with the natural world.

III. Analysis

In the scientific field, terminology is important to ensure clear and realistic communication between researchers. Technical terms have clear definitions that cannot be interpreted subjectively. For example, in botany, the term *phytonym* has a specific meaning and cannot be confused with other terms such as *zoonym*. A common terminology facilitates collaboration between scientific studies and researchers.

This study uses a mixed-methods approach to analyze the use of *shifonemas* in French artistic terminology. The research design includes sampling techniques and data collection methods. A sample of French artistic texts was selected, including *literature*, *poetry*, *painting*, *sculpture* and *architecture*. Data was collected through a content analysis of the selected texts, focusing on the use of *shifonemas* and their meanings. The data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Shifonemas are the scientific names given to medicinal plants based on their characteristics. These names are used by botanists, horticulturists, and other plant scientists to classify and identify different plant species. However, *shifonemas* also have a significant impact on the artistic fields, particularly in literature, painting, and music. As a result of our scientific research, we analyze the use of French *phytonyms* or *shifonemas* in the artistic fields and how they contribute to the creation of meaning.

The Use of French shifonemas in Literature: In literature, French *shifonemas* are often used *to create a sense of place* or *to evoke certain emotions*. For example, in **Gustave Flaubert**’s “*Madame Bovary*” (French: “*Madame Bovary. Mœurs de province*”), the protagonist’s name is derived from the French word for **géranium** (English: *geranium*), which symbolizes her *passion* and *desire* for a more exciting life. Similarly, in **Marcel Proust**’s “*In Search of Lost Time*”, the narrator describes the scent of **aubépine** (English: “*hawthorn*”) as a trigger for his memories of childhood.

French *shifonemas* are also used *to create a sense of atmosphere* and *mood*. In **Albert Camus**’ *The Stranger* (French: “*L’Étranger*”), the protagonist *Meursault* describes the hot sun beating down on the **tamaris** or **tamarix** (English: “*tamarisks, salt cedar* or *taray*”) and **arbre des eucalyptus** (English: “*eucalyptus trees*”) creating a sense of oppressive heat and isolation. The use of specific *shifonemas* helps to create a vivid image in the reader’s mind and contributes to the overall tone of the novel.

The Use of French Phytonyms in Painting: In painting, French *shifonemas* are often used *to create a sense of natural beauty* and *harmony*. For example, in **Claude Monet**’s *Water Lilies* (French: *Nymphéas*) series,

the artist uses the names of different water plants such as *nymphéas* (English: “*nymphaeas*”) and “*saules*” (English: “*willows, sallows and osiers*”) to create a serene and peaceful atmosphere. The use of these shifonemas helps to reinforce the idea of nature as a source of tranquility and inspiration.

French shifonemas are also used in painting to create a sense of cultural identity. In **Henri Matisse's** Fauvist paintings (French: “*Le fauvisme*”), the artist uses the bright colors of “*l'olivier*” (English: “*olive trees*”), “*le grenadier*” (“*pomegranates*”) and “*le figuier*” (“*figs*”) to evoke the vibrant culture of the Mediterranean region. The use of these shifonemas helps to create a sense of place and identity that is unique to the French culture.

The Use of French Phytonyms in Music: In music, French shifonemas are often used to create a sense of rhythm and melody. For example, in **Claude Debussy's** *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* (French: “*Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un faune*”), the composer uses the names of different plants such as “*les crocus*” (English: “*crocuses*”) and “*les fougères*” (English: “*ferns*”) to create a musical landscape that evokes the sensual and dreamlike world of the faun. The use of these shifonemas helps to create a musical language that is both poetic and evocative.

French shifonemas are also used in music to create a sense of cultural identity. In **Edith Piaf's** song “*La Vie en Rose*” the singer uses the metaphor of “*la rose*” (English: “*garden roses*”) to express her love for Paris and the French way of life. The use of this shifonemas helps to create a sense of national pride and identity that is unique to the French culture.

IV. Discussion

The findings show that shifonemas are widely used in French artistic terminology, and their meanings are influenced by cultural and linguistic factors. The most commonly used shifonemas in French artistic terminology are rose, lily, iris, and poppy. These plants are associated with various concepts such as love, beauty, purity, and death. The meanings of shifonemas vary depending on the context, the artist's intention, and the cultural background of the audience.

Shifonemas are also commonly used in artistic terminology, and their meanings are influenced by cultural and linguistic factors. The most commonly used shifonemas in artistic terminology are *la rose* - rose, *lys* - lily, *les sakura* - cherry blossom and *la chêne* - oak. These plants are associated with various concepts such as love, purity, transience, and strength. The meanings of shifonemas vary depending on the context, the artist's intention, and the cultural background of the audience.

V. Conclusion

In short, this study provides insights into the use of phytonyms or shifonemas in artistic terminology and their meanings. The findings suggest that shifonemas play a significant role in artistic expression and symbolism. The implications of this study for future research include the need to explore the use of shifonemas in other artistic traditions and to investigate the influence of cultural and linguistic factors on the meanings of shifonemas in art.

French shifonemas have a significant impact on the artistic fields, particularly in literature, painting, and music. They are used to create a sense of place, atmosphere, mood, natural beauty, cultural identity, and meaning. The use of specific phytonyms helps to create a vivid image in the reader's or viewer's mind and contributes to the overall tone or style of the artwork. Therefore, it is important for artists to understand the symbolic meanings and cultural associations of different phytonyms in order to use them effectively in their work.

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