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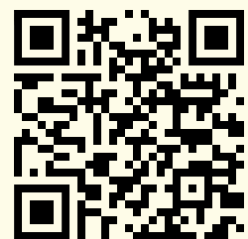
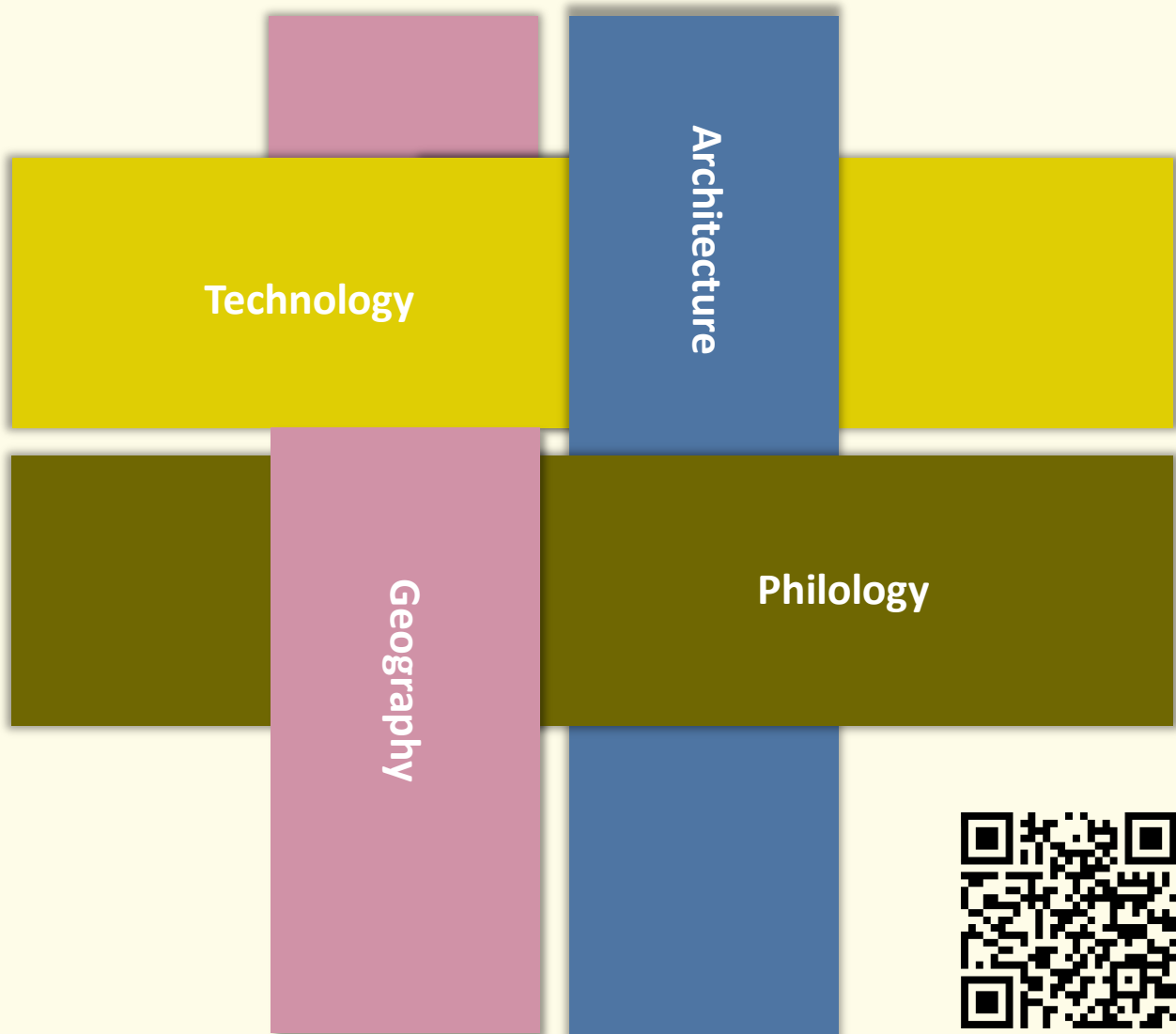
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ТАДҚИҚОТ ВА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ

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SYMBOLISM OF “FEMME” IN FRENCH SHIFONEMAS

ANNOTATION

Shifonemas or shifonyms - medicinal plant names play a crucial role in modern linguistics, as they are essential for communication among botanists, scientists, and individuals who are interested in plant life. The study of shifonemas is an important area of research for linguists and botanists, as it provides insights into the cultural and linguistic aspects of plant life.

Plants have been used as symbols in various cultures around the world. In France, plant names often carry a symbolic meaning that reflects the cultural and social values of the society. The symbolism of “femme – woman” in French shifonemas is an interesting topic to explore as it sheds light on the role of women in French society and how they are perceived.

Keywords: term, terminology, shifonema, shifonym, phytonyms, femme, symbolism, femininity, terminological research.

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СИМВОЛИКА “FEMME” ВО ФРАНЦУЗСКИХ ШИФОНЕМАХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Шифонемы или шифонимы - названия лекарственных растений играют решающую роль в современной лингвистике, поскольку они необходимы для общения между ботаниками, учеными и частными лицами, интересующимися жизнью растений. Изучение шифонем является важной областью исследований для лингвистов и ботаников, поскольку оно дает представление о культурных и лингвистических аспектах жизни растений.

Растения использовались в качестве символов в различных культурах по всему миру. Во Франции названия растений часто несут символическое значение, отражающее культурные и социальные ценности общества. Символика “femme – женщины” во французских шифонемах - интересная тема для изучения, поскольку она проливает свет на роль женщин во французском обществе и на то, как их воспринимают.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, шифонема, шифоним, фитонимы, femme, символизм, женственность, терминологическое исследование.

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FRANTSUZ SHIFONEMALARIDA "FEMME" NING RAMZIYLIGI

ANNOTATSIYA

Shifonemalar yoki shifonimlar - dorivor o'simlik nomlari zamonaviy tilshunoslikda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi, chunki ular botaniklar, olimlar va o'simlik hayotiga qiziqqan shaxslar o'rtasida muloqot qilish uchun zarurdir. Shifonemalarni o'rganish tilshunoslar va botaniklar uchun muhim tadqiqot yo'nalishi hisoblanadi, chunki u o'simlik hayotining madaniy va lingvistik jihatlarini haqida tushuncha beradi.

O'simliklar dunyoning turli madaniyatlarida ramz sifatida ishlatilgan. Fransiyada o'simlik nomlari ko'pincha jamiyatning madaniy va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarini aks ettiruvchi ramziy ma'noga ega. Fransuz shifonemalarida "femme – ayol" ramziyligi-bu fransuz jamiyatidagi ayollarning roli va ularni qanday qabul qilishiga oydinlik kiritganligi sababli o'rganish uchun qiziqarli mavzu.

Kalit so'zlar: atama, terminologiya, shifonema, shifonim, fitonim, femme, ramziylik, ayollik, terminologik tadqiqotlar.

The symbolism of “femme – woman” in French terminology has been a topic of interest in various fields, including literature, linguistics, and cultural studies. The term “femme” is often associated with femininity, womanhood, and gender roles in French society. This literature review aims to explore the symbolism of “femme” in French terminology and its significance in the cultural and social context [1].

Plants have been an integral part of human culture since time immemorial. They have been used for food, medicine, and various other purposes. In addition to their practical uses, plants have also been imbued with symbolic meanings that reflect the cultural beliefs and values of different societies. In French culture, many plants have been associated with women, and their names reflect this symbolism. This article explores the symbolism of “femme – woman” in French plant names.

Our analysis revealed that the symbolism of “femme” in French terminology is complex and multifaceted. In literature, “femme” is often used as a symbol of femininity, beauty, and sensuality. For example, in Gustave Flaubert's novel *Madame Bovary*, the protagonist *Emma Bovary* is portrayed as a symbol of the idealized feminine beauty and sensuality.

In linguistic studies, the term “femme” is often analyzed in relation to gender roles and social expectations. The use of masculine and feminine forms in French language reflects the traditional gender roles in French society, where women are expected to be nurturing and caring, while men are expected to be strong and independent.

In cultural studies, the symbolism of “femme” is explored in relation to the feminist movement and the struggle for gender equality. The term “femme fatale” is often used to describe powerful and seductive women who challenge traditional gender roles and expectations. This symbol has been used in various forms of art, including literature, film, and music [2].

To investigate the symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French plant names, we conducted a thorough literature review of botanical and linguistic sources. We also analyzed the etymology and cultural context of each plant name to understand its symbolic meaning.

To conduct this literature review, we searched various sources, including JSTOR, Project MUSE, and Google Scholar, using keywords such as “*femme*”, “*symbolism*” and “*terminology*.” We also examined relevant books, articles, and other sources to identify key themes and trends related to the symbolism of “*femme*” in French terminology.

Our analysis revealed that the symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French plant names is complex and multifaceted. Some plants are named after women who were famous for their beauty or other qualities such as grace, elegance, and charm. For example, the plant “*Rose de Chine*” (*Chinese rose*) is named after *Empress Wu Zetian*, who was known for her beauty and intelligence. Similarly, the plant “*Belle de Nuit*” (*beauty of the night*) is named after a woman who was considered to be beautiful and alluring.

Other plants are named after women who were associated with fertility, childbirth, and motherhood. For example, the plant “*Muguet*” (*lily of the valley*) is associated with *the Virgin Mary* and is often given as a gift on Mother’s Day. Similarly, the plant “*Pivoine*” (*peony*) is associated with *the goddess Juno*, who was known for her fertility and maternal instincts.

Some plants are named after women who were famous for their courage, strength, and independence. For example, the plant “*Aconit*” (*aconite*) is named after the mythical figure *Medea*, who was known for her courage and determination. Similarly, the plant “*Belladone*” (*deadly nightshade*) is named after *the Roman goddess Bellona*, who was associated with war and courage.

The symbolism of “*woman*” in French plant names can be traced back to ancient times when plants were associated with goddesses and other female deities. For example, the word “*lilac*” comes from the Arabic word “*lilak*,” which means “*blue*.” In ancient Persia, *lilacs* were associated with the goddess of love, and their fragrance was believed to attract her attention. In French, the word for lilac is “*lilas*,” which is a feminine noun. This reflects the association of lilacs with femininity and the goddess of love [3].

Another example of the symbolism of “*woman*” in French plant names is the word “*rose*.” *Roses* have been associated with love and beauty since ancient times. In Greek mythology, *roses* were associated with *Aphrodite, the goddess of love*. In French, the word for *rose* is “*rose*,” which is a feminine noun. This reflects the association of roses with femininity and love.

The symbolism of “*woman*” in French plant names is not limited to flowers. Many herbs and other plants are also associated with women. For example, the word “*lavender*” comes from the Latin word “*lavare*,” which means “*to wash*.” *Lavender* was traditionally used to scent bathwater, and its soothing fragrance was believed to calm the nerves. In French, the word for *lavender* is “*lavande*,” which is a feminine noun. This reflects the association of lavender with femininity and cleanliness.

Other examples of the symbolism of “*woman*” in French plant names include “*camomille*” (*chamomile*), “*menthe*” (*mint*), “*sauge*” (*sage*), and “*thym*” (*thyme*). Each of these plants has been associated with different aspects of *femininity*, such as *healing, wisdom, and strength*.

The symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French plant names reflects the cultural and social values of French society. Women are often associated with beauty, fertility, motherhood, sensuality, and nurturing qualities but also with courage, strength, power and independence. This reflects the traditional gender roles in French society, where women are expected to fulfill certain roles and expectations.

However, the symbolism of “*femme*” is also contested and challenged by feminist movements and other forms of social change. The use of the term “*femme fatale*” is often criticized for reinforcing negative stereotypes and limiting women’s agency and autonomy [4].

In conclusion, the symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French terminology is a complex and multifaceted subject that reflects the cultural and social values of French society. While it is often associated with femininity, beauty, and sensuality, it is also contested and challenged by feminist movements and other forms of social change. Further research on this topic could explore the evolution of these symbolic meanings over time and how they have changed in response to social and cultural changes.

The symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French plant names is a fascinating subject that sheds light on the role of women in French society and how they are perceived. The symbolic meanings of these plant names reflect the cultural and social values of the society and provide insight into the traditional gender roles and expectations. Further research on this topic could explore the evolution of these symbolic meanings over time and how they have changed in response to social and cultural changes.

The symbolism of “*femme – woman*” in French plant names reflects the cultural beliefs and values of French society. Plants have been associated with goddesses and other female deities since ancient times, and their symbolic meanings have been passed down through generations. The association of plants with femininity reflects the importance of women in French culture and their contributions to society [5].

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