



## Shifonym or Shifonema, New Onomastic Unit

Bobokalonov Odilshoh Ostonovich<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor (PhD) French Philology Department Bukhara State University  
[o.o.bobokalonov@buxdu.uz](mailto:o.o.bobokalonov@buxdu.uz) , <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3781-0480>

**Abstract:** This article is dedicated to the study of world terminology, in particular, shifonyms (shifonemas) as phytonyms in traditional medicine, in which, in addition to detailed information on the linguistic field, which is presented to the scientific public as a completely new onomastic unit, until now the objective is to describe the results, the stakes and the problems.

**Keywords:** shifonyms (shifonemas), phytonym, medicinal plant name, term, terminology, onomastic unit, traditional medicine, historical roots of terms, folk medicine, healing properties.

### I. Introduction

An important aspect of traditional medicine is that “shifonyms”, names of medicinal plants often reflect their geographical origin and their traditional use. Accordingly, the preservation of phytonyms was given as an example of the preservation of traditional knowledge of plants with medicinal properties and their use in traditional medicine. The article describes the appearance of the names of medicinal plants in science as a new field of traditional medicine and linguistics through research by advanced linguists in this regard and the study of national characteristics and cultural terms.

### II. Literature review

Shifonyms are the names given to plants used in traditional medicine for their healing properties. These names often have deep meanings that reflect cultural beliefs and traditional knowledge about plants. In this article, we will examine the phytonyms of some common medicinal plants and explore their meaning, origin, and importance for understanding traditional medicine.

The aim of this work is to explore shifonyms and their importance for the understanding of traditional medicine. We are going to examine the healing properties of certain medicinal plants and how their names reflect these properties. We will also study the origin and evolution of phytonyms and their importance for the preservation of traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

### III. Analysis

We have conducted extensive research on the phytonyms of some commonly used medicinal plants, such as ginseng, ginger, green tea, turmeric and chamomile. We looked at the origin of the names, the cultural meanings and their importance for understanding traditional medicine. We also looked at the healing properties of each herb and how their names reflect those properties.

The name "ginseng" comes from the Chinese "renshen", which means "root of man". This designation reflects the traditional belief that ginseng root has healing properties for many health conditions, including fatigue, stress, and impotence. The name "ginger" comes from the Sanskrit "srngaveram", which means "horn of a deer". This name reflects the shape of the ginger root, which resembles a horn. The name "green tea" comes from the Chinese "lu cha", which means "green tea". This designation reflects the green color of the unfermented tea leaf.

#### IV. Discussion

The name "turmeric" comes from the Sanskrit "kunkumam", which means "Indian saffron". This name indicates that turmeric is often used as a substitute for saffron in Indian cuisine. In traditional medicine, turmeric is also used to treat inflammation and joint pain. The name "chamomile" comes from the Greek "chamaimelon", which means "earth potato". This appellation reflects the potato smell of chamomile flowers and their habit of growing close to the ground.

Shifonyms are important because they reflect traditional knowledge about plants and their use in traditional medicine. Phytonyms can help identify plants correctly and understand their healing properties. Phytonyms can also have important cultural and historical significance. The names of medicinal plants are often linked to cultural traditions and local medical practices. Understanding the origin and meaning of these names can help to better understand the history and culture of these medical traditions.

#### V. Conclusion

Shifonyms are an important aspect of traditional medicine. The names of medicinal plants often reflect their geographic origin and traditional use. By understanding the meanings of these names, we can better understand the healing properties of these plants and the associated traditional medical practices. The preservation of phytonyms is therefore important for the conservation of traditional knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in traditional medicine.

#### References:

1. Исмаилов Ғ.М. Ўзбек тили терминологик тизимларида семантик усулда термин ҳосил бўлиши. Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 27 б.
2. Маматов Н. Узбекская хлопководческая терминология: Автореф. дисс. ...канд.филол.наук. – Тошкент, 1995.
3. Мираҳмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомик терминологияси: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1994;
4. Нуриддинова Р.С. Ўзбек ономастикаси терминларининг лисоний таҳлили. Филол. Фанлари номзоди... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2005. – 28 б.
5. Bobokalonov, O. (2020). Linguo-Cultural Peculiarities of the Phraseological Units with Pharmacophytonyms Components. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 23(2), 232-235. <https://ijpsat.org/index.php/ijpsat/article/view/2357>
6. Bobokalonov, O. (2020). Linguo-Cultural Peculiarities of the Phraseological Units with Pharmacophytonyms Components. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 23(2), 232-235. [https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/13702\\_1\\_EFA346AE2E360C993D39339DDF86E92FFA5A606F.pdf](https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/13702_1_EFA346AE2E360C993D39339DDF86E92FFA5A606F.pdf)
7. Bobokalonov, O. (2021). ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФРАНЦУЗСКО-УЗБЕКСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 7(7). [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/4780](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4780)
8. Bobokalonov, O. (2021). Фитофразеологизмы или фитофраземы. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 7(7). [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/4781](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4781)
9. Bobokalonov, O. O..(2021). Units Expressing Names Of Uzbek Medicinal Plants And Their Classification. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 9, 115-120. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=14037514971228562666&hl=en&inst=8697446408056752236&oi=scholar>
10. Bobokalonov O.O. Fransuz va o'zbek tillari shifobaxsh o'simliklar terminosistemasining lingvomadaniy va lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari, Diss. Filol.fan.fals.dok. Buxoro-2022. – B. 12.
11. Bobokalonov, R. (2022). Linguacultural Study of Signs and Symbols. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 16(16). [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/7018](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/7018)

12. BOBOKALONOV, R. O. (2021, March). International medical terms from French to Uzbek language. In E-Conference Globe (pp. 136-144). [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=fr&as\\_sdt=0%2C5&q=International+medical+terms+from+French+to+Uzbek+language&btnG=](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=fr&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=International+medical+terms+from+French+to+Uzbek+language&btnG=)
13. Guy Rondeau, *Introduction à la terminologie*, Boucherville, Québec, Gaëtan Morin, 2e éd., 1984, 238 p. (ISBN 2-89105-137-8).
14. Hojiyeva, G. (2020). TERMINOLOGIYA VA TERMINLARNING MILLIY-MADANIY TADQIQI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 1(1). [http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/download/1692/973](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/download/1692/973)
15. Juraeva, M., & Bobokalonov, O. (2020). Pragmalinguistical study of french-uzbek medicinal plant terminology. *Electronic journal of actual problems of modern science, education and training: Modern problems of philology and linguistics*, 6(1). <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=575750864191777835&hl=en&inst=8697446408056752236&oi=scholar>
16. Kuldashova, N. B., Xamidova, M. X., Kuldashova, K. N. B., & Khamidova, M. K. (2020). The importance of terminology in linguistics. *Scientific reports of Bukhara state university*, 3(3), 106-109. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=12389549509788219209&hl=en&oi=scholar>
17. Marie-Claude L'Homme, *La terminologie. Principes et techniques*, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2004, 278 p. (ISBN 978-2-7606-1949-4).
18. N.B.Kuldashova. (2023). LE TERME ET LA TERMINOLOGIE. *Innovative development in educational activities*, 2(6), 41–52. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7781466>
19. Ostonovich, B. O. (2021, December). LEXICO-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF MEDICAL PLANTS IN UZBEK AND FRENCH LANGUAGES. In *Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences* (pp. 54-56). <https://www.openconference.us/index.php/ysc/article/view/19>
20. Ostonovich, O. B. (2020). Specific features of phraseological units. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(11), 192-195. <https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i11.886>.
21. RADJABOVICH, B. R., OSTONOVICH, B. O., & BAFOEVNA, N. D. (2023). Differential, Communicative and Neuropsycholinguistic Problems of Semantic Functionally Formed Speeches in Unrelated Languages. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(2S), 1363-1375. <https://sifisheriessciences.com/journal/index.php/journal/article/view/871>
22. Shavkatovna, S. D., Ostonovich, B. R., & Isroilovna, T. G. (2021). LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IMAGES-SYMBOLS OF LITERARY TEXT. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6, 236-238. <https://osf.io/ntc4f/download>