Alina
Szwajczuk

Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English

Convallaria majalis L
Konwalia majowa
Lily of the valley

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Mojej Siostrze Sylwii

UNIWERSYTET SZCZECIŃSKI
ROZPRAWY I STUDIA T. (MCCCXLVIII) 1274

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Szczecin 2023

Redakcja techniczna i skład

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DOI 10.18276/978-83-7972-596-0
ISBN 978-83-7972-596-0 (online)
ISBN 978-83-7972-582-3 (print)
ISSN 0860-2751

WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE UNIWERSYTETU SZCZECIŃSKIEGO
Wydanie I | Ark. wyd. 14,5 | Ark. druk. 15,0 | Format 170/240

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Introduction

Nous sommes les filles du feu secret,
Du feu qui circule dans les veines de la terre;
Nous sommes les filles de l'aurore et de la rosée,
Nous sommes les filles de l'air,
Nous sommes les filles de l'eau;
Mais nous sommes avant tout les filles du ciel.

Alexander Dumas père, *La Tulipe noir*, 1850

Flowers not only embody mysticism, passion, revival, and love, among others, but they also constitute an embedded element of culture. They symbolize happiness in Japan, joie de vivre in ancient Greece and Rome, blessing in Buddhism, and mercy and nobility in Christianity (cf. KOPAL. SS, 183–185). Indeed, the above quotation, in which Dumas uses a skillful descriptive form of denomination, retrieves the beauty, subtleness as well as powerful forces that lie hidden in flowers.

The motivation for writing this book was a perceived gap but also a desire to conduct a traditional contrastive analysis of names, both scientific and common, of ornamental plants in Polish and English, including Anglo-American language. In particular, the publication is aimed at presenting mechanisms of semantic motivation that determine the act of naming.

Literature on phytonyms, their etymology and semantic motivation is quite extensive in the analyzed languages; however, Polish names are usually presented against other Slavic languages while English names in comparison with Latin or other languages, often without an in-depth contrastive analysis.

The following book, belonging to contrastive works, attempts to fill the gap related to the analysis of plant names conducted in combined areas belonging to two separate language groups. Its objective is to verify semantic and cultural relationships present in plant names applied in two languages, also in connection with the claim advocated by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2015: 206) that 'within the scope of mechanisms of creating plant names it often occurs that a given semantic motivation extends upon many languages,

but it usually happens when the source is an old Latin or Greek name'[1] (WANIAKOWA 2015: 206) and Halina CHODURSKA claiming that 'some of the East Slavic plant names attested in magical herbariums have more or less strict parallels in medieval Greek and Latin terminology as well as old German nomenclature' (CHODURSKA 2003: 327).

The publication has been organized in the following manner:

Chapter 1 presents previous studies within contrastive linguistics regarding phytonyms in Polish and English preceded by a historical account.

The second chapter defines the objective of the publication, the method of the analysis and the material subject to the contrastive analysis, plus it presents the analysis proper.

The last part deals with final remarks.

[1] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

1. Previous studies within the scope of contrastive linguistics in Polish and English[1]

Considering the fact that the main thrust of the book is to present a contrastive analysis of plant names and the state of research related to the subject proper, the following chapter depicts crucial subject-related works that have been published in Polish and English. In my opinion, the presentation ought to be commenced with historical background, which delineates the flower-related value and symbolism, phytonyms' denomination process as well as individuals and works that have shaped and developed the status of plants and their names throughout centuries.

1.1. Historical account

Plant names and the manner of speaking about flowers have accompanied man since human existence. Plants have been used not only as food and medicine, but they have also been an indispensable part of magical rituals and decorations (cf. Krystyna SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 9; Ulrike KRISCHKE 2013: 22). 'It is not known when speech first evolved, but plant names were most likely among the earliest words.' Elaine NOWICK (2015: v). People treated plants instinctively just like animals did (cf. WANIAKOWA 2012: 43–44) and '[...] woods, rivers, lakes, fields, mountains and even deserts were their original pharmacy' (ibid.).

First plant-related information, however, dates to c. 3000 BC, appearing in ancient Eastern civilizations and Egypt (WANIAKOWA 2012: 44). These were Egyptian hieroglyphs, Mesopotamian paintings (c. 3000 BC) which documented 'men's cultivation of date palms, vines, cereals and the like' KRISCHKE (2013: 22 following PAVORD 2005: 57; data confirmed by SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 9). In China it was the emperor Shen Nung who not only taught cultivation of plants but also popularized knowledge on herbalism. In 2700 BC herbarium entitled *Pen-tsao-king* appeared, describing 365 medicines, mostly plant medications, while the Chinese people possessed enormous knowledge on plant properties, which has been applied till now (SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 10). SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 11 following Zdk 137)

[1] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

writes about Chinese national pharmacopoeia *Szen Nung pen cao tsing* and *Ton Hung-tsing* formulary which included 16 thousand recipes still used today in Chinese folk medicine. Plant related knowledge was also registered among Sumerians, Akkadians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. Herbal knowledge also played a crucial role in India, when the rule stating that herbs shall be gathered and applied solely under the supervision of a physician was first introduced (WANIAKOWA 2012: 45–46 following POPRZĘCKI 1990: 22). The Greeks, however, used mythology in their healing tradition. Even though the mythology concerns theurgical treatment (like ancient Rome), the Greeks were the first to commence scientific herbal medicine (WANIAKOWA 2012: 46–47). Those included: Hippocrates of Kos (460–c.377 BC), Diocles of Carystus (4th century BC), and Aristotle of Stagira (384–322 BC) who wrote *On Plants* (WANIAKOWA 2012: 48 following POPRZĘCKI 1990: 23). Later, it was one of the Aristotle's pupils – Theophrastus of Eresus (372–287 BC) – proclaimed the father of botany – who wrote: *Perí phyton istorías* and *Perí pyton action* (WANIAKOWA 2012: 48 following MEKA 736). Theophrastus searched 'for the order inherent in the world of plants, focusing on descriptions and classifications of plants within the plant kingdom' (KRISCHKE 2013: 22–23). Theophrastus divided plants into four groups, with the division binding till the 16th century and he also drew attention to the fact that separate parts of a plant such as leaves, flowers, and roots differ not only in appearance, color, taste, smell but also in their use (WANIAKOWA 2012: 48).[2] Thus, not only a name but also a description were assigned to a plant (David GLEDHILL 2008: 4). Discorides, Pliny and Galen of Pergamon 'concentrated on the healing qualities of the medicinal plants' (KRISCHKE 2013: 23). According to EARLE (1880), it was Discorides who introduced synonyms, including nomenclature from such countries as Dacia, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Africa, 'surmounting local barriers' (ibid., xiii). 'The Greek text of Discorides gives, besides the Greek names of plants, the Roman, Dacian, Gallic, Punic, and Egyptian equivalents' (John EARLE 1880: xx).

Roman medicine comprised such individuals as: Discorides Pedanius of Anazarbus in Cilicia[3] who lived in the time of Nero (54–68 A.D.) and wrote *De materia medica* (WANIAKOWA 2012: 48–49); Aulus Cornelius Celsus (lived in the time of Tiberius, 14–37 A.D., and wrote *Artes*); Pliny the Elder (23–79 A.D.), the author of *Historia naturalis* (ibid.); Clausius Galenus (129–199 A.D.) – the father of Roman medicine and the author of *Techne jatrike* and *Perí ton tes jatrikes meron* (WANIAKOWA 2012: 50 following MEKA: 277–278). According to SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 13), the Romans learned practical and theoretical knowledge from Indian people as herbs and spices were also brought from India. According to GLEDHILL (2008: 4), not only the Greeks and Romans but also Arabic people had an enormous contribution into healing practice. For example, an Arabic physician

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[2] Herb-related knowledge possessed by Greeks is confirmed by SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 12). For example, the belief and knowledge that *Matricaria chamomilla* L. (camomile) had erotic properties.

[3] A Roman doctor who wrote in Greek (GLEDHILL 2008: 4).

and philosopher – Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980–1037) – was an author of *Canon medicinae* describing circa 400 Asian and European plants. The Arab people, however, commented on Greek authors who were 'unknown to the West' (WANIAKOWA 2012: 51). That led to a linguistic problem 'as natural nomenclature was significantly shaken for centuries with the introduction of Arabic translations and simultaneous functioning of Greek, Latin (often erroneous) and Arabic names (cf. WANIAKOWA 2012: 51). The Middle Ages evidenced a decline in interest in the plant lore despite such individuals as Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) and Dr Johann von Cube (GLEDHILL 2008: 4). The Dark Ages rejected ancient thinkers, considering their views as pagan (cf. WANIAKOWA 2012: 50). SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 17) writes about the so-called regress of herbal medicine, which was practiced by 'charlatans and pseudo scholars' (SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 17). In the Middle Ages, as a form of Christianity spreading, one of the causes of illnesses were spells cast. People had faith in amulets and talismans (WANIAKOWA 2012: 50 following Aleksander Ożarowski).

As for native European herbal medicine, WANIAKOWA (ibid., 51) claims that it appeared in the 6th century, together with the rise of monasteries by which hospitals and shelters were organized. Monks were occupied with the cultivation of medicinal and utilitarian plants and gardens were enriched with Mediterranean plants, the names of which were 'Latin loanwords adjusted to a certain degree' (ibid.) such as, e.g., 'szałwia' (*Salvia*), 'melisa' (*Melissa*) etc. WANIAKOWA (2012: 52 following POPRZĘCKI 1990: 24) draws attention to *Kapitularz* of 812 A.D., in which Charles the Great 'recommended cultivation of circa 70 medicinal, decorative, and utilitarian plants.' The order was reimplemented by Charles the Bald and 'popularized herbalism and herbal medicine on the area of the Kingdom of Franks' (ibid.). From the 9th to the 19th century, a medical school of Salerno in Italy offered knowledge about medications, mostly herbal medicines, delivered in several languages. It was in that school that *Passionarium* – a medicine textbook, putting in order botanical and medical terminology – including Greek, Latin and Arabic was compiled. *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanae* was another piece of work created at the school, which touched upon, among others, the application of medicinal plants. Owing to its popularity, the work has been translated into almost all European languages, including Polish (ibid., 52). Another crucial moment for the European plant world and plant lore was the period of the Crusades (1096–1291) as Arab merchants brought exotic and spice plants from East Asian countries (ibid.). The Arabs also introduced chaos into plant names (ibid., 53). Quoting Józef ROSTAFIŃSKI (by and in WANIAKOWA 2012: 53–53): 'First, these were Arabic names written in Latin alphabet, but they were not the same for different authors, then Greek names were introduced in the same way, distorted by Arabic sounds, and on that basis – later Latinized. Finally, they were brought back to the then used Latin names.' For the sake of common people, lexicons comprising synonyms of plant names were created, including *Clavis sanationis* by Simon Januensis and *Pandecta medicinae* of Matthaues Silvaticus (ibid., 54). Along with the invention of printing (1455), a mass-scale

publication of translations of ancient thinkers and works of early medieval authors took place (ibid.). Another factor which led to the dissemination of plant knowledge was geographical discoveries by Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama (ibid.). The revival of interest into the world of plants was observed in the Renaissance with 'botanists such as Rembert Dodoens (1517–1585), Matthias de l'Obel (1538–1616), Charles de l'Écluse (1526–1609)' (GLEDHILL 2008: 4). WANIAKOWA (2012: 55) states that 'Jules Charles de l'Écluse (1526–1609)', a French physician and a botanist, was the first to develop scientific descriptions of plant species. In his *Plantarum seu stripium historia* of 1576 the evolution within the plant's appearance (from narrow to broad leaves) and type (from shrubs to trees) was viewed as 'increasing perfection' (GLEDHILL 2008: 9). Another important individual was a Swiss doctor, Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, known as Paracelsus (1493–1541) who claimed that diseases are caused by disturbance of bodily chemical reactions and, thus, should be treated with chemical substances. That practice and theory was known as *signatura rerum*, meaning 'treating the same by the same' (SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 19). His views were based on Divine creation (cf. GLEDHILL 2008: 5) still 'Although not all of Paracelsus' theories were confirmed,[4] the idea itself resulted in the knowledge and description of elements of many plants and the examination of their properties' (SZCZEŚNIAK 2013: 19). According to SZCZEŚNIAK (ibid.), a listing of American plants was conducted by Nicolás Monardes (1493–1578), a Spanish physician, who described, inter alia, balsam and quinine trees. Other persons recognized within the plant world included (following WANIAKOWA 2012: 55–57): Otton Brunfels (1488–1534) the author of *Herbarum vivae eicones* (1530–1536); Hieronimus Bock (1498–1554) – a German physician and a botanist – the author of *Das Kreütter Buch*; Leonhart Fuchs (1501–1566) – a German physician and a botanist, the author of *De historia stirpium commentarii*; Piereandrea Matthioli (1501–1578) – an Italian botanist and a physician, the author of '*Comentarii in sex libros Pedonii Discoridis Anarzabei de medica materi*' (1544) ('also known as *Compendium de Plantis*'); Jacob Theodor Tabernaemontanus (1522–1590), a German physician and a botanist, an author of *New Kreuterbuch* (1588); Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Chomel (1671–1742), the author of *Abergé de L'histoire des plantes usuelles*; Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738), a Dutch physician and a botanist, the author of *Institutiones medicae* (1708); Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843), a German physician and a chemist, the author of 'Organon der rationellen Heilkunde' (1810) and a Swedish scholar – Carl von Linné (1707–1778) (Carolus Linnaeus) – the author of *Species plantarum* (1753) who proposed his own classification of plants and was the author of binomial nomenclature of plant names including genera and species (ibid., 56–57). GLEDHILL (2008: 9) supplements the list with Andrea Caesalpino (1519–1603) the author of '*De plantis*, 1583'; 'Caspar (Gaspard) Bauhin

[4] According to WANIAKOWA (2021: 55), Paracelsus misunderstood some plant properties as he, erroneously, believed that e.g. yellow plants treat jaundice.

(1550–1624)' and 'Jean Bauhin (1541–1613)' who applied two-word structure names; 'P.R. de Belleval (1550–1632)' who also used binomials 'with a Latin noun followed by a Greek adjectival epithet'; 'Joachim Jung (1587–1657)'; 'Robert Morrison (1620–1683)'; 'John Ray (1627–1705)'; 'Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708)' who divided plants into groups;[5] 'Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738)' who also adopted binomials and had a great input into the botanical knowledge (ibid., 9).

Following GLEDHILL (ibid., 4), before Linnaeus, there were three factors that restrained the classification, namely the securely guarded plant-related knowledge made available only to some, the belief in Divine creation rejecting any form of evolutionary process and no systematized, standardized version of plant designation (ibid.). Besides, the Linnaean classification along with 'the Wardian case' (1827) invented by 'Dr Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward', which enabled safe long-distance shipment of plants[6] and which resulted in a chaos caused by 'this flood of plants, and the use of many languages to describe them' (GLEDHILL 2008: 7), paved the way to the formulation of standardized rules governing names (ibid.). The scientific research that followed enabled better understanding of plants with genes playing a crucial role in the plant's change and inheritance mechanisms (ibid.).

EARLE writes about a Method and a System, claiming that before Linnaeus there was a Method which did not result in a System:

> By Method is here meant the means used to secure the identification of each particular plant, to perpetuate a consistent tradition so that names shall recall plants and plants shall recall names, to provide the learner with a plain path of progress, and learned men with a medium of communication whereby they may be mutually intelligible. By System is meant the arrangement of the parts into a compact scheme which represents the whole fields of acquired knowledge and aspires to represent the fullness and order of Nature. The Method is the means of verification of the several objects studied; the System is the consolidation of the knowledge into a whole. Without some method there is no science: the progress of science consists in the ripening of Method into System (EARLE 1880: xvi).

And it was the then modern botany, which 'completely blended' the two (EARLE 1880: xvi). EARLE writes that an ancient Method included 'Comparative Description, and Synonymy', which was poetic in nature (ibid., xvii–xviii). Synonyms facilitated the identification of plants. Such was a method adopted by Theophrastus and Pliny. EARLE also writes that: 'For the practice of Synonymy began a certain habit of designating plants by two names, which curiously simulates the binomial nomenclature' (ibid., xxi), e.g., *Pyrus Malus, Arctium Lappa, Artemisia Absinthium* (ibid.). EARLE claimed that Linnaeus provided his own names for plants, without consideration for 'what previous authors may have meant by each particular name they used.' That is the literary and historical aspect (ibid., lxiii).

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[5] cf. GLEDHILL (2008: 6).

[6] cf. GLEDHILL (2008: 7).

As for Polish historical botanical nomenclature, WANIAKOWA (2012: 57) refers to glosses, dictionaries and antidotaria. Glosses would include lists of Latin names of plants with their Polish equivalents. Dictionaries were separately formed. 'Antidotaria constitute Medieval lists of medications. Unlike dictionaries, they include numerous synonyms and refer to comprehensive knowledge of a given era, not to a single treaty' (WANIAKOWA 2012: 57 following Józef ROSTAFIŃSKI Symb. I 17). The oldest Polish antidotarium is *Antibolomenum* compiled by Jan Stanko from 1472. It includes, apart from Polish names, Czech names, which constitute synonyms, not equivalents (ibid., 58). Following WANIAKOWA (2012: 58–61) the said works include: '*Dictionarius variarum rerum*' by Ioannis Murmellii of 1526; *Latin – Polish Dictionary* of Bartholomew of Bydgoszcz from 1532; '*O ziołach i mocy jich*' of Stefan Falimirz from 1534; Latin-Polish Dictionary '*Enchiridion medicinae*' by Szymon of Łowicz from 1537; '*O ziołach tutecznych i zamorskich i mocy ich*' by Hieronim Spiczyński of 1542; '*Lexicon latino-polonicum ex optimis latinae linguae scriptoribus concitatum*' by Jan Mączyński of 1564; a herbal entitled '*Herbarz, to iest zioł tutecznych, postronnych i zamorskich opisanie*' by Marcin Siennik of 1568; '*Herbarz polski*' by Marcin z Urzędowa of 1595; '*Zielnik herbarzem z języka łacińskiego zowią*' by Szymon Syreniusz of 1613 – a herbal regarded as the most comprehensive work in the then Europe;[7] a three-part '*Thesaurus polono-latino-graecus*' by Grzegorz Knapski of 1621–1632; '*Onomasticum trilinguae latino-germano-polonicum*' by Paweł Guldenius of 1641 – the first Polish three-lingual pharmaceutical dictionary; works by Jakub K. Haur; '*Nowy dykcjonarz, to jest mownik polsko-francusko-niemiecki*' of 1764 by Michał Abraham Trotz; '*Dykcyonarz roślinny*' – a three-volume piece written by Reverend Jan Krzysztof Kluk published in the years of 1786–1788;[8] '*Opisanie roślin w prowincji W.X.L. naturalnie rosnących, według układu Linneusza*' by Stanisław Bonifacy Jundziłł of 1791; '*Słownik nazw zoologicznych i botanicznych polskich*' by Erazm Majewski of 1889–1898; '*Symbola ad historiam naturalem medii aevi*' by Józef Rostafiński of 1900,[9] '*Nazwy polskich roślin do XVIII wieku*' by Anna Spólnik of 1990. SZCZEŚNIAK (2012: 26) supplements the list with '*Botanika lekarska do wykładów oraz dla użycia lekarzów i aptekarzów*' by Napoleon Ignacy Rafał Czerwiakowski (19th c.), *Rośliny lekarskie i ich uprawa* (1894), *Zioła apteczne* (1904), and *Nasze zioła lekarskie* (1924) by Jan Biegański.

Considering the Anglo-Saxon texts, KRISCHKE (2013: 24) claims as follows: 'What is so special about the Anglo-Saxon medico-botanical texts is their use of the vernacular in a time when the Continent still wrote in Latin'; '[...] the Old English *Herbarium* is the

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[7] Syreniusz added his own coined names to the then existing botanical names (WANIAKOWA 2012: 59).

[8] Following WANIAKOWA (2012: 60), the work of Jan Kluk was 'the first Polish such comprehensive systematics of flora, which was based on Linnaeus classification.'

[9] Following WANIAKOWA (2012: 61), Józef Rostafiński identified Polish and Latin names present in old Polish studies. Rostafiński corrected errors found in glosses, dictionaries, and herbals.

first translation of a medico-botanical text into a European vernacular (KRISCHKE 2013: 24 following d'Aronco 2008: 113)'. Daniela CESIRI (2013 following Sinclair RHODE 1922: 1) advocates that plant-related manuscripts date back to at least the 8th century. 'Indeed, the production of botany texts in England is as old as the history of the English language itself' (CESIRI 2013: 36). Those Anglo-Saxon texts 'contained a mixture of herbal medicine and folklore superstitions' (ibid.). Medieval works included either translations from Latin and Greek or they were Anglo-Saxon texts incorporating Anglo-Saxon knowledge of plants (ibid.). KRISCHKE (2013: 24) elaborates on that claiming that the Anglo-Saxon culture was bilingual as it used both the vernacular language and Latin. The invention of print also enabled the dissemination of botanical knowledge. The names and publications that deserve attention include: the translation of *De Proprietatibus Rerum* written by Bartholomew the Englishman (1248–1296); Richard Banckes' *Herbal* of 1525, Peter Traveris's Grete *Herbal* of 1526 (CESIRI 2013: 36–37). In 1629 John Parkinson (1567–1650) wrote an encyclopedia of gardening and cultivated plants entitled *Paradisi in sole paradisus terestris* (GLEDHILL 2008: 5). Following CESIRI (2013: 37), after the Norman Conquest late medieval texts applied Latin and French traditions while the Anglo-Saxon plant terminology fell into oblivion. Those texts were translations from Latin, or from Latin through French. Apart from pure Anglo-Saxon terminology which was handed down through centuries, calques containing Latin and Greek elements also became an integral part of the subject-related nomenclature (ibid.). Herbals written in English included: Libellus De Re *Herbaria Novus*; William Turner's[10] *A New Herball* (1538) and *A Newe Herbal* (1551–1568),[11] John Gerard's *Herball* (1597), Nicholas Culpeper's *A Physicall Directory* (1649), *The English Physitian* (1652), *The Complete Herbal* (1653) (ibid.). EARLE writes: 'We find it an established thing in the sixteenth century that there are two vocabularies, one of the learned and another of the herbalist' (1880: xxvii). 'If this herb-lore is so old, it follows that the Saxons carried it with them in their German missions, and that the German plant-names may have been molded more or less after the Saxon' (ibid., liv). The author points to 'decadence in botanical knowledge in England'. The later period witnessed a shift from popular herbals towards science-oriented botanical texts (CESIRI 2013: 37). CESIRI (ibid.) also writes about the Victorian Age when these were ordinary people of the middle class who took interest in plants as this type of knowledge was accessible to everyone. Gardening was popular in that time, and it led to the emergence of a number of instruction manuals. Also, the form of worship of flowers resulted from the belief in the God's creation. Those were characterized by popular names-bias and plant symbolism, devoid of medicinal and

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[10] Proclaimed the father of English botany (CESIRI 2013: 37).

[11] According to EARLE (1880: lx-lxi), Turner wrote a book entitled: *A new herbal, wherein are contained the names of herbs in greeke, latin, english, duch, frenche, and in the potecaries and herbaries latin, with the properties, degrees, and naturally places of the same, gathered and made by William Turner.*

culinary properties (cf. CESIRI 2013: 37, 40). GLEDHILL (2008: 2) presents the Victorian period as characterized by the removal of names that were 'vulgar' and unsuited for publication.

To sum up, it should be noted that despite the existence of numerous historical sources on plants, the study of names quite quickly became a limited domain, initially of specialist terminology in a particular field of knowledge, such as botany or zoology, and then of linguistics and contrastive linguistics, which, however, took place later, mainly in the 20th century.

The above data compiled on the publications of WANIAKOWA 2012, SZCZEŚNIAK 2013, KRISCHKRE 2013, GLEDHILL 2008, CESIRI 2013 and EARLE 1880 have been provided to show the intricacies of the plant lore and plant designation mechanisms. In the face of various linguistic influences and diverse linguistic mechanisms such as cleaning-up of names, calques and adaptations, one might expect that plant names and name assigning mechanisms presented in this book will mirror the above, which I shall attempt to prove.

1.2. Contrastive linguistics related to plant names

Lexical and semantic research constitutes an element of contrastive linguistics.[12] This particular discipline of linguistics focuses on the analysis of similarities and differences between languages: 'Contrastive Linguistics may be roughly defined as a subdiscipline of linguistics which is concerned with the comparison of two or more languages (or subsystems of languages) in order to determine both the differences and similarities that hold between them' (FISIAK et al. 1978 in FISIAK 1981: 1). Despite the belief that comparative analysis of languages dates back to Old Babylonia and Old Egypt where 'compilation of extensive two-language word lists' and translations were practiced (cf. TOMASZCZYK 1993: 192) and the appearance of the work of Aelfric *Grammatica* (c.1000 A.D.) devoted to Latin and English grammar (KRZESZOWSKI 1990: 1–2), Contrastive Linguistics was singled out as a separate subdiscipline of linguistics in the 20th century. According to Tomasz KRZESZOWSKI (ibid., 3) modern studies either give CL problems a new dimension or create new ones. Nonetheless, contrastive linguistics is subdivided into general theoretical contrastive studies and general applied contrastive studies (cf. FISIAK 1973: 7). The direct impulse of the said scientific area leading to its autonomy was the comparative aspect aimed at comparing and contrasting languages for the

[12] In this chapter, in connection with the historical analysis of the names made and the use of the adjective 'comparative' in EARLE's work and PANCIKOVA's publication, I also use the adjective 'contrastive' in the sense of 'comparative'. Moreover, the adjective 'comparative' used in the authors cited in this publication also appears before the official distinction between comparative and contrastive linguistics (made in the 1960s of the 20th century). I use both terms, i.e., comparative and contrastive, interchangeably.

purpose of better understanding of both the mother tongue and a foreign language, which translated into the process of learning and teaching. In the United States it was the period of WWII that aroused interest in foreign language teaching and methodology. In 1945 Charles Fries initiated contrastive studies aimed at comparison of the mother tongue and the foreign language while Robert Lado in his publication of 1957 stressed the importance of the applied (didactic) aspect of contrastive studies (cf. FISIAK 1981: 2–3; cf. GASK 2012). In Poland these were the 60s and 70s of the 20th c. which marked the beginning and intensive development of contrastive studies connected with cooperation between Poznań Center of Contrastive Studies and the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C. which led to the establishment of CL research teams centered in Poznań, Wrocław, Warsaw, Cracow and Łódź (FISIAK 1973: 12–13). The research conducted originally covered syntax, semantics, phonetics and phonology. In the years that followed it was extended to pragmatics and discourse studies based on corpus-based analysis.[13]

Despite the area studied, however, the element that remains constant within a contrastive analysis of languages is the defined *tertium comparationis*.[14] Within lexical studies, lexical items are analyzed, i.e. they are subject to comparison of similarities and differences, from the perspective of their reference and the way people associate them with the surrounding reality (KRZESZOWSKI 1990: 30). KRZESZOWSKI (ibid., 35) states that every comparison should be preceded by a description of items subject to comparison and should involve proper juxtaposition of the items followed by comparison proper. The notion of translation equivalence exists within the domain of performance while semanto-syntactic equivalence in the domain of competence (ibid., 147). Besides, contrastive analysis, devoid of language communicative function, i.e. focusing solely on de Saussure's *la langue*, misses the essence of language (ibid., 48). 'Culture is embedded in grammar and, thus, translating one language into another means translating culture of the community that has created that language' (TABAKOWSKA 2002: 74).

Oleh DEMENCHUK in *Contrastive Lexicology of The English and Ukrainian Languages* of 2018 advocates a new methodology of comparing languages which puts emphasis on the 'priority of a contrastive approach towards the analysis of lexical items' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 6). DEMENCHUK writes about 'convergence and overlap' of contrastive linguistics and cognitive linguistics (ibid., 10). Contrastive lexicology differentiates five aspects with the onomasiological and semasiological ones playing a crucial role. The former relies on 'establishing formal and structural similarities of lexical units in the contrasted languages' (ibid., 13) while the latter 'aims at establishing similarities and differences in the semantics of the contrasted words. It provides for the equivalence at the level of words' contents, i.e., their denotative and significative meanings, stylistic functions, connotations, etc.'

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[13] cf. GASK (2012).

[14] cf. KRZESZOWSKI (1990: 16).

(DEMENCHUK 2018: 14). Other approaches include epidigmatic aspect, paradigmatic aspect, and syntagmatic aspect. The epidigmatic aspect deals with 'establishing similarities and differences at the level of inner structures of words (intra-word relations) in the contrasted languages. The contrastive analysis within the epidigmatic approach aims to ascertain correspondences in relations that determine the semantic structure of a polysemous word, i.e., semantic shifts that occur between the lexico-semantic variants of the contrasted words' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 14). The paradigmatic aspect 'reveals similarities and differences within different kinds of verbal microsystems, i.e., thematic or lexico-semantic groups, lexico-semantic categories (synonyms, antonyms, and hyponyms), word-building paradigms, etc.' (ibid., 15). The syntagmatic aspect, in turn, 'aims at establishing similarities and differences in the words' collocations, i.e., relations words reveal within a certain speech segment – word-combination or sentence' (ibid., 16).

DEMENCHUK describes in detail parameters belonging to each aspect. Onomasiological parameters include: 'a) contrasts in designation: -source of designation (native/borrowed words); -motivation (phonetical/morphological/semantic); -word-building type (affixation/compounding/conversion, etc.); b) contrasts in the inner-form; c) contrasts in the onomasiological structure (total congruence/ partial congruence/total incongruence/ incongruence)' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 17). Semasiological parameters encompass: 'a) contrasts in the cognitive meaning (extension/contention); b) contrasts in the pragmatic meaning (emotive/evaluative/expressive/stylistic components); c) contrasts in the semantic marks (semes); d) contrasts in the semantic equivalence (coincidence/inclusion/overlap/exclusion);' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 17–18). Epidigmatic parameters include: 'a) contrasts in the words' semantic shifts (direct/transferred meanings); b) contrasts in the hierarchy of lexico-semantic variants of polysemous words; c) contrasts in the type of semantic change (metaphor/metonymy); d) contrasts in the type of polysemy (concatenation/radiation/mixed); e) contrasts in the semantic developments of a denotatum (generalization/specialization) and connotation (elevation/degradation); f) contrasts in the type of homonymy (absolute/etymological/word-building/semantic); g) contrasts in the type of paronyms (synonymic/antonymic/semantically close/thematic)' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 18). Paradigmatic parameters incorporate: 'a) contrasts in discrete microsystems (lexico-semantic field/lexico-semantic group/thematic group); b) contrasts in fundamental paradigmatic relations: -hyponymy (taxonomic depth); -synonymy (synonymic connotations/synonymic groups); -antonomy (semantic/derivational)' (ibid.). Syntagmatic parameters include: 'a) contrasts in collocability (distribution/context/valency); b) contrasts at the level of phraseological units (phraseological equivalents/phraseological analogues/phraseological non-equivalents)' (ibid.).

Within onomasiological aspect, DEMENCHUK touches upon the issue of motivation, claiming that words may be motivated and non-motivated. The latter are to be etymologically traced. The author lists three types of motivation: phonetical, morphological

and semantic. Semantic motivation defines both 'direct and transferred meaning' (ibid., 26). He delineates the 'onomasiological structure' consisting of an 'onomasiological base', 'onomasiological mark' and 'onomasiological connective'. The onomasiological base determines the class, gender of an object, the onomasiological mark is the 'specifier of the base' while the onomasiological connective determines the logical and semantic relationship between the base and the mark (DEMENCHUK 2018: 28). The said author provides an example of a 'printer' where the onomoasiological base is constituted by the suffix *-er*, the onomasiological connective refers to the action of 'doing' while the onomasiological mark refers to 'printing' (ibid., 28). 'Designation strategies' of contrasted lexical items affect the degree of 'onomasiological congruence' which is a 'correspondence established between the constituents of the onomasiological structures of the contrasted lexical items' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 29). Onomasiological congruence can be total and partial. Contrasted lexical items may also prove total incongruence plus they might also be non-equivalent. The onomasiological aspect also encompasses borrowings which include 'lexical borrowings', 'translation loans' and 'semantic borrowings' as in the case of the English 'red' which has acquired the communism-related meaning (DEMENCHUK 2018: 32). It also touches upon the word-formation processes (such as 'derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, abbreviation, back formation, blending, and reduplication' (DEMENCHUK 2018: 33)) which relate to the process of designation (ibid., 33–34).

The semasiological approach, according to DEMENCHUK (2018), deals with the meaning of lexical items, focusing on their inner structure (ibid., 46). The meaning is viewed as referring to the content of the item and lexical semantics 'considers the meaning of a word as an entity that encodes information about the world of discourse' while referential semantics 'considers the meaning of a word as its capacity to represent the world of discourse' (ibid.). It should be noted here that the study of meaning has been the subject of centuries of research in philosophy and semantics. The research cited here is merely a recapitulation of the results of such research, which enumerates the contemporary types of meaning useful for the present work. The author stresses the fact that the meaning is 'a conceptualized one', i.e., it represents 'the conceived and interpreted reality'. The types of meanings provided include referential (denotative), conceptual (significative), pragmatic (connotative), systemic (differential), and syntactic (relational) aspects of lexical meanings (DEMENCHUK 2018: 47–48). The referential meaning refers to proper names, conceptual meaning is related to 'a mental entity' (ibid., 47), pragmatic meaning is interrelated with a context but, from cognitive perspective, it is subdivided into four subgroups representing an attitude towards an object: emotive – which stands for the 'emotional layer of cognition' (ibid., 51), evaluative – which stands for either 'a negative or positive attitude towards the denoted object' (ibid.), expressive – which intensifies the meaning of the object and stylistic which is connected with the type of the register (ibid.).

DEMENCHUK (ibid., 58) refers to semantic equivalence and provides three types of the equivalence in question, namely: '(total) coincidence, partial coincidence (inclusion and overlap), incoincidence'.

The epidigmatic aspect, in turn, considers associative relations (DEMENCHUK 2018: 62): '[...] the epidigmatic relations determine the lexical meaning by its interrelation with other meanings, constituting a pattern, or framework of the semantic structure of a polysemous word, i.e., word having several connected meanings.' The types of meanings of polysemous words include direct and transferred (secondary/derived) meanings. Polysemy is further divided into concatenation (i.e., 'a single-dimensional arrangement of meanings which relate with each other successively, forming a single chain'), radiation '[...] an immediate relationship of the transferred meanings of a word with a direct one, and are motivated by it', and mixed (concatenation-and-radiation) type (ibid., 64–65). DEMENCHUK stresses the importance of the causes of semantic change, which might result from extra-linguistic and linguistic factors. The former result from changes occurring in the existence of a community or psychological factors while the latter include ellipsis, semantic analogy (ibid., 66–67). DEMENCHUK states that associative relations, which constitute secondary designation, are based on the so called 'metonymic and metaphoric' transferences (ibid.). Associations refer to culture and extralinguistic factors (ibid., 97). The paradigmatic aspect advocates that the system of lexicon and semantics is organized as there exists an interdependency between words and groups of words which belong to the same category (ibid., 86). The author refers to the types of models of organization of words advocated by cognitive linguistics (cluster model, generic model, comparative semantic marks, network model) (ibid., 85–86). Words are grouped into semantic fields on the basis of meaning with the fields possessing their core and periphery. Fields are further subdivided into semantic groups (ibid., 87). Syntagmatic relations are linear, and the word's semantics is dependent on its ability to combine/collocate with other words whereas words play certain semantic roles (ibid., 103, 106).

1.2.1. Previous studies within the scope of contrastive linguistics related to plant names in Polish

Polish literature appears to abound with contrastive analysis of phytonyms. The analysis proper, however, has been conducted mostly within Slavic languages. Indirectly connected and interrelated studies involve mainly polyconfrontative and cognitive perspective.

1.2.1.1. Contrastive analysis conducted within Slavic languages

In 2000 Maria MALEC wrote about folk beliefs accompanying the process of naming: 'Primitive beliefs connected with assigning first names come into contact with the

symbolic, mystical and magical sphere. Giving name to a human being is like completing its creation, tearing out of anonymity, recognition and introduction into human world, directing his/her fate and providing care of positive powers or protecting against hostile demonic forces' (ibid., 313).

Halina CHODURSKA, in her publication entitled *Ze studiów nad fitonimami rękopiśmiennych zielników wschodniosłowiańskich XVII–XVIII wieku (From Studies on the Phytonyms of Eastern Slavic Manuscript Herbaria of the 17th–18th Centuries)*, analyses sources of names of herbs and knowledge related to magical and healing properties of herbs cherished, both in the past and nowadays, by the East Slavs (CHODURSKA 2003: 13). Her analysis comprised 100 East Slavic phytonyms gathered mainly on the basis of herbariums of folk magic. The classification applied by CHODURSKA includes the following groups and subgroups:[15] 1. Names of plants entered in various types of herbariums: a) phytonyms assigned to the same designates, b) phytonyms characterized by different references. 2. Names of plants entered into magical herbarium and known to East Slavs till the present moment: a) phytonyms used in the past and contemporarily with reference to the same plants; b) phytonyms used in the past in different references 3. Names of plants present in magical herbariums, currently unknown at the area of East Slavic lands, including a) phytonyms, the meaning of which might be established, b) phytonyms of vague meaning. CHODURSKA gives a sketch of academic publications devoted to research into botanical nomenclature in Slavic languages, with MACHEK and BUFFA in particular. The author claims that the development of a specialist language within the scope of botanical nomenclature was gradual, and often rooted in foreign terminology. CHODURSKA invokes names of Ukrainian researchers such as KOŁOMYJEĆ, SZAMPOTA, SABADOSZ who conducted semantic analysis of names of mythical plants at the end of the 70s of the 20th century (ibid., 7).[16] Within the scope of the types of semantic motivation pertaining to Slavic phytonyms, CHODURSKA mentions the work of KOZAROW from 1925 based on the Bulgarian language claimed to be the first work within the said field of study, PAWŁOWSKI regarding the Polish language (1974) and ZAWERUCHA 1974 with regard to Ukrainian. As for the semantic motivation, names of plants usually refer to the place of occurrence, physical properties, the blooming period, and the plant's practical use (CHODURSKA 2003: 6,7 following PAWŁOWSKI 1974), or their origin (CHODURSKA 2003: 6, 7 following KOZAROW 1925, PAWŁOWSKI 1974). Sometimes the semantic base of botanical nomenclature is constituted by first names of non-Christian gods, fairy-tale characters, ghosts and popular saints or, very rarely, surnames (ibid.). According to the author, the

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[15] The following division includes exact wording used by CHODURSKA.

[16] CHODURSKA (2003: 6) claims that recently the phenomenon of plant-related motives has become more and more popular in poetry and prose, providing *Świat roślin w języku i kulturze (The Plant World in Language and Culture)* edited by Anna Dąbrowska, Irena Kamińska-Szmaj (2001). Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, as an example.

academic interest into the history of plants triggered the necessity to analyze inter-lingual references and connections (ibid., 9). The conclusions that CHODURSKA draws from her research indicate linguistic variety of academic herbariums that was reflected in the use of various names of the described plant, even within a single publication (ibid., 312). She claims that there must be some common ground shared by herbariums (ibid., 313) as all publications analyzed by her inform about plants of supernatural powers, which enable discerning and discovering hidden elements and enshrined mysteries (ibid., 313). Magical plants served as amulets, which would ward off the evil, 'guard against ominous glance', 'ensure sympathy and undying love', 'prevent from poisoning and neutralizing toxic substances', 'guarantee victory at the battlefield and at court', 'prevent against the bite of rabid dogs, venomous snakes and insects' as well as amulets which were 'indispensable during hunting and fishing' (ibid., 314). Those magical motifs that were present in East Slav herbariums are not different from entries present in herbariums of Central and Western Europe. The difference noticed by CHODURSKA are certain objects that are ascribed with specific properties (ibid.). Due to the visible similarity between East Slav herbariums, CHODURSKA advocates that therein presented knowledge is not indigenous, but immigrant as the phenomena presented had already been present in the ancient times and the European literature (ibid.). Following BYSTROŃ 1976, CHODURSKA writes that the majority of folk beliefs and customs, viewed as 'originally and immemorially folk' derive from monasteries (ibid., 318). The analysis conducted by CHODURSKA comprised not only the description of plants in herbariums, their presence in the East Slav lands, but also determining factors of the currently applied names. With regard to the origins of names, CHODURSKA indicates parallels in Medieval Greek and Latin terminology, and Old German (2003: 327). She also names a great number of German-Russian, Polish-Russian, Czech, Serbian and Croatian parallels, as well as Turko-Tatar, Kazakh, Sanskrit and even Persian loan words (ibid., 330–333). 'Sometimes identical names of herbs result from a similar manner of translation of different phytonyms of foreign provenance into East Slav languages' (ibid., 340).

Małgorzata MAGDA-CZEKAJ (2003: 210–221) writes about the interdependence between Old Polish first names and names of plants. The author discusses first names that are motivated and derived from names of plants (appelatives), names that are used as phytonyms, as well as eponyms, i.e., words that have been derived from either the name or a surname of a real or fictitious person, e.g., a botanist, and which changes its status by transferring from a proper name into a common name of a plant. The example provided is *Dahla* (pl. 'dalia'). The name of the plant has been derived from Anders Dahl, a botanist. MAGDA-CZEKAJ focuses on the Polish language. Other examples include: 'begonia' (*Begonia rex*, named after Michael Begon), 'magnolia' (*Magnoliacea*, named after Pierre Magnol), or 'hiacynt' (*Hyacinthus*, named after mythological *Hyákinthos*). Within the first group of names, the examples depicted include, among others: 'Czeremcha' (*Padus*

racemosa), 'Dziewanna' – derived from 'dziewanna lekarska' (*Verbascum thapisforme*), 'Jagoda', 'Jagódka' – derived from 'jagoda czarna' (*Vaccinum vitis idaea*), 'Jarzębina' – derived from 'jarzębina' (*Sorbus aucuparia*), 'Jaśmin', 'Jaśmina', 'Jasmin', 'Jasmina', 'Jasmine', 'Jasminka' – all derived from 'jaśmin' (*Jasminum*), 'Kalina', 'Kalin' – derived from 'kalina' (*Viburnum*), 'Konwalia' – derived from 'konwalia' (*Convallaria maialis*), 'Malina', 'Malin', 'Malinka' – derived from 'malina właściwa' (*Rubus idaeus*), 'Rozmaryna' – derived from 'rozmaryn' (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). Following MALEC (2001: 27–28), MAGDA-CZEKAJ claims (ibid.) that names borrowed into the Polish language during the Middle Ages were of Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek and Latin origin. Some names, such as 'Róża' [Rose], 'Lilia' [Lily] entered the Polish language together with Christianity. The second group includes, inter alia, 'benedykt' (*Geum urbanum* L.) – pl. 'kuklik pospolity' derived from *Św. Benedykt* [Saint Benedict]; 'felicja' (*Felicia amelloides*) – derived from 'Felicyja'; 'marek szerokolistny' (*Sium latifolium*) – derived from 'Marek'; 'rzepicha ziemnowodna' (*Rorippa amphibia*) – derived from 'Rzepicha'; 'maciejka' (*Matthiola bicornis*) – derived from 'Maciej'; 'margerytka' (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) – derived from 'Margarytka', 'Margareta' ('Małgorzata').

Teresa SKUBALANKA in 'Polskie nazewnictwo roślin: Struktura zbioru' (The Polish Nomenclature of Plants: The Structure of a Collection) of 2009 describes a collection of names including: Old Polish names, dialectal names – old and modern, Polish scientific binary names, vulgar contemporary names, and names of species varieties used in horticulture and trade. SKUBALANKA (ibid., 133) claims that Polish binary names are often traces of Latin or lexical borrowings. Based on the analysis conducted, the author concludes that many Old Polish names have disappeared over centuries. SKUBALANKA also writes about 'terminological instability' because 'one denotation served many names at the same time' (ibid., 133). Examples of completely forgotten names include: 'ambrozyja' [lit. ambrosia]/*Tanacetum vulgare* and "świni barszcz" [lit. pig's borsch]/*Consolida regalis* (ibid.). She also advocates that 'Old Polish plant vocabulary was unstable in its earliest stage of development. Some designates could even reach ten parallel designations' (ibid., 134, 135). The said author writes about the disappearance of Old Polish names in modern dialects (ibid., 137) and about onomasiological models in the collections studied. 'The concept of an onomasiological model consists of a semantic pattern and a morphological pattern for the name being created' (ibid., 138). 'In conclusion, it can be said that all folk names follow semantic patterns inherited from the past. The case of morphological patterns is somewhat different' (ibid., 139). '[...] the nominative processes have a broader scope in language, going beyond the phenomena occurring in etymology. They encompass whole complexes of words, becoming in the development of language a testimony of the action of intersubjective forces that shape the so-called life of language that reflects the centuries-old collective experience of human society' (ibid., 140). SKUBALANKA investigates rich derivative processes in Old Polish and the wealth of compounds, juxtapositions, and transpositions providing such examples as

'wilczo jad' [lit. wolf's venom], 'gromotrzask' [lit. thunder strike], 'świni chleb' [lit. pig's bread] etc.

Maciej RAK, in his 2010 publication 'O pochodzeniu góralskich fitonimów' (On the Origin of Highland Phytonyms) discusses the origin of phytonyms present in the dialect of Podtatrze region. The groups applied by the author include a) phytonyms motivated by plants' healing and poisonous properties, b) phytonyms motivated by other properties of plants, c) culture-related phytonms (beliefs, legends, superstitions), and d) phytonyms borrowed within local dialects of Podtatrze region. For example, 'żywokost lekarski' (*Symphytum officinale* L., eng. common comfrey, boneset, knitbone) is defined in the said dialect as 'zrost', 'zywokost', 'zywy gnát', 'zywokość chłopski' [meaning: a plant that helps to knit broken bones (especially of men)]. It was believed that the plant helps to treat broken legs. Other examples include: 'gorzká trawa' – 'rdest ostrogorzki' – *Polygonum hydropiper* L., eng. 'water-pepper', 'water pepper', 'marshpepper knotweed'), which refers to the taste of leaves; b) plants that refer to parts of animal body: 'baranie jajka' ('lepnica rozdęta'/*Silene vulgaris* Salisb., eng. 'bladder campion', 'maidenstears'), 'krowie jynzycki' ('lnica pospolita' – *Linaria vulgaris* Mill.; eng. 'common toadflax', 'yellow toadflax', 'butter-and-eggs'); c) phytonyms that include names of saints: 'łzy Matki Boskiej' ('koniczyna polna', *Trifolium arvense* L., eng. 'hare's-foot clover', 'rabbitfoot clover', 'stone clover', 'oldfield clover'), 'leluja świyntego Józefa' ('lilia biała', *Lilium candidum* L., eng. 'Madonna lily'); 'świyntojańskie ziele' ('dziurawiec zwyczajny', *Hypericum perforatum* L., eng. 'perforate St John's-wort', (common) 'Saint John's wort') – a herbaceous plant picked at Saint John's Eve possessing magical powers (RAK 2010: 227–229). Finally, phytonyms that are known throughout the Karpaty region: 'skorusa' (jarząb pospolity, *Sorbus aucuparia* L.; eng. 'rowan', 'mountain-ash'). The plant's name also occurs in Bulgarian and Ukrainian dialects.

Ewa ROGOWSKA-CYBULSKA (2005) in 'Gwarowy obraz zbóż w świetle aktywności nominacyjnej ich nazw (na przykładzie gwary wsi Wagi w powiecie łomżyńskiem)' (The Dialect Image of Cereals in the Light of the Nominative Activity of Their Names (on the Example of the Dialect of the Village of Wagi in Łomża District)) presents the role of cereals in the linguistic and cultural life of the rural community and its reflection in the dialectal language of the community, focusing on buckwheat, barley, oats, millet, wheat, rye and rye wheat. The author describes the number and type of semantic derivatives of the names of cereals, word-forming derivatives and their semantic derivatives, the number and type of phrases including 'terminological juxtapositions (phraseologisms proper and proverbs)', proper names based on names of cereals and the text frequency of names. The author examines the 'nominative activity' (including semantics, word formation, phraseology and onomastics) of cereal names (ibid., 269).

Katarzyna BEDNARSKA (2010) in **'**Rośliny w słoweńskiej, czeskiej i polskiej frazeologii' (Plants in Slovenian, Czech and Polish Phraseology) advocates that plant phraseologisms

reflect the relationship between humans and plants. In languages, the properties attributed to plants can be either similar or very different. It depends on the role a given plant plays within a nation and community. The author, presenting a given phraseology, such as Polish 'obiecywać gruszki na wierzbie' [lit. promising pears on a willow], analyses their Slovenian and Czech counterparts.

Janina JASNOWSKA, in her publication 'Kolor w przyrodzie – barwy roślinnych pejzaży' (Colour in Nature – the Colours of Plantscapes) (2011: 169–179) depicts a detailed description of particular areas of nature with its characteristic flora and palette of colors. She calls 'green' the color of life, also for plants as they contain chlorophyll, which makes them green. The area subject to analysis by the author is the habitat of the seashore, which is characterized by halophytes such as e.g., 'honkenia piaskowa' (*Honkenia peploides*, eng. 'sea sandwort'). Halophytes, due to their nitrogen-rich substrate, provide habitat for dune grass, such as 'piaskownica zwyczajna' (*Ammophila arenaria*, eng. 'European marram grass') and 'wydmuchrzyca piaskowa' (*Leymus arenaria*, eng. 'sand ryegrass'/'lyme grass') among others (ibid.). Dunes are characterized by such plants as 'jastrzębiec baldaszkowaty' (*Hieracium umbellatum*, eng. 'narrowleaf hawkweed'), 'chondrilla sztywna' (*Chondrilla juncea*, eng. 'devil's grass') and 'mikołajek nadmorski' (*Eryngium maritimum*, eng. 'sea holly') (ibid.). The next area described by the author is the habitat of land waters which include a) old riverbeds, lakes and water bodies, which are characterized by such plants as 'grzybienie' (*Nymphaea alba* L., eng. 'European white water lily'), 'grążel' (*Nuphar lutea*, eng. 'yellow water-lily'), 'rdest ziemnowodny' (*Polygonum amphibium*, eng. 'longroot smartweed') (ibid.). Water bodies are surrounded by 'trzcina pospolita' (*Phragmites australis*, eng. 'common reed'), 'jeżogłówka gałęzista' (*Sparganium erectum*, eng. 'branched bur reed'), 'oczert jeziorny' (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*, eng. 'grey club-rush'), 'turzyca' (*Carex*, eng. 'sedge'), 'kosacieć żółty' (*Iris pseudacorus*, eng. 'yellow iris'), 'kielisznik zaroślowy' (*Calystegia sepium*, eng. 'hedge bindweed'), 'krwawnica' (*Lythrum salicaria*, eng. 'purple loosestrife'), 'wiązówka błotna '(*Filipendula ulmaria*, eng. 'meadowsweet'), 'rutewka żółta' (*Thalictrum flavum*, eng. 'yellow meadow rue') and 'kozłek lekarski' (*Valeriana officinalis*, eng. 'common valerian') (ibid.); b) rivers with 'włosienicznik rzeczny' (*Ranunculus fluitans* Lam., eng. 'river water-crowfoot'), 'krasnorost hilderandia'/'hilderbrandia rzeczna' (*Hildenbrandia rivularis*), 'włosnienicznik krążkolistny' (Batrachium circinatum), 'rzęśl' (*Callitriche*, English 'water starwort'), 'moczarka kanadyjska' (*Elodea Canadensis*, eng. 'Canadian pondweed'), 'rdestnice grzebieniaste', 'rdestnice połyskujące', 'rdestnice przeszyte' (*Potamogeton pectinatus*, eng. 'fennel pondweed', *Potamogeton lucens*/English 'shining pondweed', *Potamogeton perfoliatus/*English 'redhead grass'), 'strzałka wodna' (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*, eng. 'arrowhead'), 'łączeń baldaszkowaty'(*Butomus umbellatus*, eng. 'flowering rush') (ibid.); c) oligotrophic lakes characterized by 'lobelia jeziorna' (*Lobelia dortmanna*, eng. 'water lobelia'); 'poryblin jeziorny' (*Isoetes lacustris*, eng. 'Merlin's grass'), 'elsima pływająca' (*Luronium natans*, eng. 'floating water plantain') (ibid.); d) Chara lakes

characterized by 'ramienice' (*Characeae*, eng. 'Chara') and 'kłoć wiechowata' (*Cladium mariscus*, eng. 'swamp sawgrass') (ibid.); e) dystrophic lakes including: 'pływacze' – 'pływacz drobny' and 'pływacz pośredni' (*Utricularia minor*, eng. 'lesser bladderwort', *Utricularia intermedia*, eng. 'intermediate bladderwort'), 'torfowiec spiczastolistny' (*Sphagnum cuspidatum*, eng. 'feathery bogmoss'), 'bobrek trójlistkowy' (*Menyanthes trifoliate*, eng. 'bogbean') (ibid.). Later come quagmires and raised peatbogs. The former are characterized by green, yellow, pink and purple peat mosses, 'żurawina błotna' (*Oxycoccus palustris*, eng. 'bog cranberry'), 'rosiczka okrągłolistna' (*Drosera rotundifolia*, eng. 'round-leaved sundew'), 'wełnianka wąskolistna' (*Eriophorum angustifolium*, eng. 'common cottongrass'), 'przygiełka biała' (*Rhynchospora alba*, eng. 'white beak-sedge'), 'siedmiopalecznik błotny' (*Comarum palustre*, eng. 'marsh cinquefoil'), 'karłowe sosenki' (*Pinus sylvestris*, eng. 'Scots pine') (ibid.). Calcium-rich habitats: 'kukułka szerokolistna', 'kukułka plamista' and 'kukułka krwista' (*Dactylorhiza majalis*, eng. 'broad-leaved marsh orchid, *D. maculate*, eng. 'heath spotted-orchid', *D. incarnate*, eng. 'early marsh-orchid'), 'storczyk kukawka' (*Orchis militaris*, eng. 'military orchid'), 'storczyk błotny' (*Orchis palustris*), 'lipiennik Loesela' (*Liparis loeselii*, eng. 'fen orchid'). Raised peat-bogs are characterized by such flora as: 'torfowiec magelański' (*Sphagnum magellanicum*, eng. 'Magellanic bogmoss'), torfowiec czerwonawy (*Sphagnum Rubellum*, eng. 'red peat moss') 'rosiczka okrągłolistna' (*Drosera rotundifolia*, eng. 'round-leaved sundew'), 'wełnianka pochwowata' (Eriophorum *vaginatum*, eng. 'hare's-tail cottongrass'), green shrubs such as: 'modrzewnica pospolita' (*Andromeda polifolia*, eng. 'bog-rosemary'), 'borówka bagienna' (*Vaccinium uliginosum*, eng. 'bog bilberry'), 'bażyna czarna' (*Empetrum nigrum*, eng. 'black crowberry'), 'wrzosiec bagienny' (*Erica tetralix*, eng. 'cross-leaved heath') (ibid.). Moors are described by the abundance of 'wrzosiec bagienny' (*Erica tetralix*, eng. 'cross-leaved heath'), 'wełnianeczka darniowa' (*Baeothryon caespitosum*, eng. 'deergrass'), 'malina moroszka' (*Rubus chamaemorus*, eng. 'cloudberry'), 'woskownica europejska' (*Myrica gale*, eng. 'bog-myrtle'). Dry moors are characterized by 'ostnica włosowata', 'ostnica powabna' and 'ostnica Jana' (*Stipa capillata*, eng. 'needle grass', *Stipa pulcherrima*, *Stipa joannis*, eng. 'European feather grass'), 'pajęcznica liliowata' (*Anthericum liliago*, eng. 'St Bernard's lily') (ibid.). Meadows of variable moisture content include, inter alia: 'knieć błotna' (*Caltha palustris*, eng. 'marsh-marigold'), 'rdest wężownik' *(Polygonum bistorta*, eng. 'European bistort'), 'pełnik europejski' (*Trollius europaeus*, eng. 'globeflower'), 'firletka poszarpana' (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*, eng. 'Ragged-Robin'), 'tomka wonna' (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, eng. 'sweet vernal grass'), 'wyczyniec łąkowy' (*Alopecurus pratensis*, eng. 'meadow foxtail'), 'jakier ostry' and 'jakier rozłogowy' (*Ranunculus acris*, eng. 'meadow buttercup', *Ranunculus repens*, eng. 'creeping buttercup') (ibid.). Molinia meadows include: 'trzęślica modra' (*Molinia caerulea*, eng. 'purple moor-grass'), 'drżączka średnia' (*Briza media*, eng. 'quaking grass'), 'turzyca żółta' (*Carex flava*, eng. 'hedgehog grass'), 'turzyca prosowata' (*Carex panacea*, eng. 'carnation sedge'), 'kostrzewa czerwona' (*Festuca rubra*, eng. 'red fescue'), 'wiechlina łąkowa' (*Poa pratensis*,

eng. 'blue grass'), 'podkolan biały' and 'podkolan zielonawy' (*Platanthera bifolia*, eng. 'lesser butterfly-orchid', *Platanthera chlorantha*, eng. 'greater butterfly-orchid'), 'kruszczyk szerokolistny' and 'kruszczyk błotny' (*Epipactis majalis*, *Epipactis palustris*, English 'marsh helleborine'), 'czarcikęs łąkowy' (*Succisa pratensis*, eng. 'devil's-bit'), 'krwiściąg lekarski' (*Sanguisorba officinalis*, eng. 'great burnet') (ibid.). Rye grass meadow: 'rajgras wyniosły' (*Arrenatherum elatius*, eng. 'false oat-grass'), 'mniszek lekarski' (*Taraxacum officinale*, eng. 'common dandelion'), 'komonica rożkowa' (*Lotus corniculatus*, eng. 'common bird's-foot trefoil'), 'szelężnik włochaty' (*Rhinanthus alectorolophus*), 'kozibród łąkowy' (*Tragopogon pratensis*, eng. 'meadow salsify'), 'złocień właściwy' (*Leucanthemum vulgare*, eng. 'ox-eye daisy'), 'skalnica ziarenkowa' (*Saxifraga granulate*, eng. 'meadow saxifrage'), 'przytulia pospolita' (*Galium mollugo*, eng. 'white bedstraw'), 'dzwonek rozpierzchły' (*Campanula patula*, eng. 'spreading bellflower'), 'świerzbnica polna' (*Knautia palustris*), 'bodziszek łąkowy' (*Geranium pretense*, eng. 'meadow crane's-bill) (ibid.).

Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2011) in "O pewnych słowiańskich dialektalnych nazwach babki 'Plantago'" (On Some Slavic Dialectal Names of 'Plantago' Plantain) analyzes the names of *Plantago major* L. and *Plantago lanceolata* L., claiming that many dialectal names of Plantago, although they sound very native, have a strange and complicated origin. This also proves the 'name wandering' phenomenon in Europe.

Beata KURYŁOWICZ (2012) in *Semantyka nazw kwiatów w poezji Młodej Polski (Semantics of Flower Names in the Poetry of Young Poland)* states that flowers are related to broadly understood culture. The author describes the period of Young Poland, where flowers were very fashionable. The then flowers spoke with their symbolism, and their own language. Thus, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, flowers played a significant role in the Polish culture. The author tries to restore semantic structures, revealing the influence of external factors on the names. She also checks the continuation of the data of linguistic and cultural descriptions.

In the publication entitled *Polskie gwarowe nazwy dziko rosnących roślin zielnych na tle słowiańskim (Polish Dialectal Names of Wild Herbaceous Plants in the Context of Slavic and European Names)* (2012)**,** WANIAKOWA touches upon the issue of dialectal names of wild plants analyzed within the context of other Slavic languages. In her publication, the author elaborates on the notion of semantic motivation and origins of phytonyms, claiming that the term – semantic motivation – is onomastics specific (WANIAKOWA 2012: 63), and that it is used, quoting SIATKOWSKI (1989) interchangeably with 'motywacja nominacyjna' [suggested translation: 'nominative motivation']. In her own analysis, WANIAKOWA defined the following criteria of motivation base: the plant's appearance, the place of occurrence, its characteristic features, application and other motivating factors that are typical of a given genus or species (ibid., 68). Additionally, apart from the names motivated by the place of occurrence, the author provides for a detailed sub-categorization. Within the group of plants motivated by appearance, WANIAKOWA subdivides the names

into those related to the color of flowers, the appearance of inflorescence, the shape of flowers, characteristic features of collective fruits, specific leaves combined with the shape of leaves or the color of leaves, the distribution of leaves, the shape of the root, the appearance of the whole plant, and the resemblance to other plants (ibid., 73–94). Within the group of names motivated by plant's characteristic features, the author (ibid., 96–114) enumerates subgroups that pertain to: a) a specific sound produced by plants (such as e.g. rustling or grating/scratching), b) tactile sensation (e.g. thorns, pubescence), c) characteristic features of plants, such as specific fruit, specific features of the plant as a whole, and plant's medicinal properties (e.g. analgesic, blood staunching), d) wound healing, e) specific vegetative characteristics (e.g. the ripening period), f) the flowering (harvest) period, g) the scent of the plant (or any of its part), h) chemical reaction induced by a plant (e.g. the ability to create froth), i) plant's juices, j) organoleptic properties (e.g. the taste of a plant), k) positive attitude of animals towards the plant, l) plant's negative properties (harmful, intoxicating etc.), m) positive aspects (diuretic, lactogenic), n) ascribed magical properties (e.g. apotropaic properties), beliefs and legends related to plant specific features. Within the group of names motivated by their practical usage, WANIAKOWA subdivides names into names of plants used for food, plants applied in medicine, and plants used in household (ibid., 114). What is worth noting, is the observance made by the author regarding the similarity of structures of wild plant names in Slavic languages (including Czech) and the German language. She advocates that the resemblance, which may, though, result from common origin or mutual calques and borrowings, undoubtedly results from the same name-assigning mechanisms. Besides, WANIAKOWA states that names have enjoyed a long and rich tradition in Europe, while the Old-Polish botanical names were mostly influenced by the Czech language (WANIAKOWA ibid., 186). The said author also presents a model of origin of the Polish dialectal plant names which incorporates a) native names → old calques and old borrowings → inherited native names, b) new calques, c) Poland-wide names, d) authentic dialectal names, e) new borrowings.

Another publication which cross-sectionally treats the perception of plants by Slav people and partially their names is *Świat roślin światem ludzi na pograniczu wschodniej i zachodniej Słowiańszczyzny (The World of Plants – the World of People in the Eastern and Western Slavic Borderlands)* by Krystyna SZCZEŚNIAK of 2013. It describes the phenomenon of white and black magic i.e., *lekarowanie* [suggested translation: folk healing] and *wiedźmarowanie* [suggested translation: witchery] at the territory of East and West Slavdom/Slavic language area. The author compares the names of phytonyms included in two collections – one compiled by Zośka WIERAS and the other by Eliza ORZESZKOWA. In her presentation, SZCZEŚNIAK provides a Polish common and dialectal plant name together with their equivalents in Belorussian and Russian. The description provided focuses on healing and magical properties of plants as well as legends accompanying the plants. For example, SZCZEŚNIAK states that 'chestnut' was planted around temples and

churches as it 'was not associated with unclean powers' (ibid., 197). It was believed that the tree was promoting health and that is why its seeds were placed under a cushion or put into a pocket to consume evil powers. People also believed that it could not be planted near a house as its cut-out brings death to a family. In German culture, alcohol-based extract from chestnut flowers was applied to enhance maleness (ibid., 198). The author focuses more on the appearance of phytonyms and their properties than on the meaning of plant names. Plants were directly present in beliefs, rituals and black magic. Many reflect their healing properties in dialectal names but only few decipher other use in their names.

Wanda STEC, in her publication of 2013 – 'Z zagadnień motywacji nazw roślin leczniczych w języku polskim i rosyjskim: nazwy motywowane warunkami środowiskowymi roślin' (On the Motivation of Medicinal Plant Names in Polish and Russian: Names Motivated by Environmental Conditions of Plants), also advocates that there is no randomness in the process of assigning names to plants (ibid., 140). She also refers to semantic motivation mechanisms, which rely on 'the selection from existing features that may constitute the basis of the denomination process, which best reflect the specificity of a given plant and distinguish it from other plants' (ibid., 127). In the said publication, STEC uses environmental conditions of plant habitats as the name assigning motive. Such denomination is supposed to provide information pertaining to environmental needs of the plant (ibid., 128). In her analysis, the author focuses on medicinal plants. STEC assumes that Latin, being a universal language of the botanical nomenclature, constitutes *tertium comparationis* of the analysis (ibid.). The study presented comprises two-lexeme common names (botanical national names) and dialectal names, which present a clear reference of the semantic motivation to the motivation base. The author presents botanical associations which comprise: 'forests, meadows, rushes; lake, river and maritime communities, ruderal communities, sand dunes, and mountain communities' (ibid., 129–139). Within the subgroup of 'aquatic communities' and 'marsh communities' STEC enumerates inter alia: 'rukiew wodna' (*Nasturtium officinale* R. Br., eng. 'common watercress'), which grows in the vicinity and on shores of clear and cold-water bodies, 'wiązówka błotna' (*Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim., eng. 'meadowsweet'), which 'grows on damp meadows, on banks and stores, and in brushwood' (STEC, following KOZŁOWSKI 2008: 39). Within the subgroup of forest, STEC provides examples of: 'dzięgiel leśny' (*Angelica sylvestris* L., eng. 'wild angelica'), which grows in damp forests and brushwood (STEC following STRZELECKA 2000: 124), 'przylaszczka pospolita' (*Hepatica nobilis* Mill., eng. 'liverleaf'). Within the subgroup of 'mountainous lie of the land' STEC enlists: 'arnika górska' (*Arnica montana* L., eng. 'mountain tobacco'), dialectal names: 'kupalnik górski', 'pomórnik górski', 'tranek górski', as the plant often grows in the mountains of southern Europe, the Sudetes, the Carpathians) (STEC following RUMIŃSKA 1990: 39), and 'różeniec górski' (*Rhodiola rosea* L., eng. 'roseroot') which can be found in the Polish part of the Sudetes and the Carpathians (STEC following STRZELECKA 2000: 490–491). The subgroup 'meadows' includes: 'szałwia

łąkowa' (*Salvia pratensis* L., eng. 'meadow sage') which prefers 'dry, warm meadows and edges of roads and brushwoods' (STEC following DREYER 2008: 58), 'świetlik łąkowy' (*Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne., eng. 'eyebright') – present on meadows and peat bogs (STEC following RUMIŃSKA 1990: 491). The author draws attention to the specific epithet – 'field', which refers to medicinal plants that appear on arable lands, often including weeds as for example: 'skrzyp polny' (*Equisetum arvense* L., eng. 'field horsetail'), and 'gorczyca polna' (*Sinapis arvensis* L., eng. 'charlocks'). The said group is compared against forms adopted by man, where the specific epithet includes the adjective 'ogrodowy' [lit. garden], for example: 'majeranek ogrodowy'/ synonym: 'lebiodka majeranek' (*Origanum majorana* L. eng. 'sweet marjorum', syn. *Majorana hortensis* Moench), and 'lubczyk ogrodowy' (*Levisticum officinale* Koch., eng. 'lovage'). The next group includes the specific epithet – 'dziki' [wild], which indicates that a plant is not cultivated but retrieved from its native wild habitat as e.g., 'róża dzika' (*Rosa canina* L., eng. 'dog rose'), folk name: 'róża psia' [lit. canine rose] as the plant grows at the edges of roads, roadsides, and brushwoods (STEC following DREYER 2008: 65). The specific epithet of 'pospolity' [lit. common/vulgaris], defines species of plants that commonly occur in the natural environment. The examples provided include: 'tymianek pospolity' (*Thymus vulgaris* L., eng. 'garden thyme'), 'gorczycznik pospolity' (*Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br., eng. 'bitter cress'). However, the author emphasizes (STEC following BINIEWICZ 2002: 167) that the plant's universality is not always reflected in the Latin name as in, for example, 'chrzan pospolity' (*Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn., eng. 'horseradish'), and 'krwawnik pospolity' (*Achillea millefolium* L., eng. 'common yarrow'). STEC (ibid.) also emphasizes that sometimes a Latin lexeme has several different Polish equivalents. Within the subgroup of 'geological and soil conditions' the author enumerates: 'kocanki piaskowe' (*Helichrysum arenarium* (L.) Moench., eng. 'common yellow everlasting') which 'occur on sand dunes, sand and fallow land' (STEC, following RUMIŃSKA 1990: 213), 'macierzanka piaskowa' (*Thymus serpyllum* L., eng. 'creeping thyme') occurring 'in pine forests, in dry clearings, sandy places' (STEC following STRZELECKA 2000: 313). The subgroup of 'the structure and order of substrate' includes, among others, 'jałowiec pospolity' (*Juniperus communis* L., eng. 'common juniper') 'a typical plant of poor and barren soils, popularized almost all around Europe' (STEC following RUMIŃSKA 1990: 179), 'skalnica ziarenkowata' (*Saxifraga granulata* L., eng. 'meadow saxifrage'), which occurs 'on rocky substratum, and sunny hillsides' (STEC following STRZELECKA 2005: 514), 'pomurnik lekarski', synonym 'parietaria lekarska' (*Parietaria officinalis* L., eng. 'eastern pellitory-of-the-wall'), where the official name 'parietaris' is derived from the Latin *paries* meaning 'a wall', which reflects 'the untypical habitat of plants, being wall cracks' (STEC following REJEWSKI 1996: 119). The last group is constituted by the place of fruit ripening as, for example, 'orzech ziemny' (*Arachis hypogaea* L., eng. 'earth almond').

STEC (2013: 138) also points to the case when the official Latin name of the genus indicates the plant's habitat while specific epithets (in this case Polish and Russian) have

a different semantic motivation or they constitute borrowings, which leads to 'the lack of clear internal form':

> The basis for numerous Latin names of plants were their denominations in national languages which were later Latinized in terms of morphology and structure. Within the botanical nomenclature these are Latinized names of Greek origin that prevail, but there also occur names of Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese and even Celtic and other origins. The opposite situation, however, where the basis for numerous botanical names in national languages is constituted by Latin (botanical or medical) also occurs – in such situations, calque names were coined in national languages on the basis of Latin names or the newly coined names were lexeme borrowings, which used to be and still is common in the case of plants of foreign origin, which were brought from geographically far distant located places of different climate conditions, in a form of a raw material for medicinal purposes, or in a form of seeds or seedlings for cultivation' (STEC 2013: 138).

The examples that justify the above include a) *Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn. – 'chrzan pospolity' (eng. 'horseradish') – the name *Armoracia* is derived from the Celtic 'ar' meaning 'close' and 'more' meaning 'the sea', which indicates that a plant that grows by the sea, while the adjective *rusticana* in Latin means 'rural'(STEC following RUMIŃSKA 1990: 31); b) *Ammi visnaga* Lam. (Pl. 'aminek egipski', eng. 'toothpick bishop's weed') – the plant's name *Ammi* is derived from a Greek word *ammos* which stands for 'sand' as the plant often grows on sandy habitats (ibid.). What is interesting is the fact that STEC notifies that linguistic denomination reflects a pragmatic aspect of practical attitude towards the world of nature represented by man. STEC (ibid., 140) quotes E. BENEVISTE claiming that 'the language is an interpreting system of all other linguistic and non-linguistic systems' (BENEVISTE 1977: 29; quoted by POPRZĘCKA 2008: 77–78).

In the article "'Mylące' nazwy roślin leczniczych w języku polskim i rosyjskim" (Misleading Names of Medicinal Plants in Polish and Russian Languages) of 2014, Wanda STEC raises the issue of 'clear semantic motivation' of names which, however, give 'misleading information about designations' (2014a: 88). For example, in the case of *Polygonum bistorta* L./pl. 'rdest wężownik' the Polish name has been interpreted by folk people as curing poisonous snake bites; however, the name related to a snake might have been derived from the serpentine curve of the plant. In the article, she also points to the misconception and irrational thinking related to the doctrine of signatures, providing numerous examples. The conducted analysis is a comparative Polish and Russian analysis. The author poses a question whether confusing names for medicinal plants can 'be based on cognitively wrong judgments?'

Wanda STEC (2014b), in 'Pozamedyczne zastosowanie roślin leczniczych jako semantyczna podstawa ich nominacji językowej. Polsko-rosyjskie paralele na tle nomenklatury łacińskiej' (Non-Medical Use of Medicinal Plants as a Semantic Basis for their Linguistic Nomination. Polish-Russian Parallels in the Context of Latin Nomenclature) writes that

the medical use of medicinal plants is not the only semantic motivation of such names. The author examines selected botanical and folk names in Polish and Russian against the background of Latin scientific names. He describes such motivations as: 'dyeing, animal nutrition, food industry, beekeeping, cosmetics and hygiene, religious practices' (ibid., 222). She investigates the differences in motivation between languages. Folk names indicate the use of the plant, not reflecting the Latin nomenclature, or indicate a common motivation with Latin names. STEC believes this is understandable because Linnaeus' botanical nomenclature is often constituted by 'Latinized folk names for plants' that have existed for centuries in national languages' (ibid.) STEC also points to many similarities between Polish and Russian due to the common civilizational and cultural background. There also exist visible discrepancies in both folk and official names. 'This results in differences in nominations, as the names analyzed in this article are onomasiological derivatives – they are based on associative features noticed as a result of the practical use of plants. The nomination model of medicinal plants based on the semantic criterion of their non-medical use is pragmatic because the names given in this way refer to human cognition and experience, being realistic and anthropocentric in nature' (ibid.).

Halina CHODURSKA (2014) in 'Rośliny o dwubarwnych kwiatach w podaniach i nomenklaturze Słowian wschodnich' refers to two plants – *Viola tricolor*, L. and *Melampyrum nemorosum* which were part of various folk beliefs and legends. The former was associated with a stepmother and stepchildren, or with incestuous love between a brother and a sister. As the belief was also present in other cultures, the origin of the legend is believed to be obscure. The author also claims that not only tradition/belief constitutes the source of a name, but this might have been the name that triggered a folk belief or a legend.

'Gwarowe nazwy roślin dziko rosnących jako przykład słownictwa ginącego – próba analizy zjawiska' (Dialectal Names of Wild Plants as an Example of Disappearing Vocabulary – An Attempt to Analyze the Phenomenon), written by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2014), discerns the decline in use and occurrence of dialectal names. The author provides grounds for the phenomenon, referring to the lack of necessity to use such vocabulary in everyday life, no longer cherished belief in the magical power of plants, lesser interest in plants and their characteristic features, which is intensified with the lack of knowledge that leads to mixing popular, scientific and dialectal names (WANIAKOWA 2014: 215–216). Following KUREK (2001: 119), WANIAKOWA predicts that dialectal lexemes will not be included in the dialectal system of future generations as 'they are typical of only small, local community', 'most of the text units, despite their use, have low text application index', and 'the biggest threat for some dialectal cultural lexemes are their Poland-wide equivalents functioning under the same meaning which are socially graded higher than their dialectal lexemes' (ibid., 217). Further, WANIAKOWA claims that among dialectal names there exist many names which fail to be authentically dialectal. Often, they had been present in villages, popularized by monks preparing therapeutic mixtures, and

they constitute linguistic calques or borrowings 'of old provenance', originating from the general language, with the modification occurring solely at the phonetic level (ibid., 220). To illustrate a Polish dialectal name, WANIAKOWA provides an example of *allelujki* 'glistnik jaskółcze ziele' (*Chelidonium maius* L., eng. 'greater celandine', 'tetterwort', 'swallow wort', 'devil's milk', 'rock poppy'[17])' with the semantic motivation of the Polish name referring to the blooming period during Easter (ibid.). Another example provided in her article is the Kashubian dialectal name of *charty* 'łopian pajęczynowaty', *Arctium tomentosum* Mill. These are the plant's ball-shaped flowers which possess hooks enabling attachment to a surface that constitute the semantic motivation of the dialectal name. In Kashubian, *chart* means a 'thin herring', which within the Kashubian tradition was attached to the dress of old maids at the end of the carnival (ibid., 221).[18]

In 'Etymologiczny słownik polskich gwarowych nazw roślin jako kontynuacja badań zespołu prof. Eugeniusza Pawłowskiego' (Etymological Dictionary of Polish Dialectal Plant Names as a Continuation of the Research of Prof. Eugeniusz Pawłowski's Research Group), Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2015a) stresses a significant contribution into the analysis of plant names made by the research group headed by Professor Eugeniusz PAWŁOWSKI, including Anna SPÓLNIK and Ludwika WAJDA-ADAMCZYKOWA. The said researchers applied the semantic method of classification of plant names that was genus and species specific. According to the classification used by Eugeniusz PAWŁOWSKI, plants were assigned with names that corresponded, or were actually derived from, their appearance (e.g., shape, structure, the color of flowers, taste, and smell), characteristic features (magical or medicinal), as well as the place of occurrence and practical application, among others (ibid., 191). Following WANIAKOWA 2015a, the said classification used to be applied in Europe in the middle of the 20th century, with H. Marzell, *Wörterbuch der deutschen Pflanzennamen* serving as an example (ibid.). In her article, the author also defines her own material that is subject to analysis, which is based on the botanical aspect and incorporates herbaceous plants (excluding trees, shrubs and small shrubs), wild plants and cultivated plants such as 'peppermint'. Further selection made by the author relied on the choice of better-known plants due to e.g., their medicinal, poisonous, magical, practical or physical properties.

Another publication by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA of 2015 – 'Jak badać pochodzenie i historię gwarowych nazw roślin?' (How to Research the Origin and History of Dialectal Plant Names?) – is devoted to dialectal names of plants and their history, focusing in particular on the manner and stages of their origin, as well as conducting historical and comparative

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[17] PODBIELKOWSKI/SUDNIK-WÓJCIKOWSKA (2003: 126).

[18] WANIAKOWA is conducting research and compiles 'Etymologiczny słownik gwar polskich'– nowe zadanie w badaniach historyczno-porównawczych' POLONICA XXXIII PL ISSN 0137–9712, advocating the need to create, within the field of etymology, a dictionary of lexemes that are no longer present in the Polish language.

analysis. The diachronic research is done on Slavic languages.[19] WANIAKOWA (2015b: 290) observes the tendency of vanishing of dialectal names, which does not affect only Slavic languages. Compared with a synchronic analysis, which is based on the analysis and description of a collected number of plants including the determination of their semantic motivation, the historical, comparative and etymological analysis requires 'identification of dialectal names data, the semantic motivation and the phonetic transcription of names, as well as polysemy and homonymy' (ibid.). The identification is understood as 'assigning an adequate Polish name of a species (together with possible synonyms) and a scientific Latin name with reference to their author (also with possible synonyms) to a dialectal name' (ibid.). Etymological research requires analysis of semantic motivation, while the process of nomination applies 'motivation mechanisms'. The next step relies on the comparison of collected material with lexis which is represented in contemporary and historical dictionaries of the Polish language. Then, a contrastive analysis is conducted of botanical nomenclature within the scope of Slavic languages, which incorporates dialectal names. Such analysis enables confirmation whether a given name has a Slavic reference or whether it has native origins. According to WANIAKOWA (ibid.), many Slavic names have their equivalents, both semantic and formal, in other languages, which requires dictionary analysis of other languages, such as Latin, Greek, German and French. WANIAKOWA (ibid.) writes about 'the community of European cultures' which dates to antiquity and the Middle Ages. Further, she claims that a linguist who conducts a historical and comparative analysis must be an etymologist, a dialectologist, and a cultural expert possessing botanical knowledge.

In her publication of 2015 entitled 'Wybrane nazwy niezapominajki jako część wspólnego dziedzictwa europejskiego' (Selected Names of Forget-me-nots as Part of the Common European Heritage)**,** Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2015c: 206) claims that semantic motivation is identical in a number of languages, especially when a former Latin or Greek name is the source of the name. In the case of 'niezapominajka' ('forget-me-not'), its Latin and Greek name – *myosotis* – constitutes a scientific name, while its common name refers to remembering. The plant's magical power is embodied in its light blue color, which is associated with loyalty, while the plant's flowers reflect eyes of the beloved person, which were supposed to guard fidelity of the beloved (ibid., 206–210). WANIAKOWA (ibid., 213) refers to the aspect of translation, claiming that common names of *myosotis* incorporate original calques either from French or German, and secondarily from other languages. Examining why translation was applied instead of a calque, the explanation the author

[19] In another publication from 2016 – 'Nazwy roślin w Słowniku prasłowiańskim' (Plant Names in the Proto-Slavic Dictionary), WANIAKOWA (2016a) presents names of plants as reconstructed late Slavonic names', e.g. ablonъ – jabłoń [apple tree], Czech-Slovak: jabloň [apple tree].

provides is that not only the name was spread among languages and cultures but also beliefs associated with a given plant.

In 'The Word Formative Structure of Polish Dialectal Plant Names', Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2015d) focuses on the structure of Polish dialectal plant names. The conclusion reached is that the names in question can be divided into simple and compound names plus *pluralia tantum*. Simple names are further divided into complex and simplex with further subdivision of complex names into suffixal and paradigmatic names. Compound names, in turn, are divided into open, closed with interfixation and closed without interfixation (ibid., 61). The examples provided include: simplex name – pl. 'barszcz'/*Heracleum sphondylium* L., eng. 'common hogweed' (ibid., 55), suffixal complex name: pl. 'dziurownik'/*Hypericum perforatum* L., eng.: 'common St. John's-wort' (ibid., 56), paradigmatic complex plant name: pl. 'mlecz'/*Chelidonium maius* L., eng. 'swallow wort' (ibid., 57), open compound – pl. 'swarna baba'/*Lycopodium clavatum* L., eng. 'wolf's-foot clubmoss' (ibid., 58), closed compound without interfixation – pl. 'bożyliczko'/*Tussilago farfara* L. , eng. 'coltsfoot', closed compounds with interfixation – pl. 'boligłowa'/*Ranunculus acer* L., eng. 'meadow buttercup' (ibid., 59), pl. 'buciki Najświętszej Panny'/*Linaria vulgaris* Mill., eng. 'common toadflax' (ibid., 60).

Magdalena BAER (2015) writes about selected semantic categories in naming herbs in Croatian, claiming that 'traditional folk names often become the basis of scientific botanical nomenclature' (ibid., 153) and that the names of herbaceous plants belong to the oldest vocabulary in Slavic languages. The author also states that word-formation mechanisms are associative (ibid., 158).

Wanda STEC (2016) in *Metafora w nazewnictwie roślinnym: polskie i rosyjskie nazwy roślin leczniczych motywowane nazwami ze świata zwierząt (Metaphor in Plant Nomenclature: Polish and Russian Names of Medicinal Plants Motivated by Names from the Animal World)* focuses on metaphors in Polish and Russian plant names motivated by animal kingdom. The author refers to the smell of plants resembling the smell of animals. For example, *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. is called 'kozieradka pospolita' [lit. common goatwort] because the seeds of the plant, after grinding, give off a goatish smell (STEC 2016: 108 after MOWSZOWICZ). STEC also writes about the so-called 'negative evaluation' especially regarding animal features. The names '[...] are highly expressive, suggesting and warning against plant consumption' (ibid., 109). *Daphne mezereum* L. is called 'wawrzynka wilczego łyka' [lit. the laurel of the wolf's gulp]. Folk names of 'pokrzyk wilcza jagoda' [lit. cry wolfberry] (*Atropa belladonna* L.) include 'dog cherry', 'wolf cherry', 'wolfberry' (ibid., 109). STEC also writes about the habitat of the plant, which is equal to that of animals, and provides a motivational base. For example, 'żabieniec' [lit. frog wort] (it is spicy bitter knotweed, *Polygonum hydropiper* L.), which occurs in the place where frogs occur, i.e., on a moist substrate (ibid., 111). The next group consists of names resulting from 'associations related to the appearance and size of the plant or its practical use by animals' (ibid., 112).

Most often these are adjectives such as 'bear', 'bird', 'pig'. For example, *Chenopodium ambrosioides* Cr. 'kosma piżmowa' is derived from the Greek words 'Chen' and 'podos', meaning 'goose' and 'foot' due to the shape of the leaves, and the species name refers to the plant's strong aroma (ibid.). STEC (ibid.) notes that the folk names of medicinal plants constitute a 'treasury of metaphors'. 'Linguistic sources and sources in the field of herbalism and herbal medicine allow us to presume that the wider the medical or magical use of specific plants was, the larger and richer in terms of motivation was the 'arsenal' of their folk names.'

Małgorzata MAGDA-CZEKAJ, in her publication of 2016 (156–157), focuses on the way nature might be reflected in surnames of dialectal Silesian origin. In particular, she writes about anthropomorphism embodied in plant names and surnames. For example, 'woska/ osika' [eng. aspen] refers to trembling; *Łabuz* derived from dialectal 'łabuzie' – 'brush', 'bushes'; *Kop(p)* derived from dialectal 'kop' [eng. dill]; *Poganka-* derived from dialectal 'poganka' [eng. buckwheat]; or *Grążel* – derived from 'grążel' [eng. water lily].

Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2017), in 'Nazwiska w nazwach roślin' (Surnames in Plant Names) focuses on four different applications of surnames in the denomination process of plants. Namely: '1) Latin scientific names with abbreviations of botanists' surnames; 2) Latin scientific names containing references to surnames; 3) names of plants containing surnames; 4) plant names derived from surnames' (WANIAKOWA 2017: 412). The author ventures the opinion that such names are not metaphorical in nature (ibid., 402). All botanical names include either abbreviated or full forms of names of botanists who used the name for the first time, which corresponds with the very first group. Sometimes a given plant has been used by different botanists at the same time; that is why, a given name may include surnames of more than one researcher (ibid., 402–403). The second group includes such examples as *Euphrasia rostkoviana* Hayne. Following WANIAKOWA (ibid., 404), it was Friedrich Gottlob Hayne who used the name for the first time, but commemorated Friedrich Wilhelm Gottlieb Theophil Rostkovius, a German botanist and a physician, in the plant's name. The author also mentions surnames which name the whole genus of a given plant, such as *Gilibertia arborea* (L.) Matchal ex T. Durand & Pittier. Despite four different authors of the name, the plant was named after Jean-Emmanuel Gilibert. Syntactically-wise, the suffix *-ia* was added to the surname for female gender (ibid., 404). There also appear names whose all components refer to surnames, e.g., *Gerbera jamesonii* Bolus. *Gerbera* refers to Traugott Gerber – a botanist and physician of German origin, while *jamesonii* refers to Robert Jameson who described the species for the first time. Bolus refers to Harry Bolus, who coined the name of the species (ibid., 404–405). WANIAKOWA also writes that not only the first component but also the specific epithet might be derived from surname (ibid.) as the form 'chaixii' in *Poa chaixii* Vill., pl. 'wiechlina sudecka', eng. 'broad-leaved meadow grass/forest blue grass' (RHS). Other examples include: *Senecio fuchsia* C.C. Gmel., *Viola reichenbachiana* Jordan ex Boreau,

Heracleum Sosnovskii Manden (pl. 'barszcz Sosonowskiego', eng. 'Sosnowsky's hogweed'), *Asparagus sprengeri* Regel (ibid., 406–407). Sometimes the surname, though not present in the Latin form, is reflected in language-specific names, such as e.g., *Pinus strobes* L., pl. 'sosna wejmutka', eng. 'Weymouth pine'. Both the Polish and the English names refer to captain of the British Royal Navy – George Weymouth – who brought the plant from the state of Maine (ibid., 407). The last couple of examples provided by WANIAKOWA (ibid., 408–410) include surnames which gave rise to the name of the whole genus, including: *Begonia* L., named after Michael Begon; *Bauhinia* L., after Caspar and Jean Bauhin; *Zinnia* L., following Johann Gottfried Zinn; or *Dahlia* Cav., after Anders Dahl. As for the motivation, WANIAKOWA states that names which include surnames serve as a memorial commemorating certain individuals, including mostly botanists. Sometimes, these were historic reasons or personal sympathies which were decisive. WANIAKOWA (ibid., 411) also concludes that such specific names refer to species and genera that were discovered later, usually exotic plants or plants native to sparsely populated areas.

Jadwiga WANIAKOWA 2021: 'Gwarowe nazwy roślin jako odbicie nastawienia użytkowników gwar do przyrody (ujęcie historyczno-porównawcze)' (Dialectal Plant Names as a Reflection of the Attitude of Dialect Users Towards Nature (Historical and Comparative Approach) – based on the conducted historical and comparative analyzes in the field of naming, the author shows the attitude of the community of people. WANIAKOWA indicates that plants with functional and medicinal properties gained a positive undertone. The names of plants with poisonous properties were viewed as negative. Magical plants were taboo (as e.g., *Lysimachia vulgaris*, L.) (ibid.). She also states that many names considered to be dialectal are native names, many of which are borrowed and traced. Besides, WANIAKOWA claims that 'Certain species characteristics of plants evoke specific associations that prompted the creation of numerous metaphorical names' (ibid., 46). She also advocates that metaphorical names are secondary names. First, the characteristic feature of a plant is determined and then, on the basis of visible similarity to a given object, the name of the object is transferred to the plant (ibid.). A similar situation is observed in the case of old borrowings, which have undergone semantic reinterpretation in the Polish language, gaining both a new meaning and a new sound.

1.2.1.2. Polyconfrontative studies

In 2019, Przemysław DĘBOWIAK and Jadwiga WANIAKOWA in *Semantic Motivation of Plant Names as a Part of Their Etymology* stress the importance of etymology in plant name analysis. The authors emphasize the significance of studying the process of the origins of a name through semantic motivation and structural changes. They provide examples of semantic motivation supported with examples from several languages, depending on a name. The Polish name is contrasted with English, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Czech, German,

Russian, Serbian, Croatian, Dutch, and Danish. DĘBOWIAK and WANIAKOWA also present historical Latin names and some historical names of Polish, German, and Slovakian.

Agnieszka URNIAŻ (2019) in 'Onomastyk w ogrodzie, czyli o nazewnictwie roślin polikonfrontatywnie' (Onomastics-Specialist in the Garden – on Plant Names from a Polyconfrontative Perspective) conducts a polyconfrontative analysis of ornamental plans, trees, and shrubs in four languages (Dutch, Polish, English and Czech) focusing on the specific epithet of a name. The analysis is conducted from the perspective of onomastics as URNIAŻ groups phytonyms into morphonyms (reference made to an external appearance), eponyms (reference to a mythological or historical figure), toponyms (reference to geographical names), troponyms (reference to the growing), bionyms (reference to natural habitat) and perionyms (reference to the period of occurrence). The conclusion the author reaches is that full or complete lack of equivalence is rare while in the case of ornamental plants these are toponyms, bionyms, morphonyms and eponyms that prevail.

1.2.1.3. Some examples of related comparative studies

Names of plants are often analyzed as a subcomponent of other indirectly related analyses, as for example the analysis of colors and their presence and significance in the surrounding world or folk beliefs. Mirosława SAGAN (2000: 387) states that a variety of municipal community and its culture is reflected in and affects the semantic layer of names of places and squares. Agnieszka PLUTA in her publication of 2006 – 'Frazeologizmy komparatywne barw w języku polskim i chorwackim' (Comparative Phraseologisms of Colours in Polish and Croatian) – claims that the base of idiomatic expressions often lies in nature. Agnieszka MIERZWIŃSKA-HAJNOS (2008) in her paper entitled 'Jack-Go-To-Bed-At-Noon and Lisi Ogon: The Analyzability and Compositionality of Plant Terms in English and Polish' analyzes the subject of plant names from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, referring to Langacker. The symbolism of plants in Welsh culture is discussed by Danuta STANULEWICZ and Andrzej M. SKRZYPIEC in 'Kilka uwag o kwiatach i innych roślinach w języku i kulturze Walii' (Some Remarks on Flowers and Other Plants in the Language and Culture of Wales). The authors provide examples of metamorphosis of plants into a woman. Trees, in turn, were sacred and gave names to tribes, settlements and human beings (2010: 254–255). Ewa STALA – (2010) 'Pole leksykalne barwy czerwonej w języku hiszpańskim – studium diachroniczne' (The Lexical Field of the Red Colour in Spanish: A Diachronic Study) – conducts a similar analysis, focusing on the red color defined in Spanish as the color of poppies. Adrianna SENIÓW (2010) in 'Funkcja barw w językowej kreacji przyrody w Chamie Elizy Orzeszkowej' (The Function of Colours in the Linguistic Creation of Nature in Cham by Eliza Orzeszkowa) writes about the relationship between man and nature that is reflected in the use of colors. Ewa KOMOROWSKA in her two

articles – 'Barwa biała w języku polskim i rosyjskim' (White in Polish and Russian) (2010) and 'Barwa czarna w języku polskim i rosyjskim' (Black in Polish and Russian) (2011) – provides a contrastive analysis of the Polish and the Russian languages in terms of lexemes and phrases that either include the black or white colors or connote either of the colors. The said analysis is based on the theory of prototypes and profiling. Profiling is understood, following Langacker, as emphasizing and focusing on selected important elements within the base. Katarzyna STĘPIŃSKA, in her publication of 2012 – 'Językowy obraz maku' (Linguistic Image of the Poppy) – provides idiomatic expressions related to poppy, which might symbolize madness, narcotic, silence, oblivion, dream, blood and tragedy. Mirosława BIAŁOSKÓRSKA, in her publication (2013) 'Obrazy poetyckie z komponentem barwy złotej w lirykach Leopolda Staffa' (Poetic Images with a Gold Colour Component in Leopold Staff's Poems) describes golden color used by Staff to describe flowers, such as 'golden roses' or 'buttercups'. In 2013, Ewa KOMOROWSKA and Agnieszka SZLACHTA in 'Niepodstawowe nazwy barwy zielonej w języku polskim i rosyjskim' (Non-basic Names for Green in Polish and Russian) focus on the green color which is often associated with flora and its various states. Barbara KOSIK-SZWEJKOWSKA (2014) ('Nazwy barwy czarnej we współczesnym języku hiszpańskim'/Names of Black in Modern Spanish), focuses on comparative analysis between Spanish and Polish regarding the black color and its shades, focusing on the rich variety of shades of black in Spanish, not only in terms of number of lexemes but also in meaning. For example, the author refers to 'topola czarna' [black poplar], 'olsza czarna' [black alder], 'morwa czarna' [black mulberry], 'głóg czarny' [black hawthorn], 'ciemiernik czarny' [black hellebore]'. Katarzyna WOJAN (2014) considers the notion of 'jałowiec'/'kadyk' from the perspective of global etymology. In particular, the author presents the West-Finnish migration of the word to Baltic, Germanic, and Slavic languages. She also presents different sources of the lexeme. Mythological basis and connotations are presented in the paper entitled 'Mitologia, magia, religia, filozofia, nauka, seksualność i polityka, czyli siedem kolorów tęczy we Włoszech' (Mythology, Magic, Religion, Philosophy, Science, Sexuality and Politics, or the Seven Colours of the Rainbow in Italy) by Angelo SOLLANO (2015). Solano refers to a presumed belief shared by numerous European nations about the existence of an enormous animal which drank water from the ground and expelled it in the form of rain. The author emphasizes the use of the lexeme *Íris* in Spanish describing a rainbow, which refers to a Greek goddess Iris – the messenger of gods who informed about tragedies. The author also quotes folk beliefs related to Iris, who could be a bird, a taurus or a winged snake. The name was also applied in reference to a flower (ibid. 155–157). Olga FRĄCKIEWICZ in 'Kulturowe konteksty metaforyki roślinnej języka hausa' (Cultural Contexts of Hausa Language Plant Metaphorics) of 2015 analyzes the names of plants in the African Hausa language. She writes about the metaphorical aspect of names. The author advocates that, on the one hand, the factors influencing the name are very clear and, on the other hand, the metaphor

may refer only to a given part of the plant, but the name refers to the entire plant, which introduces a metonymic relation. In Hausa, she distinguishes between two types of plant names, i.e., the genitive attribute and the verb phrase. Examples of metaphorical names include *Hibiscus sabdariffa* – 'hannun sarki' [lit. hand of the ruler] (ibid., 239), and 'shinkafa yar hausa' [lit. Hausa's daughters rice] (ibid., 243). Leszek BEDNARCZUK (2015) presents north borderland and Belorussian names of 'jałowiec'/'juniper' against Slavic background.

1.2.2. Previous studies within the scope of contrastive linguistics related to plant names in English

The English-language literature devoted to phytonyms is characterized by huge homogeneousness. The said publications usually touch upon a synchronic and diachronic analysis as well as healing rather than occult properties. A comparative analysis in English language literature appears to be present mainly in comparison centered on the presentation of names of plants in other languages or in depicting semantic motivation of a given plant resulting from a foreign culture, understood multi-dimensionally.

John EARLE (1880), M.A. in *English Plant Names from The Tenth to The Fifteenth Century*,[20] writes about methods of identification of names. The author enumerates: a) 'continuity of Latin names', b) 'constancy of association between the English and Latin names', c) 'continuity of English name', d) 'consistent glossing of synonyms', e) 'testimony of modern languages when Old High German names agree with Saxon names for a specific Latin name, when Italian and French (and sometimes German) names continue the Latin tradition, or when this is an English word that continues the Latin tradition', f) 'descriptiveness in the names', g) 'medicinal uses', h) 'economic uses', i) 'evidence of specific identity' (ibid., lxvii-lxxiii)

In *British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain* (1837) Benjamin BARTON & Herbert CASTLE advocate the same postulate that 'indigenous plants of Britain' are 'neglected', highlighting the loss of many and later revival (BARTON/CASTLE 1837: vii, viii). 'This is well exemplified in the history of Foxglove, the more prominent effects of which were fully understood in the sixteenth century; it was admitted into the London Pharmacopoeia in 1725, discarded in 1746, and has lately been restored with more than its pristine honours' (BARTON/CASTLE 1837: viii). The way plants are described in the book are as follows: the Latin name is provided first, followed by English common names, general and specific features of the plant, a list of synonyms in a number of languages (Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and sometimes Polish). The above data is followed by a description including habitat, etymology, reference

[20] The author's statement on historical background of plant naming has already been presented in part I of this chapter.

to literature, plant's qualities related to medical treatment, application and poisoning qualities, as well as recipes.

In *A Dictionary of English Plant-Names* of 1886, James BRITTEN and Robert HOLLAND touch upon various opinions about the sense of common and vulgar names. By understanding the need to collect archaic and provincial names, the authors compiled a dictionary claiming that the names are not 'a language of meaningless nonsense' (ibid., vi). '[...] it is only our own ignorance of the old-world language, the old-world thought, and the old-world associations, that prevents our knowing the meaning of every old-world name' (ibid.). The aim of collecting the names was '[...] to rescue from oblivion a vast number of old-words, derived from a variety of languages, and therefore often carrying us back to the early days of our country's history, and to the various people who, as conquerors or colonists, have landed on our shores, and left an impress on our language' (ibid., viii). The authors also state that sometimes the semantic motivation of names is indecipherable: '[...] and some do not, with our present knowledge, appear capable of explanation.' According to BRITTEN & HOLLAND (ibid., xiii): 'English Plant-names are derived from many languages – Latin, Greek, Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Low German, Swedish, Danish, Arabic, Persian.' Latin and Greek names, introduced mainly by monks, carried knowledge of plants. Those names were either anglicized or translated. The authors provide examples of the above, referring also to other origins, such as Swedish or Danish. They name semantic motivation, which covers reference to animals (especially to parts of animal body), superstitions, habitat, and a plant's structure. The noun-derived adjectives 'dog' and 'toad' denote, apart from mere resemblance to dogs and toads, something that is worthless and spurious, such as 'Dog Rose' or 'Dog Violet' (ibid., vii). Many names are dedicatory, embodying 'a sense of worship' (ibid.). Some '[...] transferred from heathen deities to Christian saints; others, however, are directly Christian in origin' (ibid., viii). The authors mention the doctrine of signatures and presumed medicinal properties of plants. The way plants are depicted is as follows: a common name of a plant is followed by a Latin scientific equivalent plus, though not in all cases, explanation/ reference to the name in question. At the end, a list of Latin names with common name equivalents is provided.

Following Paris Botanical Congress of 1867, Albert Brown LYONS, in his work of 1900 entitled *Plant names. Scientific and Popular*, stresses the importance of proper plant designation, applying the name first used with reference to the plant. LYONS states that in the US, as against Great Britain and Europe, 'popular names are used in a very haphazard manner, and there has never been any attempt to gather all the names in a haphazard manner.' LYONS included plants valuable for medicine, plants of economic value constituting food stuffs, plants used for ornamental purposes and plants indigenous to all areas of the United States. The analysis rendered follows the following pattern: a scientific

Latin name, the name of the botanist, family name, etymology of a word, synonyms, and a brief description of the plant, plants' popular names plus its appearance in the U.S.

In *Plant Names* by Thomas S. LINDSAY (1923), apart from a short history of plant naming and pronunciation, gender and spelling, the author devotes the rest of the publication to semantic motivation of plants. LINDSAY divides the subchapters to names devoted to medicine (*Pulmonaria*, *Asplenium*), describes fancy (*Passiflora*), descriptive (*Acacia*), specific (*Acanthus*) and commemorative (*Begonia*) names, enumerates plants named after the place of origin (*Bergamot*), use (*Galega*), animals (*Tigridia*, 'Tiger Lily'), habitat (*Convallaria*) as well as provides classical names (*Achillea*).

Willard N. CLUTE in *American Plant Names* (1923) provides vernacular names of plants of Northeastern America. The author commences the presentation with a Latin name, followed by common names. The presentation is a list of names, devoid of any reference to semantic motivation or associations.

In *Medicinal Plans in Folk Tradition. An Ethnobotany of Britain and Ireland* by David E. ALLEN and Gabrielle HATFIELD of 2004, the authors touch upon underestimating the value of folk medicine and the foreign influx of herbal knowledge and plants into Britain. The authors also question the role of Greek and Roman colonists in a sense that it is hard to determine which of the plants they propagated 'became incorporated into the ordinary domestic practices of those among whom they settled. In the colder parts of Europe many Mediterranean plants would have been difficult or impossible to cultivate' (ibid., 16). They pose a question regarding the extent to which Germanic immigrants influenced herbal tradition in 'a country with its own well-rooted body of herbal knowledge' (ibid., 17). Still, that was the 'legacy of Rome' that was followed in monasteries. 'Classical texts copied and recopied and copied yet again, frequently undergoing corruption in the process, increasingly filled their libraries' (ibid.). The other observation made by the authors is that herbals often included plants that could not be found in Britain in the wild. Also reference to common plants, remedies and common people is relatively rare. Further, geographical factors were not considered with regard to the plant's habitat. The natural distribution of indigenous plants in Europe was not known until the 17th century, which was improved by the 'rediscovery' of the New World (ibid., 18). Besides, the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 required herbal knowledge from medical students (ibid., 21). Historians underestimated the value of folk medicine due to its mostly oral tradition (ibid., 22). The authors advocate folk medical tradition, proving its rich botanical scope. The authors also touch upon the issue of vernacular names which, apart from being abundant, do not always correspond with official names. The material presented refers to healing properties of plants.

David GLEDHILL, in his publication of 2008 entitled *The Names of Plants* deals with etymology of names. The glossary incorporates Latin and Greek names and other sources of plant names. As stated earlier in the chapter, the author presents the history of plant names and plant naming and the rules that govern the contemporarily applied

denomination process. GLEDHILL (2008: 1) advocates that rules biding for common, vulgar, and vernacular names are those of 'acceptance and acceptability'. Moreover, 'common plant names present language at its richest and most imaginative' (GLEDHILL 2008: 1). The author also mentions the multiplicity of local (vernacular) variations of common names as, e.g., 90 local British names for *Caltha palustris*. GLEDHILL (ibid.) indicates various sources of common plant names. The first one is 'word of mouth' dating back to the times of antiquity with all and any consequences deriving from the passage of time such as the loss of meaning. The second source indicated is association. Be it 'plant's association with animals, ailments and festivities, and observations of plant structures, perfumes, colors, habitats and seasonality [...]' (ibid.). Thirdly, these are borrowings from other languages, such as 'Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Low German, Swedish and Danish' (as this is the case in the English language introduced by 'merchants and warring nations') (ibid.). 'Foreign names often remained little altered, but some were transliterated in such a way as to lose any meaning which they may have had originally' (ibid.). Vernacular names were coined by 'comparisons with parts of the body and with bodily functions' (ibid.). Vulgar names were cleaned up in the Victorian era while common names were limited in number. This resulted in names that are 'prissy (bloody cranesbill, for *Geranium sanguineum*, becomes blood-red cranesbill)', 'uninspired (naked ladies or meadow saffron, for *Colchicum autumnale*, becomes autumn crocus)' and 'not very informative' (ibid., 2). 'The problem of plant names and of plant naming is that common names need not be formed according to any rule and can change as language, or the user of language, dictates.' '[...] Formalized names provide a partial solution to the two opposed problems presented by vernacular names: multiple naming of a single plant and multiple application of a single name.' '[...] Botanical names, however, do represent a stable system of nomenclature which is usable by people of all nationalities and has relevancy to a system of classification' (GLEDHILL 2008: 2).

Mandy KIRKBY, in her publication *A Victorian Flower Dictionary. The Language of Flowers Companion* of 2011 acknowledges that though flowers might embody different culture-specific symbolism, the fact is that they have always accompanied human beings in their rituals. People love, mourn, hope, and pray with flowers in their hands (KIRKBY 2011: 6). Her publication is devoted to the Victorian era which emphasized the strong connection of flowers with nature (ibid., 8). KIRKBY states that 'floral symbolism' is derived from the Turkish tradition, i.e. the *sélam* custom, viewed as a 'method of communication between lovers' (ibid.). The Victorian fascination with flowers was not so much related to the very practice of exchanging them but the arcana of knowledge related to their symbolism (ibid., 9). It was the publication of *Le Langage des Fleurs* by Charlotte de Latour of 1816 which popularized and triggered the creation of flower dictionaries (ibid., 8–9). Unfortunately, with the fall of the Victorian era and world wars flowers started to be perceived in a different way. Thus, the floral symbolism of WWI is depicted in 'poppy' (ibid., 10).

Astrid Simone GROSZLER and Biljana IVANOVSKA (2011) in their paper entitled 'English Common Names of Plants and Their Romanian Counterparts' compare English and German names in terms of equivalence but with reference to names comprising colors. They analyze 74 English common names representing 13 different colors. The conclusions they reach is that German names include either the same colors or other color names for the same plant.

Lytton John MUSSELMAN (2012) *A Dictionary of Bible Plants* describes plants used in the Bible ordering them by entering their English names, followed by scientific names. To provide an example, 'Lily of the Field', also known as 'Lily of the Valley', 'Lily', 'Narcissus' *Narcissus tazetta* (ibid., 84). The plant does not refer to *Lilium candidum*; what is more, it is unclear which plant is meant (ibid.).

Nataliya PANASENKO in 'Tactile Information Processing Channel in the Medicinal Plants' Names' (2012a) conducts a contrastive analysis of Romance, Germanic, and Slavic languages with regard to medicinal plants. The author adopts a mixed approach i.e., onomasiological, traditional and cognitive. She refers to semantic motivation and in particular to physical properties of plants such as tactile properties with subcategories referring to different types of surface (wax, smooth, sharp) and 'temperature sensations'. These constitute primary designations while secondary designations, i.e. indirect designations, are constituted by metaphor and metonymy.

In 'Direct and Indirect Designation in Medicinal Plants' Names' PANASENKO (2012b) depicts similar assumptions but in this paper, she conducts a contrastive analysis on Slavic (Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Slovak) and Germanic (German, Dutch, English) languages. She writes about reflection of plant features in their names from an onomasiological point of view. Direct and indirect designation (metaphor, metonymy) refer to primary and secondary designation division. Based on word building and onomasiological analysis the author studies elements that are reflected in names – e.g., plant characteristic features, appearance, place of occurrence. The analysis covered 83 medicinal plant names which gave the total of 443 names. PANASENKO states that medicinal plant names reflect onomasiological features (such as e.g., outlook, location), onomasiological bases constituted by animals and people, artefacts, nature objects etc., metonymy and 'metaphors with cultural-historical connotation'.

Ulrike KRISCHKE, in her publication *The Old English Complex Plant Names: A Linguistic Survey and a Catalogue* of 2013, focuses on Anglo-Saxon texts including names of plants. KRISCHKE analyzed the influence of Latin and Greek on Old English texts. She described morphology and semantics related aspects. Within the catalogue of complex plant names present in Anglo-Saxon texts she provides a thorough analysis of each name of plant. The pattern of the analysis is as follows: first, the Old English name of a plant is given, followed by literary translation. Then, a Latin name plus the most common Modern English name(s) and the most common German name(s) are given. Subsequently, the

author analyses etymology, morphology, motivation, and associative relations that exist 'between the plants and the concepts referred to by the elements of the plant names' (ibid., 237). The approach taken by the author was a morphological approach to semantics coined by Blank (1997). 'This approach is based on the assumption that the semantics of any lexical item can be described best when cognitive and structural ways of analysis are combined, and presents a comprehensive semiotic model of the linguistic sign, where extra-linguistic, abstract knowledge (describable via prototype and frame theories) is classed along with language-dependent, abstract knowledge (e.g. the hierarchic structures of Anglo-Saxon folk taxonomy) and with language-dependent, concrete knowledge (the phonetic structure) on the lexical item (in addition to the concrete referent, which proved, however, to be irrelevant for the semantic description of the Old English plant name corpus). The lexical, semantic and phonological information located in one of the four parts of the quadripartite semiotic model is related via a set of ten associative relations, which go back, ultimately to the three processes Aristotle assumed to be at work in the process of remembering, namely, similarity, contiguity and contrast' (ibid., 180–181). Regarding the aspect of associative relations, KRISCHKE follows BLANK's semiotic model of the linguist sign (1997: 2001a), also claiming that 'similarity, contiguity and contrast combine to create certain universal principles or laws that are at the hearts of human cognition and the perception of reality […]' (KRISCHKE 2013: 149). 'The relations of similarity, contiguity and contrast can be located on all levels of knowledge in BLANK's (1997, 2001a) semiotic model. The application of the three associative relations, similarity, contiguity and contrast to the various kinds of information stored on the different levels of knowledge as presented in the semiotic model produces a set of ten associative relations' (BLANK 1997: 137ff.; 2001a: 43ff. in KRISCHKE 2013: 150). Namely, KRISCHKE (ibid., 150 – 154) mentions (1) metaphorical similarity, (2) co-taxonomic similarity, (3) taxonomic super-ordination, (4) taxonomic sub-ordination, (5) conceptual identity, (6) formal, or phonological similarity, (7) conceptual contiguity, (8) co-taxonomic contrast, (9) antiphrastic contrast and (10) syntagmatic contiguity. Within motivation categories, KRISCHKE (2013: 161–170) enumerates: (1) botanical information, (2) habitat, (3) part of plant, (4) shape, (5) colour, (6) size, (7) animal, (8) action, (9) illness, (10) origin, (11) texture, (12) wild, (13) taste, (14) number, (15) tool, (16) food, (17) person, (18) effect, (19) smell, (20) healing virtue, (21) pathogen, (22) inferiority, (23) product, (24) overall appearance, (25) time, (26) threat, (27) sex, (28) sound, (29) lack of clear motivation, (30) sound pattern. The general comments and results of study prove that the corpus of Old English plant names was the largest corpus of vernacular names in Europe at that time (ibid., 36–37). She claims that plants depicted how the Anglo-Saxons perceived the world, experienced the world, and describe through words. Additionally, the texts prove great interest in medicine. 'The Old English *Herbarium* is the first translation of a medical text into a European vernacular and Bald's *Leechbook* is the first compilation of a medical

text in a European vernacular' (ibid., 88). The author makes a thorough morpho-syntactic analysis, drawing such conclusions, among others, as the most frequent syntactic structure of Old English complex plant names was composed of two nouns (251 of analyzed plants), 43 names consisted of a noun in the genitive case plus a noun, 128 names of an adjective and a noun, 6 plant names comprised a numeral and a noun, 7 names – included Verb stem plus N, 16 are synthetic, 5 comprised a noun and a deadjectival noun, 3 plant names included a proper noun and a noun, while the remaining 8 subject to the analysis are unanalyzable (ibid., 138).

In *Plant Names: A Cognitive Approach* by Ioan MILICÃ (2013a), the author presents the subject in question from the perspective of cognitivism. He analyzes the symbolic meaning of names using 'methodological tools of cognitive linguistics' referring to Langacker.

The same author (MILICÃ 2013b), in another article, *Christian Imagery in Romanian Folk Plant Names*, refers to supernatural beings reflected in Romanian folk plant names. MILICÃ enumerates the prototypes regarding the subject proper, i.e. 'the Deity, the Virgin Mary, the devil, the Saints, the Holy Days and the clergy' centered around polarity: good and bad. The author refers to the devil appearing as an animal and to humanized Virgin Mary. He also touches upon the aspect of Christianity and elimination of pagan names and replacement with Christian ones. Other conclusions provided state that Romanian names of plants are characterized by such word-formation processes as compounding and derivation. Common names comprise simple names consisting of a single lexeme and complex names, comprising two or more lexical items.

Daniela CESIRI (2013) in her article entitled 'The Lexicon of Botany Texts in Ireland and England: A Contrastive and Diachronic Case Study from the Late Modern English Period' states that the same pattern was applied in word-formation processes of English plant names, i.e. one single noun or compounds including two or more terms.

Khoshimkhujaeva MOKHIRUH (2017) in 'Plant Naming Patterns of Language Image of the World' pursues the analysis of the perception of the world advocated by Leo WEISBERGER and WHORF who classified associations into different fields, i.e. religion, animals, and house belongings. The author compares English and Uzbek names using a 'method of motivational analysis' 'in a cognitive approach'. The analysis covered solely common names regarded as more interesting and telling than scientific names. The material analyzed included 32 English and 25 Uzbek names present in etymological dictionaries and lexicography-related materials. The conclusions reached state, inter alia, that plant names concerning religion differ in languages, while with regard to animals – share some common features.

Diachronic studies related to the development of botanical terminology were conducted in *Therapeutic Plant Names: Neologising, Borrowing and Compounding in a Late Middle English Medical Corpus* by Isabel DE LA CRUZ-CABANILLAS (2018).

Alina VILLALVA et alii in *The Landscape of Lexicography* (by Alina VILLALVA & Geoffrey WILLIAMS (eds.)), 2019, in "'Daisies' in Some European Languages: A Survey of Lexical Knowledge" conduct a contrastive analysis in Romance languages, German, Estonian and Modern Greek regarding the botanical and common names for 'daisy'. The authors claim that many contemporary names for 'daisy' come from Latin *margarita*. The authors also look at semantic motivation of 'daisy' equivalents in Romance languages such as Italian *pratolina* which refer to the plant's habitat or the size of flowers (e.g. German *Gänseblümchen*). Also, other semantic motivation such as color or the shape of a flower or folk beliefs are singled out. The analysis conducted was synchronic and diachronic in nature based on monolingual and bilingual dictionaries plus 'historical and contemporary corpora'.

To conclude, the linguistic impacts on names throughout history have been enormous and varied (the neighbouring countries, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Proto-Slavic etc.). The fact that some names, even with the present knowledge, remain unexplained, the flora and the richness of plants in a given community, and at the same time some form of standardization and compilation of national names, have produced interesting results which, hopefully, will be visible in the analysis that follows.

2. Lexical and semantic contrastive analysis of Latin, Polish and English plant names[1]

2.1. Aims, corpus and methodology[2]

As it has already been stated in the theoretical part of the book, the objective of contrastive analysis, constituting the foundation of contrastive linguistics, is the premise that 'the objects to be compared share something in common, against which differences can be stated' (KRZESZOWSKI 1990: 15), and that 'This common platform of reference is called *tertium comparationis*' (KRZESZOWSKI 1990: 15), whereas '[...] any two or more objects can be compared with respect to various features and, as a result, the compared objects may turn out to be similar in some respects but different in others' (KRZESZOWSKI 1990: 15). Following STEC (2013), the *tertium comparationis* applied for the purposes of this book is constituted by scientific Latin names of ornamental plants. I deeply believe that the said TC matches its most important criteria defined by Tadeusz PIOTROWSKI, i.e., it is 'intuitively obvious and immediately applicable in practice' and 'sufficiently external to both languages, L1 and L2.' (PIOTROWSKI 2011: 179)

My preliminary aim is to compare and contrast national botanical names of ornamental plants functioning in Polish and English with regard to respective Latin scientific names. In particular, to analyze motivational mechanisms underlying the name-assigning process in two culturally different languages. Due to the multitude of common names and the incorporation of dialectal names, the analysis conducted usually describes one name in detail. The remaining names, both in English and Polish, have been provided mainly for informative purposes. Polish names have been translated into English. Some explanations and additional data have been provided in footnotes. Both Polish and English historical names constitute direct quotations from respective publications while their repetitions have been used for informative purposes aimed at showing differences in spelling or

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[1] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

[2] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

British (BH, EARLE, BMF, CLUTE) and American range (PN, NOWICK, LINDSAY). Names of obscure origin are often left without translation or include literary translation, indicated with a question mark.

The research material – its core i.e., Latin scientific names, Polish and English common names – has been excerpted from *Słownik botaniczny* (*Botanical Dictionary*) (1993), *Słownik roślin użytkowych: polski, angielski, francuski, niemiecki, rosyjski* (*Dictionary of Crop Plants: Polish, English, French, German, Russian*) (2003), *Uprawa roślin ozdobnych* (*Cultivation of Ornamental Plants*) (2000), *Armitage's Manual of Annuals, Biennials, and Half-Hardy Perennials* (2001), *CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants. Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology* (2012), *Historical Common Names of Great Plains Plants* (2015) and Internet sources such as *Royal Horticultural Society, Missouri Botanical Garden*, and *Atlas roślin* (*Atlas of Plants*) among others. The material collected comprises annual, biennial and perennial plants. The total number of analyzed plants covers 196 examples presented in three languages (Latin, Polish, English), which gives the total number of 588 compared names. Most Polish-language subject-related publications cover mainly wild plants and herbs; this publication, in turn, presents ornamental plants, both cultivated by man and naturally occurring in nature.

The method of analysis adopted for the purpose of this book is a lexical and semantic method with cultural elements. In particular, the methodology of analysis pursued relies on the method of analyzing phytonyms advocated by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA in her publication of 2012 entitled *Polskie gwarowe nazwy dziko rosnących roślin zielnych na tle słowiańskim* (*Polish Dialectal Names of Wild Herbaceous Plants in the Context of Slavic and European Names*). Therefore, the manner of analysis of the subject in question is based on an extended semantic classification presented by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2021: 63–118) and described in detail in chapter II hereof.

The lexical method is based on the juxtaposition of lexemes, i.e., on presenting simple, compound, and complex names (based on WANIAKOWA 2012 and WANIAKOWA 2015d).

The semantic method enables an attempt of determining motivational mechanisms of the naming process of the analyzed lexemes, while the introduced etymological and cultural elements allow, among others, to illustrate postulates suggested in the Polish language analysis of the subject, such as the statement that beliefs related to a specific plant traveled along with the names (following WANIAKOWA 2012: 206–210). As proof of the above, WANIAKOWA quotes the name of 'forget-me-not' claiming that the popular name refers to remembering in many European languages. The magical power of 'forget-me-not' is its blue color, which is associated with faithfulness, and the plant's flowers were associated by lovers with the eyes of a loved one. They were also supposed to 'guard fidelity of a beloved person' (cf. WANIAKOWA 2012: 210).

As a result of my own research and analysis of the dominant and relevant thoughts within the reference literature, as well as comparisons and references to many interesting works

mentioned in literature, several preliminary conclusions can be drawn as, for example, not necessarily the presence of a Latin intermediary ('the intermediary language', as defined by Ewa WOLNICZ-PAWŁOWSKA, 2014 (emphasized by Wanda STEC in her 2013 publication). Additionally, in the above-mentioned literature (WANIAKOWA 2012: 213), a certain aspect of translation was emphasized. The name 'forget-me-not' appears, in many European languages, as a translation in the sense of 'not to forget', not as a borrowing. Another interesting example in terms of etymology, culture and translation is the Kashubian dialectal name of 'łopian pajęczynowaty'/*Arctium tomentosum* – 'charty', quoted by WANIAKOWA (2012: 141–142). The semantic motivation of the name is the plant's spherical inflorescence with hooks which enable attaching to a surface. In Kashubian terminology *chart* means a skinny herring, and in the Kartuzy region herrings were attached to old maids' costumes at the end of the carnival.

In this book, I pose a question whether there can be similar interesting connotations in languages as distant as Polish and English and how those distant cultures have influenced each other. A forthgoing migration in terms of the name itself can also be observed. As an example, I would like to mention *Antirrhinum majus* L./'wyżlin większy'/EN 'common snapdragon' where the etymologically grounded name in Polish, which does not currently exist in English, appears in English-language publications from the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries under the name of 'dog's mouth'/'calf's snout', which correspond with the Polish name 'wyżlin'.

I have adopted a model of presentation of the analysis which relies on the following fixed pattern:

Name of the flower in Latin:
Polish name(s):
English name(s):
Semantic motivation:
and *Other remarks:* if apply.

First, I quote the Latin name of the plant, and then I present current national/common names of the plant adopted in Polish and English. The names analyzed have been marked in bold. Subsequently, based on – *The Names of Plants by* David GLEDHILL (2008), *Słownik etymologiczny łacińskich nazw i terminów używanych w biologii oraz medycynie* (*Etymological Dictionary of Latin Names and Terms Used in Biology and Medicine*) by Jerzy KREINER (1960), *Słownik łacińsko-polski* (*Latin-Polish Dictionary*) by Józef KORPANTY (2001), and *Lexique des termes de botanique en latin* (1956) by Jacques ANDRÉ, online Oxford Dictionary – the meaning of the Latin name is deciphered, both the generic element and the specific epithet.

The next stage is the analysis of the name in Polish and English, i.e., the determination of the semantic motivation, which is, in many cases, immediately decipherable. The analysis is performed with the help of: *Słownik botaniczny* (*Botanical Dictionary*) (by

Alicja and Jerzy SZWEYKOWSCY, 1993), *Słownik roślin użytkowych* (*Dictionary of Crop Plants*) (by Zbigniew PODBIELKOWSKI and Barbara SUDNIK-WÓJCIKOWSKA, 2003), *Uprawa roślin ozdobnych* (*Cultivation of Ornamental Plants*) (Henryk CHMIEL, 2000), *Świat roślin światem ludzi na pograniczu wschodniej i zachodniej Słowiańszczyzny* (*The World of Plants – the World of People in the Eastern and Western Slavic Borderlands*) (Krystyna SZCZEŚNIAK, 2013), *Słownik języka polskiego* (*Polish Language Dictionary*) (ed. by Witold DOROSZEWSKI), *Słownik nazw zoologicznych i botanicznych polskich* (*Dictionary of Polish Botanical and Zoological Names*) (Erazm MAJEWSKI, 1889–1898), *Plant Names, Scientific and Popular* of 1900 by A.B. LYONS, *Plant Names* by T.S. LINDSAY (1923), *American Plant Names* of 1923 by Willard N. CLUTE, *English Plant Names from The Tenth to The Fifteenth Century* by John EARLE of 1880, *Armitage's Manual of Annuals, Biennials, and Half-Hardy Perennials* (Allan ARMITAGE, 2001), *The British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain* (Benjamins BARTON, Herbert CASTLE, 1837), *Medicinal Plants in Folk Tradition. An Ethnobotany of Britain & Ireland* (Allen HATFIELD, 2004), *CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants. Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology* (Umberto QUATTROCCHI, 2012), online Oxford Dictionary, online Collins Dictionary, *Royal Horticultural Society, Missouri Botanical Garden* websites, as well as etymological dictionaries: *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* (*Etymological Dictionary of Polish*) (Aleksander BRÜCKNER, 1927), *Mitologia słowiańska i polska* (*Slavic and Polish Mythology*) (Aleksander BRÜCKNER, 1985), *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* (*Etymological Dictionary of Polish*) (Wiesław BORYŚ, 2005), *Słownik staropolski, 1953–2002* (*Dictionary of Old Polish*), *Słownik mitów i tradycji kultury* (*Dictionary of Cultural Myths and Traditions*) (Władysław KOPALIŃSKI, 1987), *Słownik symboli* (*Dictionary of Symbols*) (Władysław KOPALIŃSKI, 1990), *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* (*Etymological Dictionary of Polish*) (Franciszek SŁAWSKI, 1952–1982), *Słownik polskich imion i rodzajów oraz wyższych skupień roślin* (...) [*Dictionary of Polish Names and Genera and Higher Clusters of Plants*] by Józef ROSTAFIŃSKI (1900), *Wörterbuch der deutschen Pflanzennamen*, 2000 by Heinrich MARZELL, and *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen* (2005) by Helmut GENAUST.

The final step taken is the juxtaposition of Latin, English and Polish names which aims at presenting the degree of equivalence.

The entry entitled *other remarks* includes some interesting cultural and civilizational issues (when available) related to the plant as well as references in belles-lettres based on *Słownik języka polskiego* (*Dictionary of the Polish Language*), *Naturally Speaking. A Dictionary of Quotations on Biology, Botany, Nature and Zoology* (2001), *The British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain* and *Gaither's Dictionary of Scientific Quotations* (2012). As stated in footnotes, the data from Polish language literature presented in English constitutes my own translation, supported with computer programmes.

It should be noted that in the case of contrastive studies of terminology and naming, as in this publication, the author does not use her own linguistic sense as a research criterion, because the principles of scientific research should be based on objective and verifiable sources concerning both the very occurrence of a given name in discourse (texts, corpora) and its representation in lexicography and databases.

In the analysis proper the following abbreviations have been used:

ANDRÉ – ANDRÉ, Jacques (1956) *Lexique des termes de botanique en latin*. Paris: C. Klincksieck.

ARMITAGE – ARMITAGE, Allan M. (2001) *Armitage's Manual of Annuals, Biennials, and Half-hardy Perennials*. Portland: Timber Press.

BFM – BARTON, Benjamin, CASTLE, Herbert (1837) *The British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain*. Vol. I. F. L. S. London: Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BH – BRITTEN, James, HOLLAND, Robert (1886) *A Dictionary of English Plant Names 1886*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill.

BORYŚ – BORYŚ, Wiesław (2005) *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Literackie [Etymological Dictionary of Polish].

BOT.DICT. – SZWEYKOWSKA, Alicja, SZWEYKOWSKI, Jerzy (eds.) (1993) *Słownik botaniczny*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo 'Wiedza Powszechna' [Botanical Dictionary].

BRÜCKNER – BRÜCKNER, Aleksander (1927) *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Kraków: Krakowska Spółka Wydawnicza [Etymological Dictionary of Polish].

BRÜCKNER 1985 – BRÜCKNER, Aleksander (1985) *Mitologia słowiańska i polska*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.

CD – Online Collins Dictionary.

CHMIEL – CHMIEL, Henryk (2000) *Uprawa roślin ozdobnych*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne [Cultivation of Ornamental Plants].

CLUTE – CLUTE, Willard N. (1923) *A Dictionary of American Plant Names*. Joliet, Illionois: Willard N. Clute & Co.

DQ – GAITHER, Carl C., CAVAZOS – GAITHER, Alma E. (2001) *Naturally Speaking. A Dictionary of Quotations on Biology, Botany, Nature and Zoology*. Bristol and Philadelphia: Institute of Physics Publishing.

DSQ – GAITHER, Carl C., CAVAZOS – GAITHER, Alma E. (2012) *Gaither's Dictionary of Scientific Quotations*. Second Edition. Vol. 2. New York: Springer.

GENAUST – GENAUST, Helmut (2005) *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*, Dritte, vollständig überarbeitete und erweiterte Ausgabe. Hamburg: Nikol Verlagsgesellschaft mbH & Co KG.

GORCZYŃSKI – GORCZYŃSKI, Tadeusz (1961) *Rośliny użytkowe*. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna [Crop Plants].

KIRKBY – KIRKBY, Mandy (2011) *A Victorian Flower Dictionary. The Language of Flowers Companion*. New York: Ballantine Books.

KOPAL. SMTK – KOPALIŃSKI, Władysław (1987) *Słownik mitów i tradycji kultury*. Warszawa: PIW [Dictionary of Cultural Myths and Traditions].

KOPAL. SS – KOPALIŃSKI, Władysław (1990) *Słownik symboli*. Warszawa: Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm [Dictionary of Symbols].

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MP – ALLEN, David E., HATFIELD Gabrielle (2004) *Medicinal Plants in Folk Tradition: An Ethnobotany of Britain and Ireland*. Portland, OR, and Cambridge: Timber Press.

NOP – GLEDHILL, David (2008) *The Names of Plants*. Fourth edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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2.2. Analysis proper[3]

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Abelmoschus moschatus*** Medik., syn. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 192)

Polish name(s): **ketmia piżmowa** [musk ketmie], piżmian właściwy [musk hibiscus proper] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 192)

English name(s): **musk okra** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 192), edible hibiscus, aibika (RHS), musk mallow (MBG), ambrette (a word of Old French origin amber meaning amber + -ette[4]) (WDMPP, 3).

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 1: abelmosch, from Arabic 'abu el misk', meaning 'the father of musk'. Genaust, 31, on the other hand, claims that the name has been derived from arab. babb al-misk <musk seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*>, stating that the seeds of *A. moschatus* smell like musk. OD: 'with musk-scented seeds' (data confirmed in ARMITAGE, 21–22 and in NOP, 264). The base of the semantic motivation in Polish is the practical use of the plant as the musk seeds of the plant are used in perfume production (BOT.DICT., 260; PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 192; MARZELL vol. 1, 58: Fragrant musk seeds were

[3] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

[4] Retrieved from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ambrette on 3 May 2021.

formerly used as perfumes). The name 'ketmia' in Polish may come either directly from Latin or from French: *Ketmia Syrorum* (cf. fr. 'ketmie des jardins', 'ketmie de Syrie') is a loan from Arabic *ḫiṭmī, ḫaṭmī Althea officinalis* L., 'prawoslaz lekarski' (cf. MARZELL vol. 2, 851–852). BRÜCKNER (1985: 461) advocates that *piżmo*, in other words 'moschus' has been implemented into the Polish language from the Czech language following German *Bisam*, derived from Latin *bisamum*. The English common name reflects the plant's physical features as its fruit capsules give off 'a musky aroma', as well as the practical application of the plant in food industry (MBG). 'Okra' refers to 'piżmian jadalny'/'edible hibiscus';[5] still, GENAUST, 31 quotes the said name for *Abelmoschus*. The plant is edible as its unripe fruit is classified as a vegetable (BOT.DICT., 260), while its names indicate the family and species (*Malvaceae, mallow*). Neither the Polish names nor the English names reflect the origin nor the color of the plant as is possesses 'hibiscus-like yellow flowers' (MBG) (data confirmed in ARMITAGE, 21), and the plant is 'native to tropical Asia' (MBG; MARZELL vol. 1: 58). *Moschatus* means 'musk-like, musky-scented' (NOP, 264), while *Hibiscus* is a Greek name with *hibiscum* standing for 'marshmallow' (NOP, 199). The same information is provided by BH, 322 who state that 'musk mallow' is a 'common book name for *Malva moschata*, L.' which refers to 'the odor of its foliage'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Achillea millefolium*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 232)

Polish name(s): **krwawnik pospolity** [lit. common bloodwort] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 232)

English name(s): BE yarrow, milfoil, **common yarrow** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 232)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 34: *Achillea*: 'after the Greek warrior Achilleios, who reputedly used it to staunch wounds (sneezewort, yarrow)' (confirmed in LINDSAY, 51 and in PN, 11: *Achillea*, L.: Yarrow, Milfoil. 'Greek name, the plant with which "Achilles" healed Telephus.'). WANIAKOWA (2012: 47) provides that Patroclus treated Achilles's wounds with 'bitter root' – i.e., yarrow. OD: yarrow: 'A Eurasian plant with feathery leaves and heads of small white or pale pink aromatic flowers, which has long been used in herbal medicine.' Originated from the Old English 'gearwe'. Derived from 'Proto-Germanic **garwo* (source also of Middle Dutch *garwe*, Old High German *garawa*, German *Garbe*), which is perhaps from a source akin to the root of yellow (adj.)'.[6] 'Middle English *yarowe*, from Old

[5] Retrieved from http://www.e-ogrodek.pl/a/pizmian-jadalny-zwany-okra-charakterystyka-i-uprawa-tego-nietypowego-warzywa–20110.html on 7 April 2021.

[6] Retrieved from https://www.etymonline.com/word/yarrow on 22 August 2022.

English *gearwe*; akin to Old High German *garwa* yarrow'.[7] BFM, 431 provides historical names of 'common Barrow, milfoil'. OD: milfoil – 'The common Eurasian yarrow'. BFM (ibid.) states that the term 'Milfoil' 'is a corruption of the Latin *Millefolium*. Maybe from Old French *milfoil* (from Latin *millefolium*)'.[8] KORPANTY, 402: *mille* means 'a thousand'/'a great amount'. NOP, 259: *millefolium* – 'thousand-leaved (much-divided leaves of milfoil), milfoil-like, *mille-folium*)'. LINDSAY, 19 claims that Linnaeus placed Milfoil under the genus *Achillea* 'and instead of coining a specific name for it he called it *Achillea Millefolium*.' The plant is also called 'Nose-bleed' as its short hair act as a nose irritant. Claimed to be 'an astringent in hæmorrhagic complaints', 'bruised herb, or an ointment made of it, is sometimes applied by the peasantry to fresh cuts, bruises' (BFM, 433–434). WDMPP, 48 provides such names as: 'bloodwort, carpenter's weed, common yarrow, fragrant yarrow, milfoil, nosebleed, sanguinary, sneezeweed, thousand-leaf, thousand-seal, western yarrow, yarrow.' MP, 301: the plant is known for its haemostatic properties, 'valued for altering blood flow in a variety of beneficial ways', 'for staunching bleeding from wounds, cuts, scratches or sores' (reflected in the names of 'soldiers' woundwort', carpenter's grass'). MP, 301 adds: 'Familiar to the Romans', 'It stops nose-bleeds, reduces high blood pressure, applied for uterine hemorrhage and cramp (by placing a leaf inside shoes), relieves migraine and headaches, toothache (by chewing the leaves or smoking in a pipe) (MP, 301–302). As the plant opens pores and induces sweating, yarrow was applied for 'coughs, heavy colds, bronchitis, asthma, fevers and catarrh'; it counteracts depression, helps to cure kidney trouble, treats oily complexion, helps 'children to sleep', cures cystitis, measles, intestinal worms, jaundice, and sore eyes. MP, 350: In veterinary, it helps treating Red-water fever and diarrhea. SZCZEŚNIAK, 73: Belarusian, Ukrainian, and Polish names speak of antihemorrhagic properties of the plant: 'krwawnik' [blood wort], 'żeniszek krwawnik' [lit. bridegroom's bloodwort], 'złocień krwawnik' [lit. golden blood wort]. Used externally to treat inflammation of the mouth and throat, wounds, eczema – and this agrees with the *signatura rerum* theory – the flowers are white or slightly pink. SZCZEŚNIAK, 74 also states that due to its composition, the plant was used as a diuretic, astringent, a tonic, which stimulates metabolism. It protects animals against charms (added to animal fodder). The Germans call the plant 'brzucholek' [lit. stomach treating wort]. WANIAKOWA (2012: 47) adds that the plant was also called 'śmietannik' [lit. cream wort] as it was used as a cattle feed, to increase the quality of cream.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

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[7] Retrieved from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/yarrow on 22 August 2022.

[8] Retrieved from https://www.etymonline.com/word/yarrow on 22 August 2022.

Other remarks: The fact of the plant's blood staunching properties has been reflected in Polish and English literature: SJP: 'Pokazała im kaszkowate kwiatki krwawnika, którego listków używają na wsi do zatamowania krwi [She showed them the groat yarrow flowers that people use in the countryside to stop bleeding]. BRAND. K. *Obyw. 362*.'

> '"*Green" Arrow, Green' Arrow,* you bears a white blow;
> If my love love me my nose will bleed now;
> If my love don't love me, it 'ont bleed a drop;
> If my love do love me "twill bleed ivery drop."'
>
> Suffolk rhyme (BH, 17)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Acorus calamus*** L. (NOWICK, 9)

Polish name(s): **tatarak zwyczajny** [lit. common Tatar wort] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 471)

English name(s): BE **sweet flag**, sweet root, calamus, AE drug sweetflag (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.), silver-striped sweet flag (RHS), sweet flag (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 35: *Acorus* – 'Without-pupil', 'Discorides' name for an iris (its use in treating cataracts)'. NOP, 83: *calamus* – 'reed'. OD: sweet flag: 'An Old World waterside plant of the arum family, with leaves that resemble those of the iris. It is used medicinally and as a flavoring.' OD: calamus – 'a preparation of the aromatic root of the sweet flag'. Origin: 'Late Middle English (denoting a reed or an aromatic plant mentioned in the Bible)'. BRÜCKNER, 567: the Polish name is derived from 'Tatarzy' (the Tatars). WANIAKOWA (2012: 68, 124) claims that the semantic motivation of the name in Polish is constituted by the plant's origin: 'tatarski korzeń' [lit. the Tatars' root], 'tatarczuk', 'tatar', 'tatarka', 'taterka' [Tatar wort]. BFM, 313: provides a historical name of the 'sweet flag' with its Polish equivalent of 'tatarskie ziele' [lit. Tatars' wort]. WANIAKOWA (2012: 14) states that the Polish dialectal name 'kalmus' is a borrowing from German, while in German the lexeme is a borrowing from Latin *calamus*. In turn, the lexeme in Latin is a borrowing from Greek – meaning 'reed', 'yarrow', and an object made of reed, e.g., a fishing rod, a flute. MBG: the plant 'features iris-like, sword-shaped leaf blades'. BFM, 314: 'it is a native of Asia'; 'The generic name is derived from [...] *the pupil of the eye*, from its use in diseases of that organ*. Calamus was a general name with the Romans for anything resembling a cane or reed; as the English word *flag* is, for drooping or prostrate objects, and the foliage of this plant resembling that of the Iris, it has received a similar appellation.' BFM: the plant is aromatic, and the root of the plant is used in perfumery. The Polish contemporary name makes no reference to the plant's properties while English contemporary names reflect mainly the plant's aromatic properties.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: Literature presents reference to the plant's practical use and its habitat. SJP: 'Tatarakami uścielę sionkę [I will decorate the hallway with calamus] LEN. T. *Ziemia I*, *31.*' 'Brzegi strumienia gęste, zielonożółte zarastały tataraki [The banks of the stream were overgrown with dense green, yellow calamus]. KRASZ. *Sfinks I*, *51.*'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Adiantum pedatum*** L. (WDMPP, 91; CHMIEL, 399)

Polish name(s): **adiantum stopowate** (CHMIEL, 399) [lit. foot adiantum]

English name(s): **five-fingered maidenhair fern**, American maidenhair fern, northern maidenhair fern (RHS)

Semantic motivation: In this case the Polish and English names are not homogenous. NOP, 36: *Adiantum* – 'Unwetted', '(the old Greek name [...] refers to its staying unwetted under water)'. KORPANTY, 454: *pedālis* – foot long <wide>. The plant is an 'evergreen fern' while its 'wiry black stems bear branched, spreading fronds'. MBG: the name of the genus refers to the foliage that is water repellent. According to MBG the specific epithet means 'cut like a bird's foot in reference to the fronds.' The above data is confirmed in BFM, 102: 'The generic name is derived from [...] dry; because it is not affected by the water which trickles upon its leaves.' BFM, 102: the specific epithet (also in the case of Maidenhair) refers to the plant's properties of 'strengthening and embellishing the hair'. OD: maidenhair (also maidenhair fern) – 'A chiefly tropical fern having slender-stalked fronds with round or wedge-shaped divided lobes.' WDMPP, 91 provides such names as: 'Aleutian maidenhair, Aleutian maidenhair fern, American maidenhair fern, five-finger fern, five-fingered maidenhair fern, northern maidenhair, northern maidenhair fern'. The Polish name is a calque from Latin, confirming the plant' lack of water absorption via leaves and the shape of its fronds which resembles a foot. The English name does not reflect the Latin name; still, it does reflect the plant's physical properties and its unwetted nature (by lexeme 'fern').

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Adonis vernalis*** L. (NOWICK, 11)

Polish name(s): **miłek wiosenny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 292) [lit. spring amor wort]

English name(s): BE/AE **spring Adonis** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 292), bird's eye, false hellebore, great ox-eye, great yellow anemone, ox eye (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 37: *Adonis* – 'for the Greek God, Adonis, loved by Venus, killed by a boar and from whose blood grew a flower called *Adonium*'. NOP, 399:

vernalis – 'of spring, vernal, *ver*, *veris* (flowering time)'. GENAUST, 39 Adonis: 'spring hero and lover of Venus'. OD: bird's-eye: 'Any of a number of plants with small flowers that have contrasting petals and centers.' OD: false helleborine (hellebore): 'A herbaceous plant of the lily family which resembles a helleborine [pl. ciemiernik], with pleated leaves and a tall dense spike of small flowers, found in north temperate regions.' WDMPP, 93 states that the plant's leaves and roots are poisonous. The English name is a total calque from Latin while the Polish name matches the Latin name only partially. Even though 'miły' means 'pleasant' and 'soft' (BORYŚ, 329), it primarily means '*ukochany, ukochana, kochanek, kochanka, *praeter alios (alias) dilectus (dilecta), amor, deliciae*' (STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 273).[9] The name might have been derived from love (reference to Adonis). It is interesting to note that MARZELL vol. 1, 122 gives an old name of 'Herzresche', which means 'a heartbreak'.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Examples from literature present description of the plant's appearance. SJP: 'Dalej niziutki miłek letni wznosi na krótkich łodyżkach czerwone kwiaty o kilkunastu płatkach [Further on, a low summer Adonis raises red flowers with a dozen or so petals on its short stalks]. DYAK. *Przyr. 218*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ageratum houstonianum*** Mill. (MBG)

Polish name(s): **żeniszek meksykański** (BOT.DICT., 742)[10] [lit. Mexican bridegroom]

English name(s): **Floss Flower** (MBG), (ARMITAGE: 34), Mexican paintbrush (RHS)

Semantic motivation: The base of the semantic motivation of the specific epithet of the Polish name is constituted by the place of the plant's origin: 'growing wild in Mexico and Peru' (BOT.DICT.: 742 syn. *Ageratum mexicanum* L.); 'native range: Mexico' (MBG). The English common name 'Mexican paintbrush' refers both to the native habitat of the plant and the physical features of the plant as its inflorescence may resemble a brush: 'features fluffy flowers [...] in flattened to slightly rounded clusters atop compact' (MBG) (reflected both in 'Mexican paintbrush' and 'Floss Flower'). OD: 'A North American plant that bears brightly colored flowering spikes with a brushlike appearance.' The name of the genus is most probably derived from 'the Greek *a* meaning not and *geras* meaning old age' due to the color of the plant that is retained for a long time (MBG) and the plant's long blooming period (SJP). *Ageratum* means 'leaved' and 'un-ageing' with reference to the

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[9] STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 254 states that 'Miłek' refers to botanical *Lysimachia nummularia* L. (described herein below).

[10] *Ageratum mexicanum* L. (SB, 742).

color of the flower heads (NOP, 39; data confirmed in WDMPP, 123: derived from "Greek 'ageratos, ageraton' ageless as 'an allusion to the long-lasting flowers' and in PN, 19). This is also reflected in the Polish name of 'żeniszek' ['bridegroom'] as the name appears to refer to everlasting youth. SZCZEŚNIAK (2013, 73) states that the name 'żeniszek' was also applied for *Achillea millefolium* (see above). SPÓLNIK, 56 writes about uncertain identity of the name claiming that 'a given type of *Achillea* is meant which Kluk (I 3) calls *Achillea ageratum* L.' – 'Złocień żeniszek' [golden bridegroom wort], 'Żeniszek' [bridegroom wort], 'zoniszek' [bridegroom wort]. ARMITAGE, 34 and NOP, 204 state that *houstonianum* refers to Dr William Houston (1695–1733), 'an American physician who collected the species in the Antilles and Mexico' (ARMITAGE, 34). STAROPOLSKI vol. 11, 583–584 gives the names of 'Żeniec, żniec, żeńca, żyńca, żeńcy', which mean 'one who reaps and gathers ripe grain from the field'. As well as 'Żenin+Żonin'. 'Żenizna', on the other hand, means 'landed property constituting a wife's dowry or dowry'. 'Żen' – grain, a crop. 'Żeńczyński' means 'feminine'. 'Żeńszczyna', 'Żeńszczyzna' mean 'a woman'. Since the name 'żeniszek' is in the masculine genus, and Polish historical names, such as 'farmer' [lit. farmer] and 'wąsowiec' [floss flower] are also masculine, I apply the masculine version in translation. Even though the names refer to the physical properties of the flower, there is no one-to-one correspondence between them.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: zero equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ajuga reptans*** L. (NOWICK, 17)

Polish name(s): **dąbrówka rozłogowa** (CHMIEL, 355) [lit. creeping brake wort]

English name(s): **common bugle** (MBG), bugle (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 40: *Ajuga* – 'Scribonious Largus' corrupted Latin for abortifacient (in Pliny, *abigo*, to drive away).'; '*ajugae* – of bulge, living on Ajuga [...]', '*ajugi* – 'bugle-'. OD: bugle: 'A creeping Eurasian plant of the mint family, with blue flowers held on upright stems'. Origin: 'Middle English: from late Latin *bugula*.' NOP, 80-: *bugula*: 'the apothecaries' name for bugle, *Ajuga reptans*'. NOP, 328: *reptans*: 'crawling along, creeping and rooting [...]'. BFM, 113: 'common bugle'. 'The root is perennial, slender, very fibrous, of a greyish color, and sends forth creeping scions.' The data is confirmed in MBG: 'a dense, rapidly spreading, mat-forming ground cover'. BRÜCKNER, 85–86 states that the Polish name of 'Dąbrówka' has been derived from 'dąbrowa', which means 'zarośla'/'brake', 'gaj'/'grove' (Staropolski vol. 2, 43: '*virgulta quercea*'). The said data is confirmed in BFM, 114: 'This pretty vivacious plant abounds in moist meadows and woods in Great Britain. It is also found in France, Holland, Germany, Poland, Denmark, and other European

countries.' [...] BFM (ibid.) also state that 'The derivation and meaning of the term *Ajuga* have somewhat puzzled etymologists. Some have derived it from *abigo**, to *drive away*, or from a *privative* and *jugum, a yoke*. The common name, Bugle, is taken from *Bugula*, which is supposed to be a diminutive of *Buglossum*, which this plant somewhat resembles in medical properties.' LINDSAY, 60: 'Ajuga, unyoked, the calyx being one-leaved'. MP, 219: Because of 'considerable astringency' the plant was used in wound healing. Irish people in the early 19th century used the plant's juice for bruises that were turning black. MP, 212: in Ireland the plant was called *betony*. The head was covered with boiled leaves (SZCZEŚNIAK, 138). The plant was used in typhus fever. The semantic motivation of the Polish common name is constituted by the plant's habitat and creeping scions. The English name appears to be a partial calque from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Alcea rosea*** L. (BOT.DICT., 502), syn. *Althea rosea* (L.) Cav. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382)

Polish name(s): **prawoślaz różowy** (malwa ogrodowa) (BOT.DICT., 502)[11] [lit. pink hollyhock proper]

English name(s): **hollyhock** (MBG, RHS), garden hollyhock (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382), WDMPP, 157: Antwerp hollyhock, garden hollyhock, hollyhock.

Semantic motivation: OD, hollyhock: 'A tall Eurasian plant of the mallow family, with large showy flowers.' OD, Origin: 'from holy + obsolete hock "mallow", of unknown origin. It originally denoted the marsh mallow which has medicinal uses (hence, perhaps, the use of "holy")'. GENAUST, 49 from Greek 'alkéa' derived from 'defense, help, strength, power', 'alkaîos' – 'powerful' because of the ancient medicinal use of the plant. WDMPP, 157 enumerates: 'anti-inflammatory, astringent, demulcent, diuretic, emollient, febrifuge' properties. The plant is applied in 'chest complaints, constipation, dysmenorrheal, hemorrhage' (ibid.). The whole plant is anti-inflammatory. It helps to soothe sore throat, ulcers, dermatitis and even eases delivery. The plant also treats jaundice and is laxative (bid.). LINDSAY (1923: 35) states that the name 'Malva' (the Mallow) has been derived 'from *malakos*, soft (Latin *mollis*)', and the plant was treated as an emollient. NOP, 42: *alcea* 'mallow-like'. KREINER, 7: *alce-*, from Greek '*alkea*' 'ślaz' [mallow]. NOP, 334: *roseatus*: 'flushed rose-pink' (confirmed in Kreiner, 13: *rose* – from Latin 'pink'). The Polish name seems to be a literal translation of the official name. The semantic motivation mechanisms present in the Polish name refer to the physical properties of the plant, i.e., its pink color

[11] 'prawoślaz wysoki' (malwa ogrodowa) (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382).

and medicinal properties. 'Prawo-' might have been derived from 'prawy' meaning 'the right one' (cf. BORYŚ, 480–481) ('verus' STAROPOLSKI vol. 7, 46). The other name 'prawoślaz wysoki' ('malwa ogrodowa') (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382) reflects the plant's physical features as it may even reach 2m high (RHS). The specific epithet 'ogrodowa' ['garden'] refers to its growing place and popularity – the plants 'are old garden favourites' (MBG). It also appears under the name of *Althaea* (MBG), and the Latin name of the genus originates from the Greek word *alkaia*, which stands for 'a king of mallow'(MBG). KIRKBY (2011: 171) states that 'hollyhock' (*Alcea*) symbolizes 'ambition'. Following SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 222) the plant appears in The Millenium Bible as 'malwa' ['malowe'] and 'ślaz' ['hock']. According to the author it symbolizes 'boleść' ('sorrow'/'grief') in Christian iconography. The plant was also known to ancient thinkers such as Theophrastus, Discorides, and Pliny. German people believe that the plant's root treats inflammation of the uterus (ibid.). It was also a plant that was used in the Middle Ages in numerous countries independently (ibid., 17). The English name reflects the plant's medicinal use.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP indicates and quotes reference to 'malwa' [mallow/hollyhock] made by Sienkiewicz and Słowacki, who indirectly depict the beauty of the plant: 'Przed oknami rosły słoneczniki i dzikie malwy, wysokie, smukłe, a pokryte kwieciem, jakby rojem motylów [Sunflowers and wild hollyhocks grew under the window. The latter were tall, slender, and abundant in flowers as if they were coated with butterflies]. SIENK. *Now. II, 3*. Malwy, moje ulubione kwiaty, zaglądają do altanki [Hollyhocks – my favorites – peep into the summer house]. SŁOW. *Listy I, 188.//SWill*.'

Similar reflection is present in English literature:

DQ, 201:

Ingelow, Jean
'...and Quenn hollyhocks,
With butterflies for crowns...' Poems
Honors
Part I Stanza 5"

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Alternanthera ficoidea*** (L.) P. Beauv[12]

Polish name(s): **alternantera powabna** [lit. gracious alternanthera]

[12] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Alternanthera_ficoidea.htm on 21 July 2021.

English name(s): **Joseph's coat**, copperleaf, calico plant, bloodleaf, joyweed and parrot leaf (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 44: *Alternanthera* – 'Alternating-stamens, *alter-ananthera* (alternate ones are barren)'. MBG: the genus name is derived from 'alternans' (alternating) plus 'anther' (anther), which state that 'alternate anthers in the genus are barren'. The specific epithet refers to a fig. NOP, 175: *ficoidea* – resembling *Ficus*. MP, 215–216: 'bloodleaf, calico plant, copperleaf, dwarf rose Joseph's coat, Jacob's coat, Joseph's coat, joyweed, parrot leaf, sanguinaria, shoofly'; 'used to protect against erosion', 'insignificant white flowers in small axillary clusters', 'elliptic to broad ovate green leaves'. The Polish name is a partial calque from Latin ('alternatera') while the English name is 'after Joseph [...] and his coat of many colors' (CD). MBG: due to the 'brilliantly colored leaves'; 'featuring green leaves blotched with yellow, orange, red, brown, copper or purple, sometimes red veining'. PN, 25: 'Dwarf tufted plants some with variegated foliage'.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Alyssum saxatile*** L. (CHMIEL, 356), *Aurinia saxatilis* Desv. (NOWICK, 61)

Polish name(s): **smagliczka skalna** (CHMIEL, 356) [lit. rock sun and wind colored/ whipped wort]

English name(s): gold basket, gold dust, golden tuft, rock madwort (RHS), basket of gold, **yellow alyssum** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 342: *saxatilis*: 'living in rocky places, of the rocks.' NOP, 44: *Alyssum*: 'pacifier'. MBG: 'perennial that produces a profuse spring bloom of bright yellow flowers that are particularly attractive in rock gardens, sprawled over rocks or cascaded over rock walls.' The plant has 'bright yellow flowers.'(MBG). 'Smagliczka' might have been derived from the adjective 'smagły' meaning 'dark, olive-colored', from 'smagać' (whip, strike) (cf. STAROPOLSKI vol. 8, 317), or from 'smàgnuti' meaning 'to tan, darken (from the sun, wind)' (BORYŚ, 561). According to STAROPOLSKI vol. 8, 317: 'smagły' means 'wysoki i szczupły, smukły, *altus et macer, procerus'*. ANDRÉ (1956: 26) states that *Alysson* was applied to 'various plants that cure rabbies' (data confirmed by GENAUST, 562). *Aurinia* (rockweed) has been derived from Latin *aurum* (gold) with regard to its golden, yellow crown (ibid.). NOP, 62: *Aurinia* – 'of-the-breeze'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Amaranthus caudatus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 454)

Polish name(s): **szarłat zwisły** (lisi ogon) (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 454) [lit. drooping red plant/sarlath (fox tail)]

English name(s): Inca wheat, love-lies-bleeding, red-hot-cattail, cat-tail, tumbleweed, love-lies-bleeding, pigweed (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 454), careless, cattail, cat tail, chenille plant, floramor, Inca wheat, lady's riding whip, **tassel flower**, teasel flower, thrumwort, tumbleweed, velvet flower (RHS); love-lies-bleeding, tassel flower (MBG), ARMITAGE, 52: *Amaranthus* 'amaranth'. WDMPPP, 228: 'African spinach, amaranth, blue amaranth, cattail, foxtail, foxtail amaranth, grain amaranth, Inca wheat, Indian spinach, jataco, love-lies-bleeding, purple amaranth, red-hot cattail, slender cockscomb, tassel flower, thumbleweed, velvet flower'.

Semantic motivation: The Polish name is motivated by physical properties of the plant, as the specific epithet refers to its shape. 'Zwisły' literally means 'drooping' in Polish. The nominal constituent 'szarłat' refers to the botanical name of the family – *Amaranthaceae*. It may stem from the fact that it is a wild plant in Poland (BOT.DICT., 616). According to STAROPOLSKI vol. 8, 534–535 'szarłat' refers to an expensive fabric of 'szkarłatna (red)' color. The name refers to a plant called 'grzebionatka'/*Celosia cristata* L./Scharlath flos amoris/Sarlath flos amoris/Flos amoris vasilek uel sarlath (ibid., 353). The English terminology seems to reflect the whole range of semantic motivation types: a) the plant's practical use ('Inca wheat', 'chenille plant', 'pigweed') as the plant's seeds are edible and 'species plants are grown as a grain crop' (MBG) at its indigenous territory, i.e., in the South America (BOT.DICT., 616), b) physical properties ('red-hot-cattail', 'cat-tail', 'tumbleweed', 'chenille plant', 'lady's riding whip', 'tassel flower', 'thrumwort', 'tumbleweed', 'velvet flower' (RHS); 'love-lies-bleeding', 'tassel flower' (MBG) – the flower has 'tiny blood red petalless flowers that bloom in narrow, drooping, tassel-like, terminal and axillary panicles' (MBG). Further, the flowers resemble a tail ('cat-tail') and a whip ('lady's riding whip'), plus the plant, 'possessing catkin-like inflorescences' (RHS), is pleasant to the touch ('velvet flower'), c) flower's structure ('teasel flower'). The scientific name is derived from Greek, meaning: 'unfading in reference to long-lasting flowers of some species' (MBG). The above is also confirmed in NOP, 44 – used for 'everlasting flowers, '*Amaranthus*-coloured', while *caudatus* refers to the shape of the leaf apex that is responsible for a specific epithet: *Caudate*, which means 'with a tail' (NOP, 419) from the Latin *cauda*, meaning 'a tail', while *caudatus* means 'produced into a tail, tailed' (NOP, 95) [Data confirmed in KREINER, 2: *amaranth*- 'niezwiędły' [unwithered] and KREINER, 38: Latin *cauda* – a tail.] There is no reference to a dialectal name in WANIAKOWA 2012 and no entry of 'szarłat' in SJP, apart from 'amaranth': 1) 'a pink-red color with violet tint', 2) 'a plant of flowers gathered in spike-like inflorescences' (SJP). ARMITAGE, 54: the plant's homeland

is 'Peru, Africa, India'. KIRKBY (2011: 166) states that amaranth means 'immortality'. 'Love-lies-bleeding', in turn, symbolizes 'hopeless but not helpless' (ibid., 173).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in her poem, referred to the bright color of the plant:

DQ: 187–188:

'AMARANTH
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett

Nosegays! leave them for the waking;
Throw them earthward where they grew;
Dim are such beside the breaking
Amaranths he looks unto:
Folded eyes see brighter colors than the open ever do.

The Complete Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning
A Child Asleep
Stanza II'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Amaranthus paniculatus*** L. (BOT.DICT., 616)

Polish name(s): **szarłat wiechowaty** (BOT.DICT., 616) [lit. paniculate red plant/amaranth], szarłat wyniosły [lit. showy amaranth]

English name(s): purple amaranth, red amaranth, blood amaranth (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 454), **showy amaranth** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: The base of the semantic motivation in Polish is constituted by the physical properties of the inflorescence as the specific epithet 'wiechowaty' refers to the shape of the inflorescence and seems to be a translation of the lexeme 'paniculatus', which means 'with a branched-racemose or cymose inflorescence, tufted, paniculate, *panicula*' (NOP, 289). [KREINER, 152: Latin 'panicula' – 'wiecha' (panicle)]. The plant is upright and possesses 'tiny flowers borne in dense, erect or pendulous, cat-like inflorescences' (RHS). The semantic motivation mechanisms present in the English language seem to reflect a) physical properties regarding the color of the plant and its varieties: red (crimson), purple, blood, as well as its attractive appearance – 'showy', which may also reflect the Polish adjectival form of 'wyniosły' (erect, towering and proud).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Anemone sylvestris*** L. (CHMIEL, 360)

Polish name(s): **zawilec wielkokwiatowy** (CHMIEL, 360) [lit. multi-flower windflower]

English name(s): **snowdrop windflower** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 48: *Anemone*: 'a name used by Theophrastus. Possibly a corruption of Naaman, a Semitic name for Adonis, from whose blood sprung the crimson-flowered *Anemone coronaria'* (data confirmed in ANDRÉ, 31 and GENAUST, 62–63). Other sources state that it has been derived from the Greek anemos ('wind') (GENAUST, ibid. confirmed in MBG and in CLUTE, 1). KORPANTY, 567: *silvestris* – of woodland, rural (confirmed in GENAUST, 623). CHMIEL, 360: the plant grows in dry sunny brushwood (also cf. MARZELL vol. 1, 302). OD: windflower – 'An anemone'. 'Zawilec' has been probably derived from 'zawiły', which had been derived from 'zawinąć' and 'wiać', the latter of which, in turn, is a derivative of 'wiatr' (wind) (cf. BORYŚ, 686, 702, 732). BRÜCKNER, 646 provides an entry of 'zawiewka' meaning 'blow', 'storm' (thus, in English – 'windflower'). This reference to wind is ambiguous as, just like GENAUST (62–63) claims, 'crown is easily defoliated by the wind', the flower is blown away by winds but, on the other hand, the facts prove that A. sylvestris is so durable and so solidly built that they can withstand even the heaviest winds (ibid.). MBG: 'it is a rhizomatous plant that forms spreading patches.' The English 'snowdrop' is probably derived from the color of flowers and resemblance to a snowdrop. The semantic motivation behind the Polish name is also constituted by the plant's large flowers (CHMIEL, 360: possesses large flowers).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Antirrhinum majus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 527)

Polish name(s): **wyżlin większy**, lwia paszcza (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 527) [lit. greater animal's snout]

English name(s): **common snapdragon** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 527), (MBG), (RHS). WDMPP, 335: 'common snapdragon, dragon's mouth, garden snapdragon, large snapdragon, lion's mouth, rabbit's mouth, snapdragon, toad's mouth'.

Semantic motivation: The Latin name *Antirrhinum* means 'nose-like' (NOP, 52). KREINER, 184: *rhin* 'nos' [nose]. NOP, 248: *majus* 'larger, greater, bigger'. The specific epithet of the Polish name 'wyżlin większy' appears to reflect physical features of the plant as it may reach 70 cm (BOT.DICT., 718; tall plants (24–36''tall)), and the name seems to be a partial calque from Latin. SJP claims that in the past 'wyżlin' was used as 'animal's snout, especially dog's snout or calf's snout, scalped with meat removed' [ANDRÉ, 33: 'Tête de mort']. The contemporary Polish name might indicate a migration of a name as

old English names refer to dogs and calves (e.g., 'Calf's mouth', 'Dog's mouth'). The second common name 'lwia paszcza' [lion's mouth] refers to physical features of the plant due to '2-lipped flowers' (RHS). The English common name, which also refers to physical features of the plant, is composed of the lexeme 'dragon'. 'The common name is in reference to the dragon-shaped, tubular, two-lipped, closed flowers that appear in terminal racemes.' (MBG) (compare WDMPP, 334: 'Greek *anti* "like" and *rhis, rhinos* "snout, nose", referring to the appearance of the flower or to the shape of the corolla, Latin *antirrhinon, antirrhinum, anarrhinon* for a plant, wild lion's mouth' (data confirmed in LINDSAY (1923: 53). 'Snapdragon' is supposed to have 'the same idea'. LINDSAY ascribed the plant's name to the category of 'likeness to animals.'). What is interesting is the analysis of the Greek name provided by GENAUST, 60: 'rhinos <nose>, because the odor rises into a nose.' 'A pungent, biting plant' (GENAUST, 60). Although the Polish and English names refer to a snout, there is no one-to-one correspondence between names, therefore the following equivalence is recognized:

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 176) states that 'snapdragon' (*Antirrhinum majus*) symbolizes 'presumption'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Aquilegia vulgaris*** L. (NOWICK, 39)

Polish name(s): **orlik pospolity** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 329) [lit. common columbine]

English name(s): **Columbine**, Capon's feather, AE European columbine (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 329), crowfoot, granny's bonnet (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 53: *Aquilegia*: 'Eagle, *aquila* (claw-like nectaries) or from medieval German Acheleia, Akelei'. NOP, 404: *vulgaris*: 'usual, of the crowd, common, vulgar'. OD: columbine: 'An aquilegia which has long-spurred flowers that are typically purplish blue.' Origin: 'Late Middle English: from Old French columbine, from medieval Latin colombina (herba) "dovelike (plant)"; from Latin Columba "dove" (from the supposed resemblance of the flower top to a cluster of five doves)'. BFM, 207 reports the name 'common columbine' and the Polish term: 'Aker-lilia'. BFM, 208: 'The calyx resembles a corolla; it consists of five coloured, ovate, equal, spreading sepals. The five petals are of a purplish-blue color [...] The generic name is derived from *aquila*, *an eagle*, in reference to the spurs of the petals, which were thought to resemble the claws of that bird.' WDMPP, 349 reports such names as: 'common columbine, European columbine, European crowfoot, garden columbine, garden crowfoot'. SZCZEŚNIAK, 71 states that the plant's Belarusian name 'reflects the shape of inflorescences.' The names the said author provides (ibid., 233) include: 'Orliki' [columbine], 'orlik pospolity al. Cencelia' [common columbine],

'orlik' [columbine], 'ptaszek' [bird]. The plant is poisonous. It is used in folk medicine 'as a choleretic and diuretic agent' (ibid.). MP, 75: columbine. '[...] once introduced, reproduces very freely' SJP: 'orlik' means 'a young eagle'. Both Polish and English contemporary names appear to be calques from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'W trawnikach bujnych orliki białe, liliowe, niebieskie, wiśniowe; w głębi kępy bzów. [In lush lawns, white, lilac, blue and cherry columbines; in the background a tuft of lilacs.] ZEG. *Uśm. 13*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Arabis alpina*** L. (NOWICK, 39)

Polish name(s): **gęsiówka aplejska** [alpine gooseweed] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 125)

English name(s): BE **alpine rockcress** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 125), mountain rockcress (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 53: *Arabis* – Arabian. NOP, 43: *alpinus-a-um*: 'of upland or mountainous regions, alpine, of the high Alps [...]'. MBG: 'native to crevices of limestone rocks, along streams and in calcareous alpine meadow'. Some plants of the genus are native to Arabia. LINDSAY, 44: the first record of the plant states that it is an Arabian plant. Still, GENAUST, 71–72 counterargues the oriental origin. The said author quotes the French name *arabette* ('Gäsenkresse') meaning 'Goosecress'. According to GENAUST (ibid.) *Arabis* is a distortion of the genus name *Draba*. 'Gęsiówka alpejska' is most likely a copy of one of the German name for the genus Arabis, namely 'Gänsekraut' ('gooseweed') (cf. MARZELL vol. 1, 368). The plant was used as 'worthless fodder for geese' MARZELL vol. 1, 368. MARZELL (ibid.) writes that often this plant is referred to with the ending -kresse (cress) because of its affinity with other plants.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Armeria maritima*** (Mill.) Willd. (CHMIEL, 364)

Polish name(s): **zawciąg nadmorski** (CHMIEL, 364) [sea leadwort]

English name(s): **sea thrift** (MGB)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 56: *Armeria* – 'ancient Latin name for a *Dianthus*, French, armoires' (confirmed by GENAUST, 76). KREINER, 19: *armeri* – from Celtic *ar mor* meaning 'at the seaside'. NOP, 251: *maritime* – 'growing by the sea, maritime, of the sea, *mare*'.

The name was originally used for carnations, which have nothing to do with the sea (cf. MARZELL, vol. 4, 481–482). OD: thrift: 'A European plant which forms low-growing tufts of slender leaves with rounded pink flower heads, growing chiefly on sea cliffs and mountains.' SJP: 'zawciąg' of 'zawciągowate/ołownicowate' (*Plumbaginaceae*) family. NOP, 307: '*Plumbago* Leaden, feminine suffix on *plumbum* (Pliny's name refers to a plant [...] for the flower colour) (*Plumbaginaceae*)', '*plumbeus -a -um* lead-coloured, the colour of lead, *plumbum*, *plumbi*'. MBG: the 'genus name is Latinized from the old French name armoires for a cluster-headed dianthus.' 'Tiny, pink to white flowers bloom in mid spring in globular clusters [...] atop slender, naked stalks rising well above the foliage to 6–10'' tall.' 'Thrift': originated from: Middle English (in the sense of 'prosperity') from Old Norse *thrífast* 'to prosper', maybe in reference to the plant's vigorous growth (cf. CD). MARZELL vol. 1, 395: s. Statice L. ANDRE. 302: astringent plant, 'Olympia grass', 'seven-spice grass'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Records of its use in folk medicine come from Orkney Islands and the Outer Hebrides. The plant's roots were boiled in sweet milk and the drink, called 'Arby' was 'highly prized up to c. 1700 as a remedy for tuberculosis.' It was also soldiers' remedy for a hangover. It also possesses diaphoretic properties (PN, 100).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Aruncus dioicus*** Fern. (CHMIEL, 366)

Polish name(s): **parzydło leśne** (CHMIEL, 366) [lit. rural bipinnacle wort]

English name(s): **goat's beard** (MBG, WDMPP, 429)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 57: *Aruncus* – 'the name in Pliny'; KREINER, 20: *aruncus* means a type of a plant. GENAUST, 79 states that *Aruncus* (white beard) has been derived from Latin *iiruncus* (white beard). (NOP, 142: *dioicus* – 'of two houses [...] (having separate staminate and pistillate plants)' (cf. GENAUST, 209). It appears that the Polish name 'parzydło' (most probably derived from 'bipinnacle') reflects that particular feature of the plant. OD: 'goat's beard': 'A Eurasian plant of the daisy family, with slender grass-like leaves, yellow flowers that close at about midday, and downy fruits which resemble those of a dandelion.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: translating Greek tragopōgon or Latin Barba Capri.' The plant 'occurs in moist woodlands and along bluffs' (MBG). MBG: 'A tall, erect, bushy, clump-forming plant typically growing 4–6'high which features pinnately compound, dark green foliage and showy, plume-like spikes of tiny, cream-colored flowers.' Either the color or the shape may resemble the goat's beard. MBG: the name of the genus represents the Greek name of the plant, while the specific epithet states that male and female plants are separate. WDMPP, 429: bride's feathers, goat's-beard.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Aster alpinus*** L. (NOWICK, 55)

Polish name(s): **aster alpejski** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29) [lit. Alpine aster]

English name(s): **Alpine aster** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 59: *aster* means a 'star' while 'alpinus' refers to mountains; NOP, 43: 'of upland or mountainous regions, alpine, of the high Alps, *alpes*'. WDMPP, 460: 'aster' 'referring to the shape of the flower, to the spreading rays of the capitulum'. The Polish and the English names appear to be direct loan words from Latin. In all three languages identical mechanisms of semantic motivation have been applied, i.e., the place of the plant's habitat being 'native to the mountains of Europe, including the Alps and Pyrenees' (MBG), and the Tatra Mountains (BOT.DICT., 30) while the name of the genus refers to the shape of flowers.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: In Polish literature, Reymont reflects the late blooming period of the plant, calling them autumn asters: SJP: 'Liście schły i leciały, trawy czerniały, a ostatnie kwiaty astrów jesiennych schylały martwe główki i ociekały rosą niby łzami pośmiertnymi. [The leaved dried and flew, the grasses blackened, and the last flowers of the autumn asters bent their heads and dripped with dew like tears of death]. REYM. *Kom. 397.*' The same is reflected in '(...) piękne astry, czyli gwiazdosze, których sam widok przypomina, że już jesień na świecie. [(...) beautiful asters, or stars, whose mere view reminds us that it is autumn in the world.] DYAK. *Przyr. 185.IISWiL*'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Aster amellus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29)

Polish name(s): **aster gawędka** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29) [lit. starwort ox eye]

English name(s): BE/AE **Italian aster** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29), Italian starwort (MBG)

Semantic motivation: According to the NOP, 59: 'aster' means a 'star' while *amellus* (NOP, 45) means 'a name used by Virgil for a blue-flowered composite from the River Mella, near Mantua, Italy' (also compare GENAUST, 56). 'The term 'starwort' refers to any plant that possesses 'starlike flowers or leaves' (OD). The semantic motivation behind the English term reflects the meaning encoded in the Latin term, while the mechanisms of the semantic motivation driving the name assignment of the Polish specific epithet

are not straightforward. WANIAKOWA (2012: 186) states that *Aster amellus* is an example of a name that is based on other languages, such as either Latin, Slavic or Germanic; in this case the equivalent provided is 'danyło'. As for the Polish specific epithet 'gawędka', the etymological dictionary (BRÜCKNER, 136–137) states that, apart from the meaning of 'to chat', which is a literal translation of 'gawędzić', it may also refer to 'cattle', a word derived from an Aryan name of 'a cow'.[13] This is somehow confirmed in historical names provided by MAJEWSKI, 95 as e.g., 'Wołowe oko' ['ox eye'].

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: According to KIRKBY (2011: 177) 'starwort (Stellaria)' symbolizes 'welcome'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Astilbe x arendsii*** Arends (CHMIEL, 370)

Polish name(s): **astilbe Arendsa** (CHMIEL, 370) [lit. Arend's astilbe], tawułka Arendsa [lit. Arend's spirea]

English name(s): **astilbe** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 59: *Astilbe*: 'without-brilliance'. OD: *astilbe*: 'An Old World plant of the saxifrage family, with plumes of tiny white, pink, or red flowers.' OD: 'the word originated from the Greek word 'not' (-a) plus stilbe meaning 'glittering' as 'individual flowers are small and inconspicuous' [Confirmed by LINDSAY, 61: 'ASTILBE, a, not, and stilbo, to shine, inconspicuous flowers.' PN, 52: ASTILBE: 'From Greek, "without brightness"'. The Polish name and the English name are calques from Latin, but the English specific epithet lacks the name of the botanist which honors George Arends (1862–1952), a German nursery man (MBG). BRÜCKNER, 567 states that 'tawuła' refers to 'spiraea' while NOP, 359 provides that *Spiraea* 'Garland' is 'Theophrastus' name for a plant used for making garlands'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Athyrium filix-femina*** (L.) Roth (NOWICK, 61)

Polish name(s): **wietlica samicza** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,511) [lit. female? fern]

English name(s): BE **lady fern** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,511), female polypody (RHS)

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[13] BORYŚ, 156: 'gawęda', 'gawędź' meaning 'pospólstwo, hołota' (populace/rabble). BORYŚ, 157: gawęda 'swobodna towarzyska rozmowa, pogawędka' (casual social conversation, chat).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 166: *Filix* – 'Latin for fern', *filix-femina* – 'female fern'. NOP, 60: *Athyrium* – 'Sporty, [...] (sporty in an earlier sense of variability, from the varying structure of ladyfern sori)'. OD: sorus (botany) – 'A cluster of spore-producing receptacles on the underside of a fern frond.' WDMPP, 482: subarctic ladyfern. '[...] clumped, drooping to erect, sori often horseshoe-shaped, fronds, yellowish green, shaded forest edge', helps mothers with intestinal fevers; relieves labor pains. MP, 62: lady-fern; 'a remedy for burns and scalds.' The English name is a calque of the Latin specific epithet. The semantic motivation of the Polish name is unclear as the origin of 'wietlica' is obscure. MARZELL vol. 1, 510 provides the name 'Ziegenfarn' (goat fern) and 'Waldfarn' (wood fern). One might be tempted to advocate that the Polish name might have been derived from 'wiotki/ wietki' – 'lacking firmness, flabby, fragile, thin' (cf. BORYŚ, 702) referring to its leaves.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Aubrieta deltoidea*** (L.) DC. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 533)

Polish name(s): żagwin[14] zwyczajny, **obrecja zwyczajna** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 533) [lit. common aubrieta]

English name(s): BE/AE **common aubrieta** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 533), purple alyssum, aubrieta (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 61: the name refers to Claude Aubriet. The data is confirmed in OD: 'Early 19th century: modern Latin, named after Claude Aubriet (1668–1743), French botanist.' OD: deltoid: triangular. Origin (OD): 'Mid 18th century: from French deltoid, or via modern Latin from Greek deltoeidēs.' NOP, 137: *deltoids, deltoideus -a-um*: 'triangular-shaped, deltoid'. The Polish term 'obrecja' appears to be a phonetic adaptation of *aubrieta*. The specific epithet in Latin might refer to the shape of the top part of leaves (confirmed in GENAUST, 202). There is a total equivalence between Polish and English names.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Begonia semperflorens*** Link et Otto (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 42)

Polish name(s): begonia trwała [lit. perpetual begonia], **begonia stale kwitnąca** [constantly blooming begonia], ukośnica stale kwitnąca, ukośnica trwała (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 42)

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[14] Cf. BORYŚ, 750: 'żagwi' 'burning piece of wood'.

English name(s): BE/AE **perpetual begonia** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,42), wax plant, bedding begonia, wax begonia (RHS), begonia (MBG)

Semantic motivation: The base of the semantic motivation in English refers to physical properties of leaves, in particular to their waxy structure: 'waxy leaves which help minimize water loss in hot weather' (MBG). The Polish name reflects both the shape of the leaves, and the long and persistent blooming period: 'flowers reliably bloom throughout the growing season' (MBG) (RHS: May to October), as well as to the plant's resilience to drought due to its fleshy leaves (RHS). The plant is popular for plant bedding (RHS). In Latin (NOP, 68): *Begonia* 'for Michel Begon (1638–1710), French Governor of St Dominique and patron of botany (*Begoniaceae*)' [data confirmed in WDMPP, 558 and in PN, 59], *semperflorens* means: 'ever-flowering, with a long flowering season' (NOP, 349) (data confirmed in KREINER, 26). KREINER, 193: *semper* – means 'always' while *floresco* means 'bloom' (KREINER, 84). The Polish name: 'begonia stale kwitnąca' [begonia semperflorens] appears to be a calque of the botanical Latin name.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 167) states that 'begonia' means 'caution'.

'Begonia' is characterized by, among others, vivid red color, which has also been reflected in the Polish literature by Orzeszkowa: 'Zmrok gasił na czarnym marmurze grobowca krwistą czerwoność gwoździków i begonii. [The nightfall dimmed the blood-red color of carnations and begonias on the tomb's black marble] ORZESZK. *Chwile 140.// SWil.*' (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Bellis perennis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440)

Polish name(s): **stokrotka pospolita** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440) [lit. common hundred times' flower]

English name(s): BE **daisy**, AE English daisy (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440); daisy (RHS), English daisy (MBG) WDMPP, 563: 'common daisy, daisy, English daisy, English lawndaisy, European daisy, garden daisy, hens and chickens, lawndaisy, red daisy, true daisy'.

Semantic motivation: The semantic base for the denomination in Polish is constituted by the universality of the plant's occurrence: 'In Poland the plant occurs up to the level of dwarf mountain pine as a component of meadows, grazing lands, grass, rural areas etc.' (BOT.DICT., 599), which is reflected in the specific epithet meaning 'common'. Apparently, in English the semantic base refers to the genus name, that is the Latin lexeme 'bellis' (MBG) which means 'pretty', as the term 'daisy' may indicate an object that is beautiful. The plant forms 'a rosette of spoon-shaped leaves, with daisy-like flower-heads' (RHS). *Bellis* equals

'Pretty', while *bellus-a-um* means 'handsome, beautiful, neat, pretty, choice' (NOP, 68). The specific epithet of the official name means 'continuing, perennial, through the year, *per-(annus, anni)*' (NOP, 296). The plant is used for medical purposes. MP, 294–295 states that William Turner referred to the plant as 'banwort' as it was supposed to knit bones together again. In Britain the plant was used as an ointment for burns, cuts, and bruises or as infusion for colds, coughs, eye troubles, toothaches, stomach and liver complaints. BFM, 246 wrote that it was '[...] refused by horses, sheep, and cows.' Leaves 'have been eaten as a spring salad, or boiled like spinach' (ibid.). The plant has medical properties, e.g., it is used in pulmonary disorders, in liver complaints and swellings (BFM, 247). LINDSAY, 38 writes that 'Daisy' means 'the day's eye or the sun', while *Bellis* means 'beautiful'. LINDSAY also writes about the longing of ordinary gardeners for vanishing common plant names and their replacement with scientific names (ibid., 2). BRÜCKNER, 516–517 states that etymologically 'stokroć', 'stokrótka' is a translation of German 'Tausendschön'. The name was unknown earlier. Stanek 1472 provides the name 'magaduszki', derived from the name 'Magda' (just like 'Wasilki'). Following Potocki, 'stokrocić' means 'to return a hundred times.'

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 169) states that 'daisy' (*Bellis*) symbolizes 'innocence'. The literary reference to the 'daisy' provided for in SJP includes reference to the plant's occurrence and folk beliefs connected with foretelling: 'Wiosna, czas by już wkrótce opleć ogródek i posadzić stokrotki i bratki. [Spring, the time to weed the garden and to plant daisies and violets] MELC. *Statek 201*. Pochylił się nad klombem, zerwał kilka białych stokrotek. [He bent over the flower bed and picked a few daisies] STRUG *Jutro 41*. Dziewczęta skubią stokrotki dla dowiedzenia się 'kocha, nie kocha' [Girls pluck daisies to find out whether he loves or not]. PORĘB. *Studia 60*. Już puszczały wierzby, po łąkach żółciły się kaczeńce, na rowach otwierały się oczy stokrotki. [Willows started to turn green, marsh marigolds were turning yellow, and the eyes of daisies were opening] REYM. *Now. III,244.//SWil*.' BH, 216: state that there is a Scottish expression 'A gowan-gabbit day' for 'a sunshiny day when the gowans have disclosed themselves.'

In BFM, 245 one finds that Daisy 'is as frequent as it is beautiful', which is also reflected in literature.

'It gems our meadows and pastures from March to November, most abundantly in the height of spring and the beginning of summer, but a few may be seen at all seasons; –

"It smiles upon the lap of May,

To sultry August spreads its charms,

Meets cold October on his way,
And twines December's arms."' *'Montgomery'*

'It was also called Margarita, (*a pearl*,) of which there are synonyms in many of the continental languages. The bold and cheerful manner in which its petals expand to the light of day, and their habit of closing at night and against rain, suggested the name of daisy, or as Ben Jonson calls it *days-eye*. Chaucer gave it the same designation; speaking of "Aprils and his pleasant showres," he says

> "Of whose invencion lovirs may be glade,
> For they bring in the Kalendis of Maie,
> And they with countenance demure, meke,
> Owe worship to the lusty flowres alwaie.
> And in special, one called *eye of the daie*,
> The daisie, or flowir white and rede."' (BFM, 245)

BFM, 245–246:

> Chaucer also describes the 'habit of closing at night, and opening in the morning.'
> '"Legende of goode Women':
>
> _____ 'Of all the floures in the mede
> Than love I most these flowres white and rede,
> Such that men call Daisies in our toun.
> To them I have so great affectioun,
> As I sayd erst whan comen in the Maie,
> That in my bedde there daweth me no daie,
> Than I n'am up and walking in the mede
> To see this floure agenst the sunne sprede,
> Whan it upriseth early by the morrow,
> That blissful sight softeneth all my sorrow.
> *****
> As soon as ever the sunne ginneth west
> Go seen this floure how it will goe to rest,
> For fear of night, so hateth she darknesse,
> Her chere is plainly spred in the brightnesse
> Of the sunne, and there it will unclose.
> *****
> And leaning on my elbow and my side,
> The longe day I shope me to abide,
> For nothing else, and I shall not lie
> But for to look upon the daisie;
> That well by reason, men it call may
> The daisie, or else the eye of the daie,
> The Emprise and floure of floures all
> I pray to God that faire mote she fall
> And all that loven floures for her sake."'

DSQ, 1816

'Muir, John 1838–1914
American naturalist
... the lovely arctic daisy with many blessed companions;
Charming plants, gentle mountaineers, Nature's darlings,
which seem always the finer the higher the stormier their
homes.
Our National Parks'

DSQ, 1817:

'Runge, Friedlieb Ferdinand
German chemist
The little Daisy, which has painted its, wee crimson-
tipped flowers, puts the chemist and scientific man to
shame, for it has produced its leaf and stem and flowers,
and has dyed these with their bright colors from materials which he can never change
with all his art.
In Celia Thaxter
An Island Garden
Chapter Five (p. 88)
Hoghton Mifflin Co. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. 1896'

Name of the flower in Latin: **Bidens ferulifolia** (Jacq.) DC.[15]

Polish name(s): **uczep rózgowaty** [lit. attaching stick plant]

English name(s): **fern-leaved beggar ticks** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: The plant has 'small, finely divided bright green leaves and rich yellow daisies 3–4 cm across' (RHS). The semantic base of denomination in English seems to reflect the physical properties of the plant. In particular, the fern-type leaves (RHS). The Polish name also reflects the physical features of the plant that refer to its 'kolce czepne' [sticking barbs]: the plant blooms from June to August and its fading flowers produce seeds that possess sticking barbs which attach to clothes and animal fur (SJP). It also reflects the Latin genus name: *bidens*, meaning 'Two-teeth, *bi-dens* (the scales at the fruit apex)' (NOP, 70), while *ferulifolius* means 'with *Ferula*-like leaves, *Ferula-folium*', while '*ferula* (Pliny's classical Latin name) (giant fennel)' (NOP, 165). KREINER, 83: *ferul* – derived from Latin *ferula* which stands for a stick and a plant used for sticks. KREINER, 85: *foli* – is derived from Latin *folium* 'a leaf'. [Data confirmed in WDMPP, 585: 'For the Latin *bidens, bidentis* (*bis* "twice" and *dens, dentis* "a tooth"), the cypsela is two-toothed']. WDMPP, 588 reports such names as: 'beggar ticks, beggar's ticks, black fellows, black jack,

[15] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Bidens_ferulifolia.htm on 17 May 2021.

blanket-stabbers, bur marigold, burr marigold, cobbler's pegs, common black jack, gurgur tea, hairy beggartick, Spanish needle, Spanish needle, sweethearts, three-leaf bidens, widowers'. ARMITAGE, 102: *bidens*: 'beggar's tick, pitchforks.' According to ARMITAGE (ibid.), the English common name 'refers to the hooked fruit of the plant, whose two barbs stick to anything that touches them. The generic name comes from the Latin, […], again referring to the loathsome fruit and their habit of biting you.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 24–25) writes about the influence of Tibetan medicine on the folk medicine of the Russian empire, with the popularity of *Bidens tripartita* ('uczep trójlistny'/'three-lobe beggartick'/'three-part beggarticks'). The plant became very popular and treated skin and joint diseases. SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 302) also refers to B. *cernua* L./pl. 'uczep zwisły'/dialectal name: 'wauczki', which was not popular in the folk tradition of Slavic people unlike *B. tripartia* L.[16]

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Bergenia cordifolia*** Sternb. (CHMIEL, 373)

Polish name(s): **bergenia sercowata** (CHMIEL, 373), bergenia grubolistna (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 43)

English name(s): Siberian tea, AE leather bergenia (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 43), bergenia, **heart-leaved bergenia**, pigsqueak (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 69: *Bergenia*: 'for Karl August von Bergen[17] (1704–60), German physician and botanist of Frankfurt am Oder'. NOP, 121: '*cordifolius-a-um*': 'with heart-shaped leaves'. The Latin name is directly reflected in the Polish name and one English name, while English terms show various mechanisms of semantic motivation: 'pigsqueak' due to the sound produced 'by rubbing a leaf between thumb and finger' (MBG). 'Leather bergenia' as the plant 'features leathery, glossy, toothed, rounded, dark green leaves' (MBG). The name 'Siberian tea' has most probably been derived from the plant's origin as 'it comes from Altai region' (BOT.DICT., 36). WDMPP, 572 states that *Bergenia crassifolia* (L.) is a synonym of *Bergenia cordifolia* (Haworth) Stenderg: in English the plant is called Siberian tea; its habitat comprises 'E. Asia, N.W. China to Siberia'.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

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[16] CLUTE, 77 provides names for numerous types of *Bidens* (Bur marigold) apart from *B. ferulifolia*.

[17] Confirmed in WDMPP, 571.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Calceolaria tripartita*** Ruiz et Pav.[18]

Polish name(s): **pantofelnik skabiozolistny** [lit. scabiosa-leaf slipper-flower]

English name(s): lady's purse, **slipper flower**, pocketbook flower

Semantic motivation: NOP, 84: *Calceolaria* 'Slipper-like'. Confirmed in WDMPP, 724: 'Latin *calceolus* "a slipper"' (refers to slipper flowers). LINDSAY, 62 adds that *calceolus* 'is from calx, a heel, referring to the shape of the flower (a recalcitrant person is one who lifts up his heel against you).' NOP, 387: *Tripetaleia*: 'Three-petals [...] (the tripartite floral arrangements'); *tripartitus-a-um* – 'divided into three segments'. NOP, 342: *scabiosifolius – a-um*: 'with leaves resembling those of Scabiosa'. NOP, 342: *Scabiosa* 'Itch, scabies, scabiem, scabie (signature of scurvy involucres, as of medicinal use as a treatment for the disease).' OD: pocketbook plant = calceolaria: 'A South American plant of the figwort family that is cultivated for its brightly colored slipper – or pouch-shaped flowers.' The origin: 'Late 18th century: modern Latin, from Latin *calceolous*, diminutive of calceus "shoe"'. The genius name in all three languages refers to slippers due to the shape of the flowers, while specific epithets are conspicuously different. MBG: the flowers 'are one inch across with a swollen lower lip resembling a slipper, pocketbook or pouch and are held in dense corymbs often covering the foliage.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Calendula officinalis****,* L. (CHMIEL, 227)

Polish name(s): **nagietek lekarski** (CHMIEL, 227) [lit. officinal marigold]

English name(s): **Common marigold**, pot marigold, AE potmarigold calendula (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 307), marigold (MBG, RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 84: '*Calendula* First-day-of-the-month (Latin *calendae,* associated with paying accounts and settling debts; for pot-marigold's long flowering period)' (data confirmed in KREINER, 33). NOP, 279: '*officinalis -is -e, officinarum* of the apothecaries, officinal medicine, sold in shops, *officinal*". ARMITAGE, 118: 'The Romans noticed how some species of marigolds seemed to flower continuously, remaining in bloom through the passing of many *calendae* (the first days of each month, on which interest on borrowed monies was due). Hence, the marigold was known, in Latin, as the flower of the calends, and the juice of the flowers was used by Romans as a cure for warts. In Mexico, where it arose like the Flanders poppy in areas disturbed by war, it was known as the flower of death.' LINDSAY, 62 claims that the name, following Pliny, has been

[18] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Calceolaria_tripartita.htm on 19 June 2021.

derived from 'the first day of the Roman month, on which the calendar for the month was announced, because it flowers in every month of the year.' The Polish name does not reflect the physical features of the plant such as yellow or deep and vivid orange color of flowers (MBG, RHS), but its purposes, following BOT.DICT. (397), which states that flower heads were used for medicinal purposes. The specific epithet, both in Latin and Polish refers to medicinal properties of the plant. OD provides etymology of the name, which states that in Late Middle English it derived 'from the given name Mary (probably referring to the Virgin) + dialect gold, denoting the corn or garden marigold in Old English.' The contemporary English name seems to reflect the popularity of the plant. WDMPP, 725: 'calendula, common marigold, garden marigold, hen and chickens, marigold, pot marigold, ruddles, Scotch marigold'. BRÜCKNER, 365 provides entry of 'nogieć 'which was a disease of horses and cattle. The plant's names 'nogietki' and 'nogetek' ['a nail'] refer to the shape of fruit while 'miesiączek' is a translation of Latin *Calendula*. WDMPP, 725 describes its medical properties: 'Essential oil antibacterial. Flowers wound healing, [...] anti-inflammatory'. SZCZESNIAK (2013, 227) writes about healing properties of the plant and an associated legend. The plant was supposed to facilitate labor of women and cows. The marigolds were served as an infusion to drink along with Church-blessed cabbage leaves. The Russian name of marigold is related to the legend according to which a boy who was sickly was born in a poor family. As he grew up, he set off 'za trzydziewiąty kraj' [for the thirty-ninth country] to learn his mind. After some time, he began to heal people with drinks, gaining great popularity among local people. A jealous witch who learnt about the man and whom local people visited earlier decided to poison him by giving him wine with a poisonous herb. While dying, the man asked local people to bury his fingernail from his left hand under the witch's window. So it happened and in that place a golden flower appeared which was called 'paznokietek' ['a nail'] which to this day heals people from all infirmities.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: According to KIRKBY (2011:173) 'marigold' (*Calendula*) symbolizes 'grief'.

In Polish literature, both Reymont and Orzeszkowa include the flowers in description of nature, alluding to their beauty: 'Popatrzyła na czerwone georginie dogasające ostatnimi kwiatami, na żółte nagietki i blade ślazy. [She gazed at the red Georginias dying with their last flowers, at the yellow marigolds and pale mallows]. REYM. *Ferm. I, 89*. Pod otwartymi oknami kwitły na grządkach nagietki i maki' [Marigolds and poppies bloomed in beds under open windows.]. ORZESZ. *Klat. 47.//L*. (SJP)'

The plants also appear in English literature. Here reference is made to the habit of closing for night and opening for the day:

DQ, 204–205:

'MARIGOLD
Keats, John
Open afresh your round of starry folds,
Ye ardent marigolds!
Dry up the moisture from your golden lips.

Complete Poems
I Stood Tiptoe Upon a Little Hill, l. 47–9'

DSQ, 1820:

Shakespeare, William
'The marigold...goes to bed wi' the sun,
And with him rising weeping.
In *Great Books of the Western World* (Volume 27)
The Plays and Sonnets of William Skakespeare (Volume 2)
The Winter's Tale
Act IV, Scene iv, 1.104–105
Encyclopædia, Britannica, Inc. Chicago, Illionois, USA. 1952'

BH, 209 state that the plant under the name of 'Gold' was the one which Chaucer referred to in The Knightes Tale:

'Jalousie
That weved of yellow *golds* a garland;'

BH, 326:

'Winking *Mary-buds* begin
To open their golden eyes.' Cymbeline, Act ii. Sc. 3

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Callistephus chinensis*** Nees (CHMIEL, 258)

Polish name(s): **aster chiński** [lit. Chinese star], or gwiazdosz chiński [lit. Chinese star] (BOT.DICT., 204)

English name(s): **Common China-aster** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 29), China aster, annual aster (RHS), China aster (MBG, Armitage, 123)

Semantic motivation: WDMPP, 460: *aster* 'star' refers to 'the shape of the flower, to the spreading rays of the capitulum'. Confirmed in NOP: '*Aster* Star, αστηρ, αστερος (*Asteraceae*)' and KREINER, 21. NOP, 85: '*Callistephus* Beautiful-crown, Καλλι-στηφος (the flower-heads of China aster)'. KREINER, 34: Greek kallistos 'the most beautiful'. The specific epithet, both in Polish and English, appears to be a calque from Latin, and the semantic motivation base in all three languages is constituted by the place of origin of the plant, that is China (BOT.DICT., 204). Additionally, the Polish and English names refer to the plant's family (*Asteraceae*), the type, i.e., being an annual plant, and its common

appearance. The 'genus name comes from the Greek words *kalli* – meaning beautiful and *stephos* meaning a crown in reference to the flowers.' (MBG, confirmed in LINDSAY, 38–39). The Polish name 'gwiazdosz chiński' [lit. Chinese star] seems to reflect the above ('a popular annual that provides showy, 3–5-inch diameter blooms from early summer to fall on plants clad with ovate, toothed, medium green leaves' (MBG), 'with coarsely toothed ovate leaves and large, solitary, daisy-like flower heads, often double in cultivars, in late summer and autumn' (RHS)).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Polish literature refers to the late blooming period, calling them autumn flowers: 'Dalej zdobią rabatki (...) piękne astry, czyli gwiazdosze, których sam widok przypomina, że już jesień na świecie' [The flowerbeds still adorn with beautiful asters, or starworts, whose mere presence reminds us of autumn] DYAK. *Przyr. 185.//SWill*. 'A na stoliku w wazonie niech będą astry liliowe, liliowe astry jesienne.' [And on the table in the vase let there be lilac asters, lilac autumn asters] TUWIM *Sokr. 13*. 'Żółte, czerwone i liliowe astry zdawały się zasypiać w ciszy i słońcu.' [Yellow, red and lilac asters seemed to fall asleep in the silence and the sun] GÓRS. H. *Brama 129*. 'Liście schły i leciały, trawy czerniały, a ostatnie kwiaty astrów jesiennych schylały martwe główki i ociekały rosą niby łzami pośmiertnymi.' [The leaves were drying and falling, the grasses blackened and the remaining flowers of autumn asters bent their dead heads and dripped with dew like tears of death'] REYM. *Kom. 397*. (SJP)

Similar tone can be observed in Sara Whitman's poem:

DQ, 190:

'Whitman, Sarah Helen
And still the aster greets us as we pass
With her faint smile, – among the withered grass
Beside the way, lingering as loth of heart,
Like me, from these sweet solitudes to part.

Poems
A Day of the Indian Summer'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Caltha palustris*** L. (WDMPP, 748) (CHMIEL, 374)

Polish name(s): **kaczeniec błotny** (CHMIEL, 374) [marsh yellow duck flower], knieć błotna [lit. marsh yellow flower]

English name(s): **Marsh marigold;** WDMPP, 748: 'American cowslip, buttercup, colt's foot, cowflock, ground ivy, king's-cup, kingcup, kingscups, mare-blebs, mare-blobs,

marsh-marigold, May blob, may-blob, meadow bright, meadow bouts, palsywort, water-blobs, water bouts, water dragon, yellow marsh marigold'.

Semantic motivation: NOP, 86: *caltha*: 'old Latin name, *caltha*, used by Pliny for a marigold [...]'. GENAUST, 119: *Caltha*: 'a yellowish flower, strongly fragrant'; 'probably rightly interpreted not as marsh marigold but as Calendula officinalis', 'Still in the 17th century Caltha and Calendula are synonyms' [data confirmed by EARLE, lxv]; maybe the name was derived from former Latin name calt(h)ula meaning 'women's dress of yellow color' [ANDRÉ, 66 provides the name *Calendula arvensis* L. for Caltha; *caltha* = *calthula*: crown plant]. NOP, 288: *paluster-tris-tre*: 'of swampy ground'. The mechanism of semantic motivation for the specific epithets in Polish is identical and is driven by the plant's habitat. SJP: 'knieć': 'kaczeniec' – 'a plant of swampy ground' (confirmed in CHMIEL, 374). BRÜCKNER, 239–240 reports that former 'kniat' was 'the name of yellow blooming plants". WANIAKOWA (2012, 73) states that the dialectal name for 'knieć' is 'kniecina', and it is connected with the verb 'niecić', 'rozpalać ogień' [start fire], with reference to its yellow flowers. Another dialectal name: 'żabie oczy' [frog's eyes] stems from the fact that the plant grows by water (ibid., 74). The Russian dialectal name of 'knieć błotna' refers to 'blindness' which might mean that the plant might cause deterioration of eyesight (ibid., 101). BORYŚ, 218 writes that since 15th century 'kaczyniec' has been referred to as 'Caltha plant with yellow flowers (considered a calque of the medieval Latin *anetaria* "kaczyniec": Latin *anas* "duck").' WDMPP, 748 states that the plant is magical as it is used as 'a protection against love charms'. Applied in veterinary medicine, 'powdered leaves used to keep maggots out of cattle wounds' (ibid.). MP, 70: the plants called 'marsh-marigold, kingcup, mayflower' is used for heart ailments (maybe due to the heart-shape of leaves) and boils. SZCZEŚNIAK, 220: confirms that Slav people use the plant for boils and skin problems.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011, 173) states that 'marsh marigold' (*Caltha palustris*) symbolizes 'desire for riches.'

BH provide reference to flowers in literature, with the application of historical names and allusion to the plant's physical properties:

'On burn banks the yellow Gowan grows.' Allan Ramsay (a quotation from BH, 217)

'The yellow *horse-blob's* early flower.' Clare, Village Minstrel, i. 49 (BH, 217)

'The wild marsh marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray.'

Tennyson's May Queen (BH, 324)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Campanula carpatica*** Jacq. (NOWICK, 82)

Polish name(s): **dzwonek karpacki** (CHMIEL, 376) [lit. Carpathian bellflower]

English name(s): tussock bellflower, **Carpathian bellflower**, Carpathian harebell (MBG), American harebell, Carpathian bell-flower, Carpathian harebell (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 87: *Campanula*: 'Bell-like, diminutive of *campana (Campanulaceae)*'. OD: tussock: 'a small area of grass that is thicker or longer than the grass growing around it.' The specific epithet, both in Latin and Polish refers to the native habitat of the plant: MBG: 'Species is native to the Carpathian Mountains in Europe', while the name of the genus refers to the shape of flowers: 'campanulate, upward-facing, cup-shaped blue flowers' (MBG). OD: harebell – 'A widely distributed bellflower with slender stems and pale blue flowers in late summer. Also called bluebell, especially in Scotland.' Origin: 'Middle English: probably so named because it is found growing in places frequented by hares.'

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Campanula medium*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 107)

Polish name(s): **dzwonek ogrodowy** [lit. garden bell], dzwonek wielkokwiatowy [lit. grand-flower bell] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 107). SJP: dzwonek [lit. bell], kampanula [lit. campanula]

English name(s): **Canterburybells**, Canterbury bell, Coventrybells (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 107), cup and saucer, Coventry bells, Coventry rapes, fair-in-sight, gingerbread bells, lady's nightcap, mariettes, Mercury's violets, St Thomas's bell (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 87: '*Campanula* Bell-like, diminutive of *campana* (*Campanulaceae*)' (confirmed in KREINER, 35). NOP, 253: '*medius-a-um* between, intermediate, mid-sized, centre, *medius*'. The semantic base of the Polish and English specific epithets is constituted by physical properties of the plant: 'with a rosette of lance-shaped leaves [...] and a leafy stem bearing broadly bell-shaped, blue, pink or white, single or double flowers in summer' (RHS), being, at the same time, partial calques from Latin. The Polish specific epithet 'ogrodowy' also refers to the place of occurrence (i.e., garden). Following the online Oxford Dictionaries, the name originated from the Late 16th century, and the plant was 'named after the bells on Cantenbury pilgrims' horses', while *canter* originated from the early 18th century: 'short for Cantenbury pace or Cantenbury gallop, from the supposed easy pace of medieval pilgrims to Cantenbury.' (OD). WDMMP, 757–758: The plant treats dermatitis and skin conditions plus throat problems. Its natural habitat is Europe. It is an evergreen herb.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: In Christianity (following SZCZEŚNIAK, 169) the plant expresses constancy. Following SS, 123: 'The sound of a bell symbolizes creative power. Its hanging position symbolizes a mystical reflection of items hung in between the Earth and Heaven. Its form, referring to vault, relates to heaven.' According to KIRKBY (2011:167): 'bellflower' (*Campanula*) means 'gratitude' while 'Canterbury bells' (*Campanula medium*) means 'constancy'.

In Polish literature bells appear in nature-related descriptive fragments: SJP: 'Łąki mieniły się smugami żółtych jaskrów, różowych goździków, liliowych dzwonków i gwiazdami białych rumianków.' [The meadows sparkled with streaks of yellow buttercups, pink carnations, lilac bells and stars of white chamomiles.] WITKIEW. S. *Utwory 199*. 'Pod krzakami pstrzyły się główki konwalij, przylaszczek i dzwonków wodnych. [Heads of lilies of the valley, hepaticas and water bells glittered under bushes.] SIENK. *Now.II.14*.' (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Canna indica*** L. (CHMIEL, 330)

Polish name(s): paciorecznik indyjski [lit. Indian beads flower], **kanna indyjska** [lit. Indian canna], kwiatotrzcina indyjska [lit. Indian flower reed] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 341)

English name(s): BE Indian shot; AE **Indian canna,** glaucous Indian shot, Louisiana canna (WDMPP, 776–777).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 89: *Canella* – 'Little reed, diminutive of *Canna* (for the rolled, peeling bark)'. NOP, 212: *Indica* – 'from India'. SJP: the plant is native to subtropical America. OD: canna (also 'canna lily'): 'A lilylike, tropical American plant with bright flowers and ornamental straplike leaves.' MBG: 'Cannas are large tropical plants that produce gladiolus-like flower spikes in summer atop erect stems sheathed in large paddle-shaped leaves.' SB, 447: Canna indica: 'grows widely in tropical America'. In the case of 'paciorecznik indyjski', the name of the genus in Polish refers to the plant's seeds. BOT.DICT., 447: 'seeds up to 8 mm in shape resemble beads and are indeed used to produce necklaces, rosaries, etc.' WDMPP, 776–777: "Greek Kanna, kanne 'a reed', Latin *canna, ae* 'a reed, cane'.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Po parkach kwitły wszelkimi kolorami dalie i paciorecznіki. [Dahlias and beads bloomed in all colors in the parks]. NAŁK. Z. Gran. 181.//SW'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Celosia argentea*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 64)

Polish name(s): **grzebionatka właściwa** [lit. true comb flower], koguci grzebień (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 64), SJP: celozja, grzebionatka

English name(s): **cock's comb** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 64), cockscomb (MBG). WDMPP, 871: celosia, cock's comb, common cock's comb, feather cock's comb, Lagos spinach, quail grass, red fox, soko.

Semantic motivation: NOP, 97: '*Celosia* Burning (from Κελος, for the burnt or dry flowers of some)' (confirmed by MBG: '*keleos* meaning burning for the colorful flowers'). KORPANTY, 71: *argenteus, a, um*: silver, decorated with silver (confirmed in KREINER, 18). WDMPP, 871: *Celosia* 'Greek *kelos* "splendid", *keloo* "burnt, bloodspot", *keleos* "burning", referring to the colors of the flowers.';'Pantropical, Africa.' The motivation for both the Polish and the English common names derives from physical features of the plant, which resembles a comb: 'feature fasciated, large, crested flower heads (3–12'' across), with each flower head somewhat resembling the comb of a rooster.' Latin *fasci* – means 'band-, burden-bundle-', while *fasciatus* – 'bound together, bundled, fascinated, *fascis*, as in the inflorescence of cockscomb' (NOP, 163). OD: 'a tropical plant with a crest of tiny yellow, orange, or red flowers, grown as a pot plant'. SJP: 'of dry flowers, resembling a cock's comb, red or multi-color ones [...] <gr. kḗlos = dry>'. The plant is applied in medicine, for menstrual irregularities, diarrhea, urinary problems etc. (WDMPP, 871).

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: zero equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Centaurea cyanus.*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65)

Polish name(s): **chaber bławatek** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65) [lit. blue cornflower]

English name(s): cornflower, **bluebottle** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65), batchelor's buttons, cornflower, barbeau, blaver, blawort, blue blaw, blue bonnets, bluebottle, blue bow, blue poppy, blue sailors, blue tops, bluets, break-your-spectacles, brushes, bunk, corn binks, cornbottle, corn centaury, French pink, happy skies, haw dods, hurtsickle, ragged robin, ragged sailor, witches' bells (RHS), cornflower (MBG). WDMPP, 880: 'in English: bachelor's botton, blue bottle, blue centaurea, cornflower'. ARMITAGE, 143: lavender.

Semantic motivation: Centaurea is characterized as possessing 'simple or pinnately lobed leaves and showy thistle-like flowers-heads, often with enlarged outer florets', while *centaurea cyanus* has 'simple or slightly lobed leaves and solitary deep blue flower-heads 3–4 cm across'(RHS). The plant, called 'cornflower', is native to Europe; still, present in the United States and Canada, where it grows in fields, waste grounds, along roadsides and railroads (MBG). In English, the specific epithet is derived from the color of flowers which are purple-blue (MBG). OD: cornflower – 'a slender Eurasian plant related to the knapweeds, with flowers that are typically a deep, vivid blue', 'a deep, vivid blue color'. BFM, 81 (confirmed in NOP, 97 and KREINER, 40): 'The name is said to be derived from

the *Centaur* Chiron, who with some plant of this genus was fabled to have cured himself of a wound made by Hercules.[19] It is called Cyanus from *χυαγεος*, azure-coloured.' BFM, 81–82: 'A famous collyrium, called in France *Eau de Casselunette*,[20] was made from the flowers. [...] The Eau de Casselunette, or *break the spectacle water*, was deemed an excellent remedy in all cases of chronic inflammation of the eyes, and in dimness of sight.' NOP, 130: '*cyanus* – azure, blue'. The dialectal name of *Centaurea cyanus* is 'barwiczka' (WANIAKOWA 2012: 75). WDMPP, 879: Centaurea 'Latin *centaureum* or *centaureion* for centaury, Greek *kentaureion* "centaurea", ancient name used by Theophrastus, HP. 3.3.6; probably from the Sanskrit *cona* "red" and *tara* "tree", Persian *dar* "plant"; *kentauros, kentauron* "centaur", from *kenteo* "to pierce, to sting, to be wounded" (or from *genos* "people, nation", *gennao* "to generate"?) and *tauros* "bull" (Sanskrit sthaurin "tough horse, stallion", *sthaura* "strength, force").' ARMITAGE, 142: 'This tendency to grow wherever empty space presents itself has resulted in such wonderful old-fashioned names as *bluet, hurtsickle, ragged sailor*, and *Frenchy pink*; common names generally reflect local lore, and this plant is dripping in it. Its usefulness as buttonhole flower, particularly for courting young gentlemen, provided the name of bachelor's buttons.'. Etymology-wise (BRÜCKNER, 30), the name 'bławatek' has been derived from 'bławy' from German 'blau'. 'Bława' was a blue dye. Both Polish and English names ('chaber bławatek'/'bluebottle') constitute partial calques from Latin, reflecting the plant's blue color.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Kirkby (2011: 167) claims that 'bachelor's button' means 'single blessedness'. SJP quotes, among others, Sienkiewicz: 'Wiatr chwilami pochylał zielonawe jeszcze morze kłosów, wśród którego, gęsto jak gwiazdy na niebie, migotały głowy modrych chabrów i jasnoczerwonych maków.' [At times the wind bent the still greenish sea of corn, among which, densely like the stars in the sky, shimmered the heads of blue cornflowers and bright red poppies] SIENK. *Krzyż.I, 48*. 'Modrzy się chaber, czerwieni mak polny.' [The cornflower is blue; the field poppy is red] DYGAS. *Zając 23*. 'Na kominie stoją porcelanowe filiżanki z kwiatkami niebieskimi ładnymi, niby to niezapominajki, niby chaber jakiś.' [On the fireplace there are porcelain cups with pretty blue flowers, like forget-me-nots, like some cornflower] Lel. *Listy I, 207.//L*.'

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[19] ARMITAGE, 142: 'This genus was said to have healed Chiron, who was a centaur (the half-man, half-horse beasts of Greek mythology)-hence the generic name. Chiron went on to teach many Greek heroes, including Achilles.' LINDSAY, 51: the plant was named after the Centaurs (being half men half horses) as the plant cured a wound in a foot.

[20] MP, 283: The plant was believed to cure eye inflammation or remove sight defect.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Centaurea montana*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65)

Polish name(s): **chaber górski** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65) [lit. mountain bluet]

English name(s): BE/AE **mountain bluet** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 65), great blue-bottle, mountain centaury, perennial cornflower

Semantic motivation: NOP, 97: *Centaurea*: 'Centaur, Centauros (mythical creature with the body of a horse replacing the hips and legs of a man, [...] the centaur Chiron was cured with this plant of Hercules' arrow wound in the hoof)'.[21] NOP, 263: *montana*: 'of mountains'. OD: bluet – 'A low-growing North American plant of the bedstraw family, with small four-petaled flowers and paired leaves. Bluets often grow in large groups.' Origin: 'Early 18th century: from French, diminutive of bleu "blue".' OD: bluebottle: 'The wild cornflower'. As stated above, OD: cornflower: 'A slender Eurasian plant related to the knapweeds, with flowers that are typically a deep, vivid blue.'; 'A deep, vivid blue color.' The semantic motivation mechanisms present in the Polish name and the English common name refer to the plant's habitat and constitute partial calques from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Cerastium tomentosum*** L. (NOWICK, 101)

Polish name(s): **rogownica kutnerowata** (CHMIEL, 380) [lit. hairy horned plant]

English name(s): snow-in-summer (MBG), dusty miller, Jerusalem star, snow plant, **wooly mouse-ear chickweed** (RHS).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 99: Cerastium: 'Horned [...] (the fruiting capsule's shape)'. NP, 381: *tomentosum*: 'thickly matted with hairs' (KORPANTY, 613). WDMPP, 889: 'Greek kerastis, kerastes "horned", keraos "horned", keras "a horn", the capsules are horn shaped' (confirmed in LINDSAY, 63). MGB: 'low-growing, mat-forming perennial', 'tufts of narrow, gray-green leaves', 'white blooms which form a snow-like carpet'. MBG: the specific epithet refers to 'the plant's wooly white leaves and stems'. The plant possesses 'star-shaped flowers' (RHS). OD: dusty miller: 'A plant of the daisy family with whitish or grayish foliage.' Origin: 'early 19th century: named from the fine powder on the flowers and leaves.' OD: snow-in-summer: 'white-flowered plants with silvery-green leaves.' OD: mouse-ear (also mouse-ear chickweed): 'A small, white-flowered creeping chickweed with soft hairy leaves which supposedly resemble the ears of mice.' 'Chickweed' originated from ME 'chike wede' (CD). BRÜCKNER, 285: 'kutner' means cottony, hair on a cloth. The Polish name is

[21] Confirmed in WDMPP, 879 and LINDSAY, 51.

a calque from Latin while English contemporary common names refer to the white and hairy structure of leaves plus Biblical associations.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Chionodoxa sardensis*** Barr. et Sugd (CHMIEL, 515)

Polish name(s): **śnieżnik sardeński** (CHMIEL, 515) [lit. Sardinian snow glory]

English name(s): **Glory of the snow** (MBG), lesser glory of the snow (RHS), chionodoxa (OD).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 104: *chionodoxa*: 'Glory of the snow [..] (Boissier's name reflects the very early flowering, during melt-snow)'. NOP, 340: *sardensis*: 'from Lydian Izmir (Sart, *Sardis*) Smyrna, Turkey'. OD: *chionodoxa*: 'A bulbous Eurasian plant of the lily family, with early blooming blue flowers.' OD: origin: 'Modern Latin, from Greek khiōn "snow" + doxa "glory".' The semantic motivation mechanisms behind the Polish name reflect those of the botanical name (thus, constituting a calque from Latin) while the English common names lack the 'Sardinian' lexeme.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Chrysanthemum indicum*** DC. (WDMPP, 939), *Ch. indicum* L., syn. *Ch. hortorum* L.H. Bailey (CHMIEL, 598)

Polish name(s): złocień japoński (CHMIEL, 598) [lit. Japanese golden flower], **chryzantema ogrodowa** [garden chrysanthemum], złocień ogrodowy [garden golden flower], złocień chiński [Chinese golden flower], chryzantema ogrodowa [garden chrysanthemum], chryzantema wielkokwiatowa [large-flowered chrysanthemum] (WANIAKOWA 2012: 186), WDMPP, 939: golden chamomile.

English name(s): **Indian chrysanthemum**, Japanese chrysanthemum, winter aster (RHS), mother chrysanthemum (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 70).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 106: *chrysanthemum*: 'golden-flower'. OD: chrysanthemum: 'a plant of the daisy family with brightly colored ornamental flowers, existing in many cultivated varieties.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century (originally denoting the corn marigold): from Latin, from Greek khrusanthemon, from khrusos "gold" + anthemon "flower".' (Confirmed in SJP: 'gr. Chrysós = gold + anthemion = flower' and LINDSAY, 63: '[...] *chrusos*, gold, and *anthos*, a golden flower'). NOP, 213: *indicum*: 'from India, Indian, was used loosely for

the Orient'. BOT.DICT., 735: 'it grows wild in China and Japan'; 'Symbolic flower of Japan; also grown in China for more than 200 years.' Both Polish and English names constitute a partial calque from Latin. They differ in the motivation of specific epithet with Polish 'garden/common' referring to the plant's popularity and the English 'Indian' alluding to the habitat.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 168) states that *chrysanthemum* means 'truth'. Polish literature reflects the use of 'złoty kwiat'/'golden flower': 'Zdobią rabatki ładne chryzantemy, czyli złocienie o kwiatach rozmaitej barwy [Flowerbeds are ornamented with chrysanthemums, i.e., golden flowers of various colors] DYAK. Przyr. 185. (SJP)'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Clarkia amoena*** (Lehm.) A. Nelson et J.F. Macbr[22]

Polish name(s): **klarkia wdzięczna** [lit. Clarkia delightful][23]

English name(s): **clarkia**, godetia, farewell to Spring, satin flower (synonyms: Clarkia grandiflora, Godetia grandiflora) (RHS), satin flower (MBG)

Semantic motivation: The plant possesses 'showy funnel-shaped or bowl-shaped flowers in lax racemes in summer', 'is an upright annual to 75 cm, with lance-shaped leaves and leafy racemes of lilac or pink, sometimes white-centered, single or double flowers in summer' (RHS). The plant is popular as a cold weather annual as it blooms at the end of spring and it possesses satin like flowers which is reflected in English common names of 'farewell-to-spring' and 'satin flower' (RHS, MBG). The Genus name honors 'Captain William Clark, 1770–1838, explorer, of Lewis and Clark Expedition' (WDMPP, 986. Data confirmed in MBG, and NOP, 110). The specific epithet *amonea* 'means pleasant or delightful' (MBG). KORPANTY, 61 confirms that *amoenus, a, um* means pleasant, delightful, adorable, tempting (data confirmed in KREINER, 10. ARMITAGE, 154: -*amoena* 'satin flower'). 'Geodetia' is also a commemorative name as it stands for 'Charles H. Godet (1797–1879), Swiss botanist' (NOP, 181) (data confirmed in SJP and in OD). LINDSAY, 42 lists the plant as a commemorative name. The Polish and the English names reflect the Latin name (calque) and refer to the physical properties of the plant (i.e., its heigh and the type of flowers).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

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[22] Retrieved from https://www.atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/godecja.htm on 21 July 2021.

[23] Retrieved from https://www.atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/godecja.htm on 21 July 2021.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Colchicum autumnale*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 530)

Polish name(s): **zimowit**[24] **jesienny** [lit. autumn Zimowit]

English name(s): BE meadow saffron, naked ladies, naked boys, **autumn crocus**, AE common autumn crocus (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 530), autumn crocus (MBG), fog crocus, meadow crocus, Michaelmas crocus, purple crocus (RHS); MP, 325: meadow saffron.

Semantic motivation: NOP, 114: *Colchicum*: 'Colchis, a Black Sea port, used by Discorides as a name, κολχικον, for *Colchicum speciosum* (meadow saffron).' BFM, 188: 'This plant owes its generic name to Clochis, in Natolia, which abounded in this and other poisonous vegetables (...)'. According to the data presented on MBG website, the name of 'autumn crocus' can be misleading as these plants are not 'closely related'. The name of the genus derived from 'the abundance of the plant in Colchis, the Black Sea region of Georgia, Caucasus.' [Data confirmed in LINDSAY, 44: '*Colchicum*, the Meadow Saffron, sometimes called the Autumn Crocus, though not akin to the Crocuses, is from Colchis, famous in Greek legend.'] NOP, 62: *autumnale*: 'of the autumn'. The plant 'typically blooms in early fall', with the foliage being present in spring (MBG). 'Foliage gradually yellows and dies by early summer when the plants go dormant. Naked flower stems (1–6 stems per sheath) rise from the ground to 6–10' tall in late summer to early fall, each stem bearing a star-shaped, lavender-pink to lilac-pink flower.' (MBG) OD: 'meadow saffron': 'A poisonous lilac-flowered autumn crocus of Europe and North Africa, a source of the drug colchicines.' OD: saffron: 'An orange-yellow flavoring, food coloring, and dye made from the dried stigmas of a crocus.' SJP: 'zimowit': 'colchicum, a plant of Liliaceae family. It grows in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa. The seeds of the plant are used in medicine' BFM, 187: *Colchicum autumnale* is also called *'Colchicum* or *Common Meadow-Saffron'*. BFM,187 provides Polish terms of 'Rozsiad', and 'Cimowit'. BFM, 188: 'The perianth (calyx) is single, petaloid, of a light roseate purple, with a very long narrow tube, arising immediately from the cormus (...)'. WDMPP, 1056: 'autumn crocus, meadow-saffron, mysteria, naked boy, naked ladies, naked lady, wonder bulb'. SJP: 'szafran' [saffron] – means 'krokus' [crocus]. The Polish name and the English name are partial calques from Latin as they possess 'jesienny'/'autumn' specific epithets.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: BFM, 188: The plant was already known to the ancients, with its medicinal properties. (WDMPP, 1056: 'for a plant with a poisonous root'). BFM, 190: '[...] Egyptian women fatten themselves with the Hermodactyl roots' (the plant is believed to

[24] 'Zimowit' is a proper (first) name. The name might have been derived from 'zima' [winter] and 'wit' meaning [to be/existence] (cf. BRÜCKNER 1985, 625).

be *Colchium*). BFM,191: the plant is poisonous to animals and people. BFM, 194: it was regarded 'as a remedy of great efficacy in gout', it is 'diuretic, purgative and emetic.' According to KIRKBY (2011: 173) 'meadow saffron' (*Colchicum autumnale*) symbolizes 'my best days are past'.

The late blooming period is reflected in Polish literature: SJP: 'Na polanach podtatrzańskich zakwitły smutnym, tęsknym, pożegnalnym uśmiechem ostatnie kwiaty sezonu – bladoróżowe zimowity.' [In the Tatra clearings, the last flowers of the season bloomed with a sad, longing, farewell smile-pale pink meadow saffron] RADW. *Świat 258*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Coleus blumei*** Benth (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 205)

Polish name(s): **koleus Blumego** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 205) [lit. Coleus blumei]

English name(s): **common coleus** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 205)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 114: *Coleus*: Sheath. OD: coleus: 'A tropical SE Asian plant of the mint family with brightly colored variegated leaves, popular as a houseplant.' Origin: "Modern Latin, from Greek koleos 'sheath' (because of the way the stamens are joined together, resembling a sheath)." (Data confirmed in LINDSAY, 64 and SJP). NOP, 73: *Blumea, blumei*: 'for Karl Lodewijk Blume (1789–1862), Dutch writer on the Indies.' The Polish name is a total calque from Latin while the English specific epithet 'common' has been motivated by the ordinary or widespread nature of the plant.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Convallaria majalis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 214)

Polish name(s): **konwalia majowa** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 214) [lit. May lily-of-the-valley]

English name(s): **lily-of-the-valley** (RHS, MBG, PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 214), May lily, Our Lady's tears, lady's tears, conval lily, liriconfancy, May bells, mayflower, mugget, word lily (RHS).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 119: *Convallaria*: 'of-the-valley'. NOP, 258: *majalis*: 'of the month of May, *maius* (flowering time)'. OD: 'A European plant of the lily family, with broad leaves and arching stems of fragrant white bell-shaped flowers.' The plant is a 'rhizomatous perennial' and possesses 'erect racemes of nodding, bell-shaped, fragrant white flowers' (RHS). The flowers 'bloom in early to mid-spring' (MBG), which is reflected in the name. SJP: the flower usually grows 'in mixed forests, brushwood, and on damp meadows. BFM, 96 provides the Polish term of 'konwalia'. According to SPÓLNIK (1990, 106), the

name 'konwalia' constitutes a synonym of a 15th c. name of Medieval Latin origin – *Lilium Konvallium*. BFM, 97: 'The Lily of the Valley occur throughout Europe, as far as Lapland, and in North America, and is not uncommon in this country, in woods and coppices, in a light soil. [...] It flowers in May. The generic name if formed from convallis, a valley, and answers to the common appellation of the plant. It has been called provincially, May Lily, Lily Convalley, may-blossom, Ladder to Heaven, and, as Gerard tells us, Liriconfancie.' The Polish name is a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: According to SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 329), the legend says that the flower was created from the tears of nymph Wołchowa who was unhappily in love with a boy called Sadko. The nymph carried the boy to her underwater world. There, she found out that he is in love with a girl named Liubawa. The nymph took pity on him and released the boy, and when she saw their true love, tears flew from her eyes, which turned into flowers.

Due to the sweet fragrance and 'modest beauty' the plant was an artistic inspiration for many poets (BFM, 97):

> 'Valley-lilies, whiter still
> Than Leda's love.'
>
> *Keats' Endymion*, p. 10

> 'The lily, silver mistress of the vale.'
>
> Churchill.

According to KIRKBY (2011: 172), 'lily of the valley' symbolizes 'return of happiness'.

The Polish literature also reflects the beauty and innocence of the flower: 'Mój ojcze, jeśli tym ojca wybawię, ja będę czystą jak marcowe śniegi, jak po moczarach białe konwalije.' [My father, if I save you, I will be as clean as the snow of March, as white lilies of the valley] SŁOW. *Lilla* 301. (SJP)'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Coreopsis grandiflora*** T. Hogg ex Sweet (CHMIEL, 382)

Polish name(s): **nachyłek wielkokwiatowy** (CHMIEL, 382) [lit. grand-flower leaning flower]

English name(s): **large-flowered tickseed** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 121: *Coreopsis*: 'Bug-like (...) (the shape of the fruits)'. Data confirmed in MBG: 'from the Greek words *koris* meaning "bug" and *opis* meaning "like" in reference to the shape of the seed which resembles a bug or tick.' MBG: 'common name

of tickseed is in reference to the resemblance of the seeds to ticks.' NOP, 183: *grandiflorus-a-um*: 'with large flowers'. OD: 'Mid 16th century: so named because of the resemblance of the seed to a parasitic tick'. OX: coreopsis: 'Modern Latin, from Greek koris "bug" + opsis "appearance" (because of the shape of the seed)". MBG: 'Flowers appear singly atop slender, erect stems rising to 2't tall.' The English name is a total calque from Latin while the Polish name, being unclear, might have been derived from the fact that one can lean over it and look into it (cf. SJP 'nachyłość'/'leaning'). As a matter of fact, MARZELL vol. 1, 1158–1159 provides such names for *Coreopsis* L. as e.g., Damenspiegel (Ladies mirror), Jungferngesicht (Maiden face), Käppchen ('Caps'), Eifersucht (jelaous).

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Crocus vernus*** Wulf. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 448)

Polish name(s): **krokus wiosenny** [lit. spring crocus] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 448), szafran wiosenny (CHMIEL, 520) [lit. spring saffron]

English name(s): BE **spring crocus**, purple crocus. AE common crocus (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 448), Dutch crocus (MBG)

Semantic motivation: This is an example where there occurs a total correspondence between names in all three languages. WDMPP, 1175: 'Latin *crocum* and *crocus* and Greek "krokos" "saffron, the yellow stamens in many flowers'". NOP, 125: 'Crocus-flowered, having saffron-yellow flowers.' OD: Origin: 'Late Middle English (also denoting saffron, obtained from a species of crocus): via Latin from Greek krokos, of Semitic origin and related to Hebrew karkōm and Arabic kurkum.' Data confirmed in BRÜCKNER, 268. NOP, 400: *vernus*: 'of the spring'. BOT.DICT., 614: the plant is native to Alps, Pyrenees. MBG 'Flowers bloom in early spring'. OD: 'A small spring-flowering Eurasian plant of the iris family, which grows from a corm and bears bright yellow, purple, or white flowers.' The flowers are of violet color (RHS). SJP: In the past, the dried plant pistils were used as seasoning.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: Polish literature reflects the plant in a poem by Kasprowicz: 'Myślałem, że was dzisiaj skroś słońca zawiodę ku owym srebrnym łanom, gdzie krokusy młode na świat się wybijają spod śniegu'. [I thought that today I would lead you through the sun to those silver fields where young crocuses emerge into the world from under the snow] KASPR. *Chwile 45*" (SJP).' BFM, 278: states that Virgil mentioned the plant 'as one of the flowers on which bees love to feed'. 'Pliny states, that the wine in which saffron had been

macerated, was used to sprinkle in theaters, on account of its fragrant odor.' 'Some writers imagine that saffron was an ingredient in the famous *Nepenthes* of Homer. It was fabled that Crocus, a beautiful youth, being consumed with his passion for a maiden named *Smilax*, was changed by the gods into the plant which bears his name; a metamorphosis which is commemorated by Ovid.' (ibid. 278). BFM, 279: 'Saffron Crocus is said to have been first brought to England in the time of Edward III, and introduced by a Sir Thomas Smith, to the neighborhood of Walden, in Essex, which was hence called Saffron Walden.' '[...] the ancients employed saffron as a perfume in their temples, theaters, and at their public festivals.' It is used, in Spain 'for coloring bread, cakes, rice, sauces, and other culinary articles. Confectioners use it for coloring or flavoring creams, conserves, liqueurs, ices, & c. Dyers employ it to produce various shades of yellow, and painters add it to different varnishes.' MP, 325: saffron was used for measles and for treating jaundice. KIRKBY (2011: 169) writes that crocus (*Crocus*) symbolizes 'youthful gladness'. SZCZEŚNIAK, 284: reports 'szafran'/'saffron' but refers to *Crocus sativus*. With its golden color, the flower symbolizes love.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Cosmos bipinnatus*** Cav. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 222)

Polish name(s): **kosmos pierzastolistny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 222) [lit. pinnatisect-leaved cosmos]

English name(s): **Common Cosmos** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 222), Cosmos (MBG), cosmea, Mexican aster, purple Mexican aster, Spanish needles (RHS), tall cosmos (ARMITAGE, 174)

Semantic motivation: WDMPP, 1149: 'From the Greek kosmos (kosmeo "to rule, adorn, dress") ornament, decoration, form, beautiful' (data confirmed in KREINER, 54 and NOP, 123: *cosmos* – 'Beautiful, Κοσμος (the ornamental flowers)'. The plant 'is native to Mexico' (MBG), it grows 'on erect stems clad with pinnatisect, medium green leaves that are deeply cut into the threadlike segments. The plants have naturalized outside gardens (MBG). They have 'single, saucer-shaped, daisy-like flowers (to 2–4" diameter) with red, pink or white rays and yellow centers' (MBG). The specific epithet from bipinnate leaves (MBG). NOP, 303: '*pinnati-, pinnatus -a-um* set in two opposite ranks, winged, feathered, pinnate, *pinnatus*'. NOP, 304: '*pinnatus -a-um* with pinnate leaves or branches'(data confirmed in KREINER, 165 and KREINER, 27). The semantic base for motivation of the Polish common name is constituted by the shape of leaves and, simultaneously, is a calque of the Latin name. The English vulgar names reflect the popularity of the plant ('common cosmos'), its origin ('Mexican aster'), its color ('purple Mexican aster'), and the plant's family (*Asteracea*).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 168) states that 'cosmos' (*Cosmos bipinnatus*) means 'joy in love and life'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dahlia variabilis*** Desf. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 93)

Polish name(s): **dalia zmienna**, georginia[25] ogrodowa (BOT.DICT., 117), dalia ogrodowa (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 93)

English name(s): **garden dahlia**

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 117: 'The plant is naturally very variable as to the shape, color and the size of flower heads.' The plant is very popular in rural gardens (BOT.DICT., 117). MBG: 'Genus name honors Dr. Anders Dahl (1751–1789), Swedish botanist and pupil of Linnaeus.' (Data confirmed in LINDSAY, 43; KREINER, 60 and NOP, 133). KORPANTY, 637: *varia* means: of various colors, variegated, varied (NOP, 397: *variabilis* – 'variable, not constant'). KORPANTY, 91: *Bīlis* – bile, melancholy, madness. The semantic motivation behind the Polish name is based on the plant's variable nature and honors Anders Dahl. It is also a direct calque from Latin, while the English name constitutes its partial calque ('dahlia').

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: According to KIRKBY (2011: 169) 'dahlia' symbolizes 'dignity'.

Both Polish and English literature refer to the plant's ornamental purposes and the descriptive element of nature:

DQ, 197:

> 'Elliot, Ebenezer
> The Vicar's house is smother'd in its roses,
> His garden glows with dahlias large and new.
>
> *The Poetical Works of Ebenezer Elliot*
> The Vicarage'

SJP: 'Jaśniał klomb kwiatów, z którego teraz pozostało tylko kilka zimnem wczesnym powarzonych dalii i astry. [The flower bed gleamed, and now there were only a few dahlias and asters left, touched with early frost] KRASZ. *Latarn.II,43*.' 'W szarym skwarze usycha miasteczko... georginie pochyliły głowy... zwiędło sprażone kwiecie.' [In the gray heat the town withers...georginias bowed their heads...the parched flower withered] TUWIM *Sokr. 67*.' 'Wyniosłe georginie wznoszą kuliste koszyczki o żółtych środkach i promieniach

[25] SJP: Georgi is a surname of a Petersburg naturalist of German origin (18th c.).

najrozmaiciej ubarwionych. [High georginias erect spherical flower baskets with yellow centers and rays of various colors]. DYAK. *Przyr. 185*.' 'Popatrzyła na czerwone georginie dogasające ostatnimi kwiatami.' [She looked at the red georginias dying with their last flowers] REYM. Ferm. I, 89.//'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Delphinium elatum*** L. (CHMIEL, 384)

Polish name(s): **ostróżka wyniosła** (CHMIEL, 384) [lit. tall larkspur]

English name(s): **delphinium** (MBG), candle larkspur, alpine delphinium, common bee larkspur (RHS)

Semantic motivation: A poisonous plant (BOT.DICT., 440). KORPANTY, 173: 1) dolphin, KREINER, 62: 'the temple of Apollo with a table on three legs (see flower shape)'. NOP, 137: *Delphinium*: 'Dolphin [...] used for Discorides, for the unopened flower's appearance)', '*Delphinium*-flowered dolphin-flowered'. KORPANTY, 236: *ēlātum*: exalted, tall, high (confirmed in NOP, 151). WDMPP, 1344: 'referring to the form of the flower or to the bud shape'. RHS: 'a tall, upright, herbaceous perennial to 180 cm with deeply lobed leaves and stiff spikes of dark, purplish-blue flowers in summer'. MBG: 'Common name of bee delphinium is in reference to the configuration of throat petals.' OD: delphinium: 'A popular garden plant of the buttercup family, which bears tall spikes of blue flowers.' Origin: 'Modern Latin, from Greek delphinion "larkspur", from dolphin "dolphin" (because of the shape of the spur, thought to resemble a dolphin's back.) As the flowers are erect, they might resemble a candle (therefore the name of candle larkspur.') SJP: 'with an upper perianth leaf with a protruding spur'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: WDMPP, 1344→Larkspurs contain alkaloids, which cause motor paralysis and death caused by asphyxia. WANIAKOWA, 80 mentions *Delphinium consolida* ['ostróżeczka polna'], pl. ostróżeczka/ostróżka polna/eng. forking larkspur. She provides the name 'bocianek' [lit. stork] since it is metaphorical in nature as it refers to the plant's flowers, which are 'equipped with long spurs'; thus, they might be associated with a long stork's beak.

For KIRKBY (2011: 169) 'delphinium' (Delphinium) symbolizes 'levity' while 'larkspur' (*Delphinium consolida*) symbolizes 'lightness' (ibid., 172).

Again, Polish literature refers to ornamental purposes of the plant: SJP: 'Miedze sadzone w ostróżki i maki [Borders planted with delphiniums and poppies]. KONOPN. *Balcer 255.//L*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dianthus gratianopolitanus*** Vill. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134)

Polish name(s): **goździk siny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134) [lit. blue nail flower]

English name(s): **Cheddar pink** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134), (MBG), cliff pink, clove pink, mountains pink, sweet pink (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 64: *diant-* Zeus' flower. KREINER, 92: *grat* – grateful, nice. NOP, 139: 'Zeus'-flower [...] name used by Theophrastus'. NOP, 184: 'from Grenoble, France'. KREINER, 169: *politus* means smooth and shiny. WDMPP, 1383: 'the divine flower'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134: perennial 'covered with a bluish waxy coating', which seems to be reflected in the Polish name ('siny'). SJP: 'siny': 'blue-violet, sometimes with a gray tinge'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 135: present in Western and Central Europe. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,134: the synonym is → *D. Cassius*. NOP, 83: *Cassius*: 'bluish-grey, lavender-colored'. MBG: 'the ornamental appearance of the foliage mat'. MBG: '[...] is a mat-forming perennial that produces numerous, fragrant, usually solitary, rose-pink flowers [...] Glaucous, grassy, linear leaves form a dense spreading mat of blue-gray to gray-green foliage [...]'. 'This dianthus is native to the Cheddar Gorge in southeast England, hence the common name of cheddar pink, seat to Poland and Ukraine.' 'Genus name comes from the Greek words *dios* meaning divine and *anthos* meaning flower. Specific epithet means of Grenoble, Dauphine, France.' RHS: 'richly fragrant, with deep rose-pink, fringed petals.' RU, 79: Italy and France predominate in cultivating the plant for a cut flower. BRÜCKNER, 166: 'Gwoździk' is a direct translation of German 'Nagel' (nail) as a dried plant resembles a nail (confirmed by BORYŚ, 175). STAROPOLSKI vol. 2, 477: 'Goździk, Gwoździk' ['a nail']. The Polish name refers to the plant's resemblance to a nail and its color. The English name refers to the color of flowers.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: With the application of the plant, Polish literature refers to the beauty of nature and the decorative feature of the flower: SJP: 'Łąki mieniły się smugami żółtych jaskrów, różowych goździków, liliowych dzwonków' [The meadows sparkled with streaks of yellow buttercups, pink carnations, and lilac bells]. WITKIEW. S. *Utwory 199.*'; 'Na oknach wazony z kwiatami jawnie dowodziły, że gospodyni je pielęgnuje, bo goździki, heliotropy, róże, hortensje i mirt pełny były w najlepszym stanie. [On the windows, the vases with flowers clearly showed that the hostess looked after them, because the carnations, heliotropes, roses, hydrangeas and myrtle were in the best condition.] KRASZ. *Walery 46*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dianthus barbatus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 133)

Polish name(s): **goździk brodaty** [lit. bearded nail flower] (PODB./SUND.-WÓJC., 133)

English name(s): sweet-william (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 133), sweet William, **bearded pink**, bloomy down, London pride, London tufts (RHS), sweet William (MBG)

Semantic motivation: […] 'showy flowers that are frequently fragrant' (RHS), 'with prostrate rosettes of wide, lanceolate green leaves and stiff, erect stems, thickened at the nodes, to 40–60 cm tall, bearing many-flowered, terminal, flattened heads.' (RHS). '… features small flower heads held in dense, flat-topped terminal clusters (3–5" wide).' (MBG) 'Flowers come in vivid shades of red, pink, white and bicolor, sometimes with a contrasting eye, and with fringed petals that are bearded on the inside.' (MBG). As in the case of *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*, the Genus name has been derived from the Greek words *dios* (divine) and *anthos* (flower). While the specific epithet means bearded (MBG). NOP, 139: '*Dianthus* Zeus'-flower'. The British flora medica refers solely to *Dianthus caryophyllus* (BFM, 183–186). ARMITAGE 190,191: 'The common name of this species honors the genial William, duke of Cumberland, who brutally crushed several uprisings in England, most notably the Jacobite Rebellion led by Bonnie Prince Charlie. Many adjectives were used by William's friends and foes, but 'sweet' was very likely not among them.' ARMITAGE, 191: 'Flowers are unscented, with toothed or fringed petals, often with a distinct eye.' The semantic motivation in Polish is partially based on the bearded nature of the plant. The same is observed in English. Specific epithets differ between languages as in the former language it refers to a nail while in the latter to the 'pink'color.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 177) states that 'Sweet William' symbolizes 'gallantry'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dianthus chinesis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134)

Polish name(s): **goździk chiński** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134) [lit. Chinese nail flower]

English name(s): **Chinese pink** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134), China pink (MBG)

Semantic motivation: Its origin is in East Asia (BOT.DICT., 188). ARMITAGE, 191: it features spectacular ink flowers. 'The petals are deeply toothed or cut almost in half, normally pink to lilac with a purple eye.' All three languages share solely the specific epithet resulting in the following juxtaposition:

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dianthus caryophyllus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134)

Polish name(s): **goździk ogrodowy** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134) [lit. garden nail flower]

English name(s): **carnation**, clove pink (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 134), WDMPP, 1383: carnation, clove pink, divine flower, maiden pink.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 37: *caryophyll* – from Greek meaning 'goździk'[carnation]. NOP, 93: *Caryophyllus*: 'Nut-leaved', 'a former generic name for clove tree'; 'clove-fragrance or color in other genera has transferred this meaning to the epithet, and given such cognate names as gillyflower'. OD: carnation 'from French, literally: flesh color, from Late Latin *carnatio* fleshiness, from latin *caro* flesh'. OD: gillyflower – archaic 'A clove-scented pink or carnation.' Origin: 'Middle English gilofre (in the sense "clove"), from Old French gilofre, via medieval Latin from Greek karuophullon (from karuon "nut" + phullon "leaf"). The ending was altered by association with flower, but gilliver survived in dialect.' OD: clove: 'A clove-scented pink which is the original type from which the carnation and other double pinks have been bred.' OD: pink – 'A herbaceous Eurasian plant with sweet-smelling pink or white flowers and slender, typically grey-green leaves.' Origin: 'Late 16th century: perhaps short for pink eye, literally "small or half-shut eye"; compare with the synonymous French word *oeillet*, literally "little eye"'. The data is confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC. (134, 135), as the French names provided for *Dianthus* are as follows: *D. chinesis*→ 'oeillet de Chine'; *D. carthusianorum* → 'oeillet des Chartreux'; *D. caryophyllus* → 'oeillet des fleuristes', 'oeillet à boujuet', 'oeillet gérofle'; *D. gratianopolitanus* → 'oeillet mignardise'. CD: The lexeme carnation is of MFr origin, meaning flesh-colored. BFM, 183: *D. Caryophyllus*: Clove pink, July-flower. Polish: Gozdzik. BFM, 184: 'This fragrant plant grows on old walls and ruins†, as at Norwich, and on the castles of Deal, Sandown, Rochester, &c., flowering in July. [...] The generic name is derived from διος, *of Jupiter*, and ανθος, *the flower*, expressive of the high value which was attached to these beautiful plants. The species was named Caryophyllus by the ancient writers, on account of the similarity of its odor to that of the clove‡, which was called by the Arabs *Garunfel*, metamorphosed by the Greeks into καρυοφυλλον.' BFM, 185: 'The odor of the petals is pleasant and aromatic, somewhat resembling that of the clove-spice.' As for its medicinal properties, the plant was believed to have anti-poison, cordial and sudorific properties (BFM, 185). WDMPP, 1383: *Dianthus caryophyllus*: habitat – China, North America.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: Chaucer referred to the plant as 'cloue gilofre' (BFM, 184):

> _____ '"to put in ale,
> Whether it be moist or stale."' (BFM, 184)

Further, it is stated in BFM, 185 that: 'Spenser and Ben Jonson generally designate the plant by the name of "Sops in wine", it being customary in their time to infuse the flowers in wine for the sake of the spicy flavor they impart:

> '"Bring hether the pincke and purple cullambine
> With gelliflowers;
> Bring Coronations and *Sops in wine*!"
> Shepherd's Calendar.'

> '"Fair ox-eye, goldy-locks and columbine
> Pinks, goulands, king-cups and sweet *sops in wine*."
> *Pan's Anniversary.*'

According to KIRKBY (2011: 167) 'pink carnation' (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) means 'I will never forget you'. 'Red carnation' (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) means 'my heart breaks' (ibid., 168) while 'white carnation' (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) means 'sweet and lovely' (ibid.).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dicentra spectabilis*** L. (WDMPP, 1386)

Polish name(s): **serduszka okazałe** [lit. showy hearts], ładniczka [beautiful flower], dicentra (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 423), serce Jasia [John's heart] (BOT.DICT., 575)

English name(s): **showy dicentra**, bleeding hearts, Dutchman's breeches; AE Common bleeding hearts (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 423–424), Garden bleeding-hearts (MBG), WDMPP, 1386: bleeding hearts, Chinese bleeding heart, Dutchman's breeches, old-fashioned bleeding heart.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 40: centr: 'spur'. KREINER, 64: di – 'twice'. NOP, 140: *Dicentra*: 'Twice-spurred', 'the twice-spurred flowers.' Origin: 'Modern Latin, from Greek dikentros, from di- "two" + kentron "spur, sharp point'". KREINER, 199: *spectabilis*: worth seeing, visible. MBG: the plant has two deep pink or rose-purple outer sepals and two white inner sepals. (Data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 572; PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 424). RHS: 'Heart-shaped, rose-red and white flowers hang from arching stems.' OD: *Diocentra*: 'A plant of the genus "Dicentra" (family "Fumariaceae"), especially (in gardening) bleeding hearts.' LINDSAY, 65: 'from *dis*, twice, and *kentron*, a spur, referring to the shape of the flower.' The English common name is a calque from Latin while the Polish name refers to the showy shape of flowers.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dictamnus albus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 101)

Polish name(s): **dyptam jesionolistny** [lit. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 101), popular name: ognisty krzew [lit. burning bush].

English name(s): **dittany**, fraxinella, burning-bush (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 101), gas plant (OD), white-flowered dittany (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER: 65: *dictamnus*: a bush type, derived from a Greek lexeme meaning a mountain in Crete. Data confirmed in NOP, 140: *Dictamnus*: 'Mount Dicte, in Crete (Virgil's name for dittany or fraxinella) (cognate with dittander, of from Mount Dikte)'. KREINER, 7: *albus*: 'white'. OD: origin of *Dictamnus*: the 16th c. from Latin. OD: dittany: Origin: 'Late Middle English: from Old French *ditain* or medieval Latin *ditaneum*, from Latin *dictamnus*, *dictamnum*, from Greek *diktamnon*, perhaps from Diktē, the name of a mountain in Crete.' OD: fraxinella: 'another term for gas plant'. Origin: 'Mid 17th century: modern Latin (former specific epithet), diminutive of Latin *fraxinus* ash tree' (because of its leaves, thought to resemble those of the ash)'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 102: *D. Albus* – French: *fraxinella commune*. RHS: 'odd pinnate leaves' – which is a reference to Fraxinus – 'jesion'/'ash tree'. OD: gas plant: 'An aromatic Eurasian plant of the rue family, with showy white flowers and fragrant leaves that emit a flammable vapor. This can sometimes be ignited without harming the plant.' MBG: 'old flowers or seed pods emit a flammable oil which, on a windless summer evening, can be ignited with a match resulting in a brief vapor burn' (data confirmed in BOT.DICT.,135). RHS: provides reference to *Dictamnus albus var. albus* with white flowers and *Dictamnus albus var. purpureus* (called *dittany*) with white or pink flowers. The Polish genus name has been derived from Latin while the specific epithet from the resemblance of the plant to an ash tree. The English name, being a one-lexeme name, is a calque of the medieval Latin name.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 169) states that 'dittany' (*Dictamnus albus*) symbolizes 'childbirth'. WDMPP: 1398: 'This plant has caused phytodermatitis in humans; the plant juices absorbed by the skin and, in the presence of long-wave ultraviolet, cell damage occurs. Furocoumarins, derived from psoralen, found in several of the plants that cause phytodermatitis. Root decoction given for skin diseases.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 102: the plant's rhizome possesses healing properties. PN, 135: 'antispasmodic, diuretic'. SS, 232: 'perennial [...] once considered to be healing, esp. having the power to draw arrows from wounds and heal them. In Book IX of Jerusalem Delivered, Tasso Godfryd is saved by it [...].' 'With this herb, Venus healed her beloved son Aeneas, wounded in his left thigh by an arrow fired by Turnus' sister, Juturna." F. Rabelais, *Gargantua i Pantagruel, 4, 62; tr T. Boy-Żeleński*. OD: burning bush: Origin: 'Mid 19th century: with biblical allusion to Exod.3:2.'

Quotation from the Bible: 'There the angel of the Lord appeared to him in flames of fire from within a bush. Moses saw that though the bush was on fire it did not burn up.'[26]

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Digitalis purpurea*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 308)

Polish name(s): **naparstnica**[27] **purpurowa** [lit. purple thimble flower] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 308)

English name(s): **purple foxglove**, common foxglove, fairy fingers (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 308), common foxglove (MBG), foxglove (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 141: '*Digitalis, digitalis –is –e* Finger-bonnet, Fingerstall (Fuchs' translation of the German Fingerhut) (foxglove)'. WDMPP, 1404: 'From the Latin *digitus* "a finger", referring to the shape of the flowers.' 'Pendulous, 2–3" long, tubular, funnel-shaped, dark rose-pink to purple (sometimes white) flowers with purple and white spots inside are closely grouped along each spike'(MBG). OD: 'Late 18th century: from the modern Latin genus name of the foxglove, from *digitalis* (herba) (plant) relating to the finger, from *digitus* finger, toe; suggested by German Fingerhut thimble or foxglove.' Digitalis also means (OD): a drug prepared from the dried leaves of foxgloves and containing substances (notably digoxin and digitoxin) that stimulate the heart muscle.' The name also appears in BFM, 332 which provides the Polish term 'paluszniczek' [finger]. BORYŚ, 350: 'naparstek': a finger cover but also a 'finger' in a glove. BFM, 333–334 'This appellation was suggested by its German name, *fingerhut*, fingerstall, and beyond the idea of a glove no European nation appears to have ventured. In France it is sometimes called *Gantelée*, and *Gants de Notre Dame*, *our Lady's gloves*, viz. the Virgin. The English is the only language in which it is designated *Fox's-glove*; hence some have surmised that the proper orthography is *Folks-glove*, while Sir J. Smith expresses an opinion that it was originally called *Fuchs'-glove*.' It is also stated in BFM, 334 that despite the beauty of the plant, it has not been described in literature.[28] With regard to its qualities, the BFM, 334 provides that: 'The recent herb is inodorous, but when dried exhales a slightly narcotic

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[26] Retrieved from: https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Exodus+3:2 on 5 August 2017.

[27] BORYŚ, 350: 'naparstek': a finger cover but also a 'finger' in a glove.

[28] BFM, 334: 'It is surprising that a plant so beautiful, and sufficiently striking to be introduced by painters in their landscapes, should not be alluded to by any of our old English poets, not even by Shakespeare, in whose time it was by no means uncommon, as appears from Gerard's Herbal, published in 1597. Some indeed have supposed it to be

> "– long purples,
> That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
> But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call them,"' ('[Hamlet, act iv. sc.7]')

mentioned by the queen when relating to the manner of Ophelia's death, but from the connection of the passage we cannot acquiesce in such an opinion †.'

odor, and is bitter and nauseous to the taste, accompanied with a kind of acrimony, which at first excites the flow of salvia, subsequently producing a dryness in the mouth, and an acrid sensation in the throat.' BFM, 338: 'The action of this powerful plant upon the human frame is both *stimulating* and *sedative**. In its former character, it excites the action of the digestive organs, the circulation, secretions, and nervous system. In small doses it will induce salivation, a free flow of urine, occasionally perspiration, vomiting, purging, and an increase in the frequency of the pulse. In strong doses it is followed by coldness of the limbs, vertigo, optical illusions, somnolency, delirium, and death.'[29] The semantic motivation for appellation in Polish is constituted by the color (specific epithet) and the shape of flowers, while in English – the shape of flowers and the popularity of the plant.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: According to KIRKBY (2011: 170), 'foxglove' (Digitalis purpurea) symbolizes 'insincerity'.

DQ, 199:

'FOXGLOVE
Ingelow, Jean
An empty sky, a world of heather,
Purple of foxglove, yellow of broom;
We two among them wading
Shaking out honey, treading perfume.

Poems
Divided
Stanza I'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Doronicum orientale*** Hoffm. (CHMIEL, 392)

Polish name(s): **omieg wschodni** (CHMIEL, 392) [Eastern poisonous plant/bane]

English name(s): **Caucasian leopard's bane** (RHS), leopard's bane (MBG)

Semantic motivation: RHS: plant range includes Caucasus, Turkey and SE Europe. KREINER, 68: *doronic*- 'from Arabic *doronigi* "name of a plant"; *doronicum*' (LINDSAY, 30 confirms that the name is of Arabic origin, but the meaning is unknown). NOP, 146: '*Doronicum* from an Arabic name, doronigi (leopard's bane)'. GENAUST, 214 claims that the name 'goes back to an Arab. Pers. source. although most of the species are native to Europe itself and only a small part reaches Asia Minor and the Caucasus (*D. orientale*).'

[29] PN, 136: 'Herba digitalis; cardiac sedative, diuretic.'

NOP, 283: '*orientalis -is -e* eastern, oriental, of the East'. KREINER, 148: *orient* – 'Latin *oriens* "rising sun; East"; *orient-alis*'. OD: leopard's bane: 'A herbaceous Eurasian plant of the daisy family, with large yellow flowers which typically bloom early in the spring.' MBG: the origin of the genus name is obscure. 'Arrows were reportedly once dipped in the juice of one species of Doronicum for hunting leopards, hence the common name. However, plants in the genus Doronicum have non-toxic sap which suggests that the name of leopard's bane was given to it by mistake.' OD: bane: 'Sometimes, especially poison, which causes death.' Origin: 'Old English bana "thing causing death, poison", of Germanic origin.' RHS: 'herbaceous perennials with heart-shaped basal leaves and bright yellow daisy-like flower-heads'. **S**TAROPOLSKI vol. 5, 575 states that 'Omieg' is a botanical name of '*Aconitum lycoctonum* L. *var. caeruleum* Wahlb.' and '*Lupinus albus* L.' Still, 'omgleć' means 'omdleć' ('*animi defectio*'). ROSTAFIŃSKI, 254 provides historical names of 'kozi korzeń', 'omieg', 'pajęcznik'. BRÜCKER, 379: 'omieg': 'aconitum' plant, mainly Slavic; 'omiąg' and 'omięg'; other Slavic names include: Slovenian 'omej', Czech '(w)omiej'; which is poisonous for goats and sheep; the verb 'omiażdżyła się' means 'to poison oneself'. Colchicum ('paluchy', 'ziemowit'), which is equally poisonous is also called 'omieg'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Doronicum pardalianches*** L.[30]

Polish name(s): **omieg zachodni** [lit. western poisonous plant/bane]

English name(s): **great leopard's bane**, crayfish, crayfish leopard's bane (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 153: *pardal – pardalis*, from Greek 'leopard'. NOP, 291: *pardalianches*: 'leopard-strangling', name used 'in Aristotle for plants poisonous to wild animals; an undeserved name for *Doronicum pardalianches*, leopard's-bane).' For the remaining data see example above. The differences in the names and semantic motivation between names of this example and those of the preceding one are limited to the difference between 'wchodni'/'zachodni' in Polish, 'great'/'Caucasian' in English and *orientale/pardalianches* in Latin. MARZELL vol. 2, 154 provides a historical Polish name of 'kozi korzeń' ('goat's root'). MARZELL vol. 2, 157: also reports a former name of '*aconutim pardalianches, doronicum romanum*'. Common names provided include: 'Leopardenwürger '('leopard's bush shrike'), 'Krafttwurzel' ('strong root'), 'Fallkraut' ('autumn weed, autumn herb'). ANDRÉ, 239: *pardalianches* = *aconitum*. *Aconitum* is a plant with a toxic root. *Doronic*, Mort-aux-Pantheres, is non-toxic.

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[30] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Doronicum_pardalianches.htm on 21 July 2021.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Polish literature also places the plant in nature-related descriptive narrative parts. SJP: 'Do pasa i wyżej sięgają olbrzymie paprocie, przecisnąć się trudno przez gąszcz tojadów, omiegów i starców. [Huge ferns reach up to the waist and above, it is difficult to squeeze through the thicket of monkshoods, leopard's banes, and silver ragworts] RADW. *Świat 208.*//'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Dryopteris filix-mas*** (L.) Schott (WDMPP, 1487), syn. *Aspidium filix-mas* Sw., *Nephoridium filix-mas* Rich. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313)

Polish name(s): **narecznica samcza**, nerecznica samcza (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313) [shield male fern]

English name(s): BE **male fern** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313), basket fern, shield fern (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 147: *dryopteris*: 'Oak-fern'. NOP, 166: *filix-mas*: masculine. SZCZEŚNIAK, 115 reports: paproć narecznica [lit. hand plant fern]. The shape of the fern rhizome resembles a miniature hand. MP, 63: male-fern. BRÜCKNER, 459 states that 'ręcznica' is derived from 'hand'.[31] STAROPOLSKI vol. 5, 87: 'naręcze': 'part of the armor covering the hand', *armillae, arma quibus lacerti teguntur*'. 'Naręcznica': 'epaulet, bracelet, *armilla*', 'lute, *cithara*'. MP, 351: Used for Red-water fever, fluke, white scour plus kidney diseases in horses. WDMPP, 1487: '[...] with suberect rhizomes, tufted stipes, pinnate lanceolate fronds'; 'Young coiled fronds used as a vermifuge'. In English, the name is a calque from Latin while the Polish name refers to its shape ('narecznica'/lit. 'hand plant'). Additionally, it includes a translation of the Latin *filix-mas/*'male'/'samcza'.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 244 states that the plant was known in the Celtic culture. The said author (ibid.) states that 'paproć'/'fern' exists for the Slavs as a magical flower, giving strength, enabling them to understand the language of plants and animals, as well as discover buried treasures and unravel concealed secrets. The flower blooms on Kupala night, and the person who finds it must scrupulously follow several rules before picking it, such as uttering a spell and stripping the plant barefoot. BFM, 299 states that ferns were associated with numerous superstitions reflecting the beliefs of peoples at a given time,

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[31] However, BRÜCKNER, 459 also states that 'naręcznica' means 'lute'.

such as superstition for a pregnant woman for whom, if she stepped on a plant, it would mean a miscarriage.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Echinacea purpurea*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 165)

Polish name(s): **jeżówka purpurowa** [lit. purple hedgehog[32] plant], echinacea purpurowa [lit. purple echinacea] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 165)

English name(s): **purple coneflower** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 165), (MBG), (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 71: *echin* – derived from Greek echinos – 'hedgehog'. KORPANTY, 512: *purpurea*: purple, shiny. NOP, 149: *Echinacea*: 'Spiny-one', '(the spiny involucral bracts) (purple cone flower).' MBG: 'a course, rough-hairy herbaceous perennial'. MBG: The genus name is derived from the spiny center cone on flowers. RHS: 'solitary, long-stalked daisies with prominent conical central disks and often drooping ray florets.' OD: coneflower: 'A North American plant of the daisy family, which has flowers with cone-like centers.' WDMPP, 1509: 'ray flowers purple reddish violet, disc brownish-purple, yellow-orange'. BORYŚ, 214: 'jeż' [a hedgehog] 'an animal Erinaceus europaeus'; 'jeżyć' – 'stick out like a hedgehog's thorns'; 'jeżyna' derived from 'a plant covered with spines.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Eryngium planum*** L. (CHMIEL, 397)

Polish name(s): **mikołajek płaskolistny** [lit. flat-leaved Nicolaus] (CHMIEL, 397)

English name(s): sea holly (MBG), blue eryngo, **flat-leaved eryngo** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 78: *eryng* – 'Greek-Latin Eryngion "type of thistle'". OD: eryngo (also called eryngium): Origin: 'late 16th century: from Italian and Spanish eringio, from Latin eryngion'. OD: eryngium: Origin: '[...] from a diminutive of Greek ērungos 'sea holly'. KREINER, 166: *plan* – planus meaning 'flat'. (NOP, 305: '*planatus-a-um* -sided, -level, -flat'). NOP, 157: '*Eryngium* Theophrastus' name, ηρυγγιον, for a spiny-leaved plant (sea holly)'. OD: 'A spiny-leaved plant of the parsley family, with metallic blue teasel-like flowers, growing in sandy places by the sea and native to Europe.' MGB: 'a coarse, clump-forming perennial that features a summer bloom of steel-blue, thistle-like flower heads', leaves are 'typically elliptic to oblong, cordate-based and deeply-toothed'. RHS: 'with simple or divided leaves, often spiny edged, and cone-like flower-heads often surrounded by an involucre of conspicuous spiny bracts', 'small blue terminal flower heads.' BRÜCKNER, 336 states that the name 'mikołajki' is the name of a plant derived from the 15th c. The English

[32] Analogous to English 'Hedgehog coneflower' (cf. NOWICK, 155).

common name is a total calque from Latin (*eryngium*/'eryngo' and *planum*/'flat-leaved') while the Polish name most probably includes a proper name 'Mikołaj' while its specific epithet corresponds with the Latin lexeme ('płaskolistny'/*planum*).

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: MP, 181–182: *Eryngium maritimum* (Linnaeus) is also named 'sea holy'. 'The name eryngo, by which herbalists mainly understood *Eryngium campestre* Linnaeus, a species of mainland Europe very rare in Britain, was shared by the common *E. maritimum* of sandy shores, and at least some of the virtues claimed for the bitter root of the other were attribute to this one as well.' MP, 182: the roots of the plant were boiled, and a syrup was made to cure coughs and colds. Further, the plant was believed to be an aphrodisiac.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Eschscholtzia californica*** Cham. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382)

Polish name(s): **maczek kalifornijski** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382) [California poppy], pozłotka kalifornijska [Orange California poppy]

English name(s): **California poppy**. WDMPP, 1650: San Benito-poppy, tufted eschoscholzia (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 382)

Semantic motivation: The semantic motivation in Polish and in English is based on the plant's origin, which is reflected in the specific epithet: 'It grows wild in California where, following rainy days, it occurs on a mass scale on mountain slopes, giving them a fiery brick colour during flowering' (BOT.DICT., 357). The Latin name is derived from a naturalist and a traveler: 'Eschscholzia (Eschscholtzia), eschscholtzii for Johann Friedrich Gustav von Eschscholz (1793–1831), Estonian traveler and naturalist [...]' (NOP, 158). (Data confirmed at MBG). 'Poppy' and 'maczek' [poppy] refer to the physical properties of the plant: 'single, cup-shaped, 4-petaled, silky flowers', 'flowers give way to dehiscent seed capsules which split open when ripe to release seeds' (MBG; data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 357). Also, the name 'pozłotka' ['lit. orange California poppy'] refers to the orange color of flowers (SJP; BOT.DICT., 357). WDMPP, 1650: the plant is a 'Poison. Used to treat lice, to induce sleep in children, for consumption, for toothaches, as an emetic and a poison.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: WÓYCICKI (1957: 173) provides the name of 'Eszolcja' which appears to be a Polish version of the Latin name.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Festuca amethystina*** L. (CHMIEL, 485)

Polish name(s): **kostrzewa ametystowa** (CHMIEL, 485) [lit. amethyst straw-like plant]

English name(s): **tufted fescue**, hair fescue, large blue fescue (MBG)

Semantic motivation: WDMPP, 1726: 'From the Latin *festuca, ae* "a straw, stalk" but also "a straw-like weed among barley'". RHS: 'forms dense evergreen tufts with thin, blue-green, in-rolled leaves'. MBG: 'blue-green, cool season grass with thin hair-like blades that typically grows in dense fountain-like clumps.' 'Slender stalks rise above the foliage in late spring to early summer (June) to 18–24" tall bearing terminal panicles of amethyst (violet) flowers. Color of the grass ranges from blue-green to gray-blue.' KREINER, 10: *amethystus*: amethyst. BRÜCKNER, 259: 'kostrzewa' is derived from 'kostra' – 'shives' – a very coarse bristle plant, which is derived from 'kość'/'bone' meaning 'sharp'. STAROPOLSKI vol. 5, 357: 'kostrzewa' is a bot. 'cereal weed' of grass family. NOP, 165: '*Festuca* Straw (a name used in Pliny, festuca also the rod used for manumitting Roman slaves to freedman), fescue.' CD: fescue 'from Old French *festu*, ultimately from Latin *festuca* stem, straw'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Festuca rubra*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 223)

Polish name(s): **kostrzewa czerwona** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 223) [lit. red straw]

English name(s): **red fescue** (MBG), BE creeping fescue, AE red fescue (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 223)

Semantic motivation: GORCZYŃSKI, 131: possesses a panicle raised or dangling. BOT. DICT., 295: characterized by an erect straw reaching 120 cm. NOP, 335 'rubra' refers to red color. BH, 582: *Festuca*: Grass (Fescue).[33]

Semantic motivation driving all three languages is identical. The Polish name and the English name constitute complete calques of the Latin name.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Fritillaria imperialis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447)

Polish name(s): **szachownica cesarska** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447) [lit. imperial checkerboard], korona cesarska (BOT.DICT., 288) [lit. imperial crown]

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[33] See the example above for more appellation details.

English name(s): BE imperial crown, **crown imperial** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447), crown on crown, royal crown flower (RHS), AE imperial fritillary (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447), (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 171: *Fritillaria*: 'Dice-box, *fritillus* (the shape of fritillary flowers)' (confirmed in KREINER, 104). OD: fritillary: Origin: 'Mid 17th century: from modern Latin fritillaria, from Latin fritillus "dice box" (probably with reference to the chequered corolla of the snake's head fritillary).' WDMPP, 1783: Fritillaria, 'Latin *fritillus*, "a dice-box", referring to the sepals or to the markings on the flowers of a species or to the shape of the fruits'. NOP, 212: *imperialis*: 'very noble, imperial, of nobility, *imperialis*'. MBG, 'impressive plant', 'each stem is topped in spring with a crown of orange or red, drooping, bell-shaped flowers topped by a small pineapple-like tuft of leaf-like bracts.' (Confirmed in BOT.DICT., 613 and PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447). RHS: 'a robust perennial with stout, erect stems bearing whorled, lance-shaped leaves and, in early summer, a terminal umbel of bell-shaped orange or yellow flowers beneath a crown of bracts.' BOT.DICT., 447: native to Iran, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Western Himalayas. The Polish name is a calque from Latin while the English specific epithet includes 'a crown', not 'a checkerboard'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: BRÜCKNER, 538 states that 'szach' (chess)/'szachownica' (chessboard) are derived from a Persian king's name Shah. According to WDMPP, 178 a fresh plant is 'toxic, diuretic, emollient, demulcent, resolvent'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Fritillaria meleagris*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447)

Polish name(s): **szachownica kostkowata** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,447) [lit. checkered checkerboard], korona kostkowata [lit. checkered crown]

English name(s): BE snake's head fritillary, AE **checkered fritillary** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,447), chequered daffodil, drooping tulip, guinea flower, guinea-hen flower, leper lily, snake heads (RHS)

Semantic motivation: RHS: '[...] with lance-shaped, greyish-green leaves and 1–2 nodding, Bell-shaped purple flowers, the tepals tessellated with pale pink in a checkerboard fashion'. MBG: 'Specific epithet means spotted like a guineafowl.' NOP, 255: *meleagris*: 'Greek name for Meleager of Calydon, chequered as is a guinea fowl (*Numidia meleagris*) and snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*).' OD: fritillary: Origin: 'Mid 17th century: from modern Latin fritillaria, from Latin fritillus "dice box" (probably with reference to the checkered corolla of the snake's head fritillary).' WDMPP, 1783: Fritillaria, 'Latin *fritillus*, "a dice-box", referring to the sepals or to the markings on the flowers of a species or to

the shape of the fruits'. In this example, all three languages show complete equivalence of names.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Gaillardia aristata*** Pursh (NOWICK, 185)

Polish name(s): **gailardia oścista** (CHMIEL, 320) [lit. bony gaillardia]

English name(s): **blanket flower** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 19: *aristata*: 'bone in spike, straw'. NOP, 56: *aristatus* -a-um: 'with a beard, awned'. MBG: 'native from North Dakota to Colorado west to California and British Columbia', 'It features orange-red daisy-like flowers (to 3''diameter) with yellow tipped rays.', 'Gaillardia is sometimes commonly called blanket flower in probable reference to the resemblance of its rich and warm flower colors and patterns to blankets woven by North Americans. However, some authorities suggest that the name blanket flower was originally derived from the habit of wild species plants to form colonies that blanket the ground.' NOP, 173: '*Gaillardia* for Gaillard de Cahrentonneau (Marentonneau), patron of botany (blanket flowers)' (data confirmed in LINDSAY, 43 and WDMPP, 1791). MBG: the specific epithet: 'bristly in reference to the hairs that cover the flowerhead receptacles, stems and leaves.' SJP: gaillardia, gajlardia. The Polish name appears to be a calque from Latin. The English name shows no correspondence with Latin but reflects the folk associations with the plant's decorative nature.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Galanthus nivalis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 465)

Polish name(s): **śnieżyczka przebiśnieg**, przebiśnieg (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 465) [lit. a snow flower, a flower appearing from under the snow]

English name(s): BE **snowdrop**, common snowdrop (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 465)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 87: gal – Greek 'milk'. NOP, 173: '*galanthus*: snowdrop-like; *Galanthus*' 'Milk-white flower'. KREINER 88: *galanth*- Greek-Latin 'Galanthis' – a mythical character from the mythical character from the poem of Ovid. MBG: genus name: *anthos* is from Greek and means flower, while *gala* means 'milk'. KREINER, 140: *niv* – 'Latin *niveus* 'snowy'". NOP, 273: *nivalis*: 'snow-white, growing near snow'. MBG: 'It is a true harbinger of spring', 'often poking its head up through snow cover if present.' MBG:

The name is derived from the plant's resemblance to the drops of snow. SJP provides a name of 'przebiśnieg pospolity' ('śnieżyczka') [common snowdrop]. According to BOT. DICT., 632 this is the first early spring flower. WDMPP, 1792 provides that the plant is called 'milk flower' from the color of leaves (data confirmed in PN, 166 and LINDSAY, 67). All three languages share identical semantic motivation; still, the English name is a one-lexeme name, without repetition.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 254 states that the legends of the East Slavs speak of a winter which did not want Spring to come. The Winter called the Wind of the North and the Blizzard, forbidding the flowers to appear from under the snow. But one was defiant. It leaned out and summoned spring. The appearance of snowdrops falls on Lent, a symbolic transition to a new spiritual year. 'Snowdrop' is also considered one that removes hatred, evil and envy from a person, and (having traced toxic properties) removes diseases that a person experienced in the previous year.

Most of names refer to the plant's occurrence i.e., winter. Contemporary names appear to correspond with historical names.

SJP: 'white flowers of snowdrops and moths appear very early, sometimes already at the beginning of March, when there is still more snow around than black earth' of SJP: DYAK. *Las 70.//SWil*]. According to KIRKBY (2011: 176) 'snowdrop' (Galanthus) symbolizes 'consolation'.

James Montgomery also alludes to the first plant's appearance, calling it 'The morning star of flowers':

DQ, 211:
Montgomery, James
'The morning star of flowers.'
Poetical Works of James Montgomery
Volume II

William Wordsworth, in turn, alludes to the plant's association with Spring and the passage of time:

Wordsworth, William
'Nor will I then thy modest grace forget,
Chaste Snowdrops, venturous harbinger of Spring,
And pensive monitor of fleeting years!
The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth
To a Snow-Drop'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Gazania rigens*** L. (Gaertn.)[34]

Polish name(s): **gazania lśniąca** [lit. shiny gazania]

English name(s): **gazania**, treasure flower (MBG), treasure-flower (WDMPP, 1815)

Semantic motivation: The genus name honors Theodore of Gaza: '*Gazania* for the Greek scholar Theodore of Gaza (1398–1478), who transcribed Theophrastus' works into Latin (1483); some interpret it as Riches, *gaza-ae* (treasure flowers)' (NOP, 176) (confirmed in OD). NOP, 332: '*rigens* stiffening, rigid, *rigeo, rigere*' (confirmed in KREINER, 185). 'Rigid' may refer to the stem properties. The plant is native to South Africa, with 'silvery green' leaves (MBG). 'Flowering stems typically rise 6–10" tall topped by solitary, daisy-like ray flowers (to 3–4" wide) with contrasting center disks.' (MBG) The Polish name might be motivated by the structure of leaves that are 'silvery green' and the flowers have 'contrasting center disks' (MBG), while the English name appears to be a partial calque of the Latin generic name.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: LINDSAY, 40: the word is believed to be derived from the word *gaza*, a Persian word applied by the Greeks to express richness. According to WDMMP, 1885: this is a treasure-flower associated with magic, rituals and used by men when courting.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Geranium cinereum*** Cav.[35]

Polish name(s): **bodziszek popielaty** [lit. ashy cranesbill]

English name(s): **ashy cranesbill**, gray cranesbill (RHS), hardy geranium (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 90: *gerani* – Greek-Latin *Geranion* 'plant species, bodziszek/geranium (fruits similar to the beak of a crane)'. NOP, 177: Geranium: 'Crane', 'Discorides' name'. OD: cranesbill: 'A herbaceous plant which typically has lobed leaves and purple, violet, or pink five-petalled flowers.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: so named because of the long spur on the fruit, thought to resemble a crane's beak.' OD: geranium: Origin: 'Modern Latin, from Greek geranion, from geranos 'crane'" (Confirmed in WDMPP, 1824). Thus, the Polish name 'bodziszek'. BRÜCKNER, 33 states that 'bodziszek' has been derived from 'bodzić'/'to spur'. BORYŚ, 34 advocates that the name 'bodziec' (meaning 'a sharp object used for piercing, stabbing; spike, spur) has been derived from a Proto-Slavic name meaning 'that with which one stabs, a sharp object, a thorn'. Also called *eryngium*, 'bodziak' and 'bodłak' in 1472. MBG: 'features cup-shaped white to pink flowers with dark

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[34] Retrieved from https://atlas.roslin.pl/plant/7046 on 21 July 2021.

[35] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Geranium_cinereum.htm on 22 July 2021.

petal veins and deeply lobed gray-green basal leaves. It is often commonly called gray leaf geranium because of the silver-gray hues of its attractive foliage.' RHS: 'with grey or silver leaves.' KREINER, 45: *ciner* – Latin *cinis-* 'ash'. SJP: possesses large, round leaves and purple or blue flowers. It grows on meadows or thickets. This is also an example of total correspondence between names in all three analyzed languages.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Łąka falowała od przekwitających już bodziszków jak fioletowe morze [The meadow waved like a purple sea from the already fading geraniums]. BOGUSZ. *Wał. 92.*' 'Płomiennym rumieńcem oblana, pochyliła się nad krzakiem liliowych bodziszków [With a firey blush, she bent over a bush of lilac geraniums]. ORZESZ. *Pieśń 237.///L.*'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Geranium robertianum*** L. (NOWICK, 211)

Polish name(s): **bodziszek cuchnący** [lit. stinking cranesbill], pychawiec[36] (BOT.DICT., 61)

English name(s): **herb Robert**, death-comes-quickly, dragon's blood, fox geranium, fox grass, jenny Wren, kiss-me-quick, knife and fork, little bachelor's buttons, little red robin, nightingales, pink bird's eye, pink pinafor, red bird's eye, red robin, redshanks, St Robert's herb, stinking Robert, wren flower (RHS); WDMPP, 1828: Carolina geranium, red-robin, Robert's-geranium.

Semantic motivation: See the example above for more details. RHS: 'an annual or biennial to 30 cm, forming a rosette of deeply dissected, aromatic leaves, with large, open sprays of pale pink flowers 1 cm across in summer and autumn'. BOT.DICT., 61: 'of unpleasant fragrance [...]'. BOT.DICT., 62: a healing plant; contains geranine. OD: herb Robert – 'A common cranesbill with pungent-smelling red-stemmed leaves and pink flowers.' OD: Origin: 'Translating medieval Latin *herba* Roberti, variously supposed to refer to Robert Duke of Normandy, St Robert, or St Rupert.' OD: dragon's blood: 'A red gum or powder that is derived from the fruit of certain palm trees and from the stem of the dragon tree and related plants.' OD: Jenny Wren – British informal. BFM, 402: Herb-Robert, or Felid Crane's-Bill. BFM, 405: the plant possesses stems 'of reddish hue, brittle and shining'. 'This species was named "Herb-Robert" from its coming into flower about St. Robert's day*, the 29th of April. *BFM, 405)' As for its qualities applied 'in the process of tanning, and a yellow dye' (ibid.). BFM, 406: 'According to Linnaeus it is eaten by horses and goats, and occasionally by cows, but is refused by sheep and swine.'; 'the bruised herb drives

[36] Maybe the name has been derived from 'pycha' meaning 'hardy, conceited, proud, magnificent, grandiose' (cf. BORYŚ, 506).

away bugs'; 'used by farmers as a remedy for the staling of blood and the bloody flux in cattle.' 'The recent plant has a strong peculiar odor, resembling that of the deadnettle or wild-strawberry, but more powerful and less pleasant; and a slightly bitter, saline, and austere taste.' (ibid.). WDMPP, 1828: the Herb extract was used against diarrhea and indigestion while the whole plant was used to 'relieve rheumatic pains, colds, coughs'. MP, 338 provides that 'as a remedy for skin troubles, *Geranium robertianum* (herb-Robert) has emerged as exclusively British, whereas as a treatment for coughs or as a cure for kidney complaints it has come to light as equally exclusively Irish.' The Polish and English names constitute partial calques from Latin with 'bodziszek' and 'Robert's' lexemes respectively.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Gladiolus x gandavensis*** van Houtte (CHMIEL, 338)

Polish name(s): **mieczyk gandawski** (CHMIEL, 338) [lit. Gandavian sword-shaped flower], gladiolus gandawski [lit. Gandavian gladiolus]

English name(s): gladioulus (MBG), BE **Gandavian cornflag** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288), AE breeders gladiolus (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 723); WDMPP, 1839: corn flag, grassland onion, Rhodesian gladiolus, sword lily.

Semantic motivation: NOP, 178: '*Gladiolus* Small-sword, the name in Pliny, diminutive of *gladius* (cognate with gladdon, *Iris foetidissima*).' (Confirmed in KREINER, 91). OD: 'An Old-World plant of the iris family, with sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brightly colored flowers, popular in gardens and as a cut flower.' (confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288). OD: 'Old English (originally denoting the gladdon), from Latin, diminutive of gladius sword (used as a plant name by Pliny).' NOP, 175: '*gandavensis -is -e* from either Ghent (*Gandavum*), Belgium, or Gandava, Pakistan'. The Polish name and the English name LINDSAY, 67: 'Gladiolus, dim. of gladius, a sword (gladiator), referring to the leaves.') are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZESNIAK, 299–300 reports *Gladiolus communis*/'mieczyk zwyczajny'/'common corn-flag'[37] called 'Urocznik' [lit. charmer] as the plant was supposed to undo the charms on children by smoking them up. The plant is a part of wreaths blessed on Corpus Christi (SZCZEŚNIAK, 299–300 following others).

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[37] English name retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gladiolus_communis on 4 June 2021.

KIRKBY (2011: 171) states that *gladiolus* (Gladiolus) symbolizes 'you pierce my heart'. SJP: 'mieczyk' means 'a small sword': 'Wydobywszy z pochwy krótki mieczyk, zwany mizerykordią, zwrócił go rękojeścią ku Zbyszkowi. [Taking a short gladiolus, called misericorde, from its scabbard, he turned it with the handle towards Zbyszek] SIENK. *Krzyż. II, 206*. 2.'; 'Ściągają na siebie uwagę gatunki [kwiatów] górujące wzrostem nad innymi: wyniosłe malwy; płomyki, czyli floksy, o barwistych, wiechowatych kwiatach; zgrabne mieczyki, których nieforemne korony przypominają kształtem kwiaty wargowe. [The species (of flowers) which are taller than others, attract attention: haughty mallow; flames or phloxes with colored paniculate flowers; shapely gladioli with shapeless crowns resembling labial flowers] DYAK. *Przyr. 138*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Gypsophila paniculata*** L. (CHMIEL, 684)

Polish name(s): **gipsówka wiechowata** (CHMIEL, 684) [panicled gypsum], łyszczec wiechowaty [paniculate shiny flower] (CHMIEL, 684), łyszczec wiechowaty (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 265), waplinek [chalk flower] (BOT.DICT., 351), gipsówka [gypsum] (GORCZYŃSKI), kaszka (SJP)

English name(s): BE **tall gypsophyll**, baby's breath, AE Babysbreath (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 265); WDMPP, 1913: baby's breath, old maid's-pink

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 94: *gyps* – 'Greek-Latin *gypsum* 'gypsum'". KREINER, 152: *panicul-* 'Latin *paniculata*, panicle'. NOP, 187: *Gypsophilia*: 'Lover-of-chalk'. MBG: 'a mainstay filler plant of the floral industry. Sprays of baby's breath are frequently used as filler in bouquets and floral arrangements.' MBG: *philos* means 'friendship in reference to this plant's preference for high pH soils.' OD: baby's breath: 'A herbaceous plant of delicate appearance which bears tiny, scented pink or white flowers.' MBG: flowers are arranged in panicles. RHS: 'with narrow, grayish leaves and large sprays of small flowers' (confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 266). PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 266: a healing plant, contains saponins. The name 'łyszczec' might have been derived from 'łyskać się' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 315) as this is identical with 'błyskać'/'flash' and 'lśnić się'/'shine' (Data confirmed in MAJEWSKI, 373: 'Kwiatoblask'/lit. 'Flowershine'). The Polish name is a calque from Latin showing total correspondence between *Gypsophila*/'gipsówka' and *paniculate*/'wiechowata'. The English name is a partial calque of the Latin name ('*gypsophyl*') as its specific epithet refers to the height of the plant.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Helianthus annuus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 429)

Polish name(s): **słonecznik zwyczajny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 429) [lit. common sunflower]

English name(s): **Common sunflower**, sunflower, girasol (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,429). WDMPP, 1939: 'common sunflower, mirasol, sunflower, the sunflower of Peru, yellow-eyes, yellow flower, yellow weed'.

Semantic motivation: MBG: 'Genus name comes from the Greek word *helios* meaning sun and *anthos* meaning flower.' (Data confirmed in WDMPP, 1938: 'Greek *helios* "the sun" and *anthos* "a flower'"). NOP, 194: '*Helianthus* Sun-flower, ηλικ-ανθος (the large golden heads of many species tend to follow the sun, *girare-sole*, cognate with Jerusalem [artichoke])' (data confirmed in in KREINER, 96: *helios* 'sun'). OD: 'Late 16th century (in the sense 'sunflower'): from French, or from Italian girasole, from girare to turn + sole sun (because the sunflower turns to follow the path of the sun) (confirmed by LINDSAY, 67–68 and WDMPP, 1948). ARMITAGE, 238: 'The flowers consist of wide disks of purple or red, surrounded by yellow ray flowers.' KORPANTY, 64: *annus* – 'annual'. The semantic base in Polish and English is constituted by physical properties of the flower as it follows the sun. The Polish and English names share the same specific epithet ('common'/'zwyczajny').

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: ARMITAGE, 237: the flower 'is grown by the acre for birdseed, oil, and the flowers themselves, as well as enjoyed by gardeners throughout the world.' (Confirmed in SJP and PN, 185: 'Mexico, Texas and northward to the Saskatchewan, also cult. in gardens and for its seeds.'). Following others, SZCZEŚNIAK, 276 states that in the beliefs of Eastern Slavs, the sunflower was regarded a guardian of man and his protector. The plant gave strength to men while people would wear it on their belts as a sign that they should treat one another well.

KIRKBY (2011: 177) states that the flower symbolizes 'false riches.'

In Polish literature reference is made to the 'turning nature' of the plant. SJP: 'W środku kwiatów, jak pełnia pomiędzy gwiazdami, krągły słonecznik licem wielkiem, gorejącem od wschodu do zachodu kręci się za słońcem. [In the middle of the flowers, like a full moon between the stars, a round sunflower with its large face, glowing from east to west, turns towards the sun]. MICK. *Tad. 56.//L.*'

The same is reflected by James Thomson:

DQ, 212:

'Thomson, James
But one, the lofty followers of the Sun,

Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves
Drooping all night; and, when the warm returns,
Points her enamored bosom to his ray.

The Seasons
Summer, 1.216'

DQ, 186:

'Beecher, Henry Ward
Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men and animals. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others again are plain, honest and upright, like the broad-faced sunflower and the hollyhock.'

DQ, 212:

'Browning, Robert
Miles and miles of golden green
Where the sunflowers blow
In a solid glow...

The Poems and Plays of Robert Browning
A Lover's Quarrel
Stanza 6'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Helianthus tuberosus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 428)

Polish name(s): **słonecznik bulwiasty** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 428) [lit. tuberous sunflower], bulwy [tubers], topinambur [topinambur] (BOT.DICT., 647)

English name(s): BE **Jerusalem artichoke**, topinambur, girasole, earth puff, AE Jerusalem-artichoke, Jerusalemartichoke sunflower (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 428), sunchoke, sunroot (MBG), earth apple, Canada potato, Indian potato, pignut. WDMPP, 1941: Canadian potato, earth-apple girasolem Jerusalem artichoke, sun-choke, topinambour, woodland sunflower.

Semantic motivation: As stated above, KREINER, 96: gr. *helios* – 'sun'. KREINER, 222: *tuberosus* – 'swollen, tuberous.' NOP, 194: *helianthus*: sun-flower. OD: Jerusalem artichoke: 'A knobbly edible tuber with white flesh, eaten as a vegetable', 'The tall North American plant, closely related to the sunflower, which produces this tuber.' Origin: 'Early 17th century: Jerusalem, alteration of Italian girasole "sunflower"'. MBG: 'native to old fields, moist thickets, forest margins, streambanks, railroads, road margins and open places in North America.' BOT.DICT., 585: Origin: North America. Edible fodder plant. The etymology of 'topinambur' is unknown. Maybe, the name has been derived from French 'topinambour'. WDMPP, 1941: 'root tuber eaten as vegetable'. The Polish name constitutes a calque from Latin (Helianthus/'słonecznik' and 'bulwiasty'/'tuberous'). The English name appears to be a partial calque (considering the said alteration of girasole) with the specific epithet referring to the shape of root tuber.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Helichrysum arenarium*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199)

Polish name(s): **kocanki piaskowe** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199) [lit. cat sandy flowers]

English name(s): **sandy everlasting**, everlasting flower (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199), common yellow everlasting, yellow everlasting flower (RHS)

Semantic motivation: WDMPP, 1941: 'Latin *helichrysos* and *helichrysum* for the herb marigold, Greek *helisso, helissein* "to wind, to turn round" and chrysos "gold, golden", some suggested from helios "sun'". NOP, 194: '*Helichrysum* Golden-sun'. NOP, 55: *arenarium* 'growing in sand, of sandy places.' KREINER, 18: *arena* 'sand'. KORPANTY, 303: (h)arēna,ae – sand; beach; desert. BOT.DICT., 270: The plant grows wild and is common in the lowlands on clearings, shrubs, forest edges, and fallow lands – especially on sand. It grows in dry, sunny, and sandy habitats while its flowers are cut for dry bouquets. WANIAKOWA (2012: 96) provides a dialectal name of 'szelepuszki' [lit. 'a rustling flower'] claiming that 'the name has not been recorded in the history of the Polish language'. The name 'is related to the rustling made by the plant when touched. The flowers are gathered in baskets forming a dense panicle. The spherical flower baskets give the impression of being dry.' (ibid.). WANIAKOWA (ibid.) claims that the Poland-wide name is 'kocanka' ('koconka', 'kacanki') [lit. 'a cat flower']. The data is confirmed by BRÜCKNER, 242 who states that 'kocenek', 'kocanki', 'kocie mądzie', and 'kocenki' is a type of herb liked by cats. The name was already present in medieval manuscripts and, following ROSTAFIŃSKI (Symb. I 321), WANIAKOWA (2012: 147) advocates that the plant is presumably adored by cats, while the Polish name is constructed on the morpheme 'kot' (a cat) (following SŁAWSKI, SEPJ II 310–311). The semantic motivation in Polish is constituted by the plant's habitat and its popularity among and reference to cats. The semantic motivation in English is based on both the plant's habitat and its use for dry bouquets.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'kocanki' is a dialectal name of a female cat.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Helichrysum***[38] ***bracteatum*** (Vent.) Willd. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199)

Polish name(s): **kocanki ogrodowe** [lit. garden cat sand flower], nieśmiertelnik ogrodowy [lit. garden immortal flower] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199).

English name(s): **strawflower everlasting** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 199), everlasting flower (RHS), (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 78: *bracteatum* 'with bracts, bracteates.' MBG: 'it features daisy-like flowers (1–3" diameter) with central yellow disks surrounded by glossy, papery, rigid, petal-like bracts in yellow, orange, red, pink or white. Bracts have a straw-like texture, hence the common name.' OD: 'An Old-world plant of the daisy family. Some kinds are grown as everlastings, retaining their shape and color when dried.' (Data confirmed in MBG: This plant is called 'everlasting'/'golden everlasting' as it also retains color and shape as a dried flower plus it is 'a long-lasting fresh cut flower'.) OD: 'Latin, from Greek helikhrusos, from helix spiral + khrusos gold. It originally denoted a yellow-flowered plant, possibly Helichrysum stoechas.' Both Polish and English common names refer to the plant's properties of the ability to last for a long time, and the plant's popularity ('ogrodowy'/'garden'). The English name also refers to the physical properties of the bracts (i.e., being straw-like).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Heliotropium arborescens*** L.*,* (syn. *H. peruvianum* L.) (CHMIEL, 269)

Polish name(s): **heliotrop peruwiański** (CHMIEL, 269) [lit. Peruvian heliotrope], heliotrop wonny [odorous heliotrope], tomiłek peruwiański, słonecznica peruwiańska [Peruvian sunflower] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 146)

English name(s): **common heliotrope** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 146), heliotrope (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER: 96: helio – *helios* 'słońce'. KREINER, 221: *tropi* – Greek 'ship's keel'. KREINER, 17: *arbor* – tree. NOP, 194: '*Heliotropium* turn-with-the-sun'. NOP, 53: '*arborescens* becoming or tending to be of tree-like dimensions.' MBG: 'native to Peru', 'a tender perennial shrub'; 'Features sweetly fragrant, tiny violet flowers in large showy clusters which bloom summer to fall.' MBG: the genus name refers to 'an old, disapproved idea that the flower heads turned with the sun' while the specific epithet refers to the woody form of the plant. RHS: 'can be perennials, sub-shrubs or shrubs.' OD: heliotrope:

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[38] For explanation see the example above.

'[...] cultivated for its fragrant purple or blue flowers which are used in perfume.' Origin: 'Old English *heliotropus* (originally applied to various plants whose flowers turn towards the sun), via Latin from Greek hēliotropion "plant turning its flowers to the sun", from hēlios "sun" + trepein "to turn". The spelling was influenced by French *heliotrope*.' RU, 90 the fragrance of *H. peruvianum* resembles that of vanilla. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 146–147: a sub-shrub in its homeland, i.e., Peru, Ecuador. The Polish name shares identical semantic motivation with the Latin name while the English name differs in the motivation for the specific epithet ('common').

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KOPAL. SMTK, 367: 'The sun god Apollo loved the okeanida Klitia but abandoned her for her sister Leukotea; Clytia died of longing and turned her into a flower that always follows the sun.' – *heliotrope/heliotrope*.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Helleborus niger*** L. (CHMIEL, 413)

Polish name(s): **ciemiernik biały** [lit. white hellebore] (CHMIEL, 413)

English name(s): BE Christmas rose, Christ hellebore, AE black Christmasrose, **black hellebore** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 74), bear's foot

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 96: hellebore- *helleborus* 'a type of a plant.' KREINER, 139: *niger* – black. KORPANTY, 237: reference to *elleborum, elleborus* – 'ciemiężyca' '(a healing plant)'/'the hellebore'. NOP, 194: *Helleborus* – 'Poison-food'. WDMPP, 1951: '[...] Greek *hellos, ellos* "a young deer" and *bibroskein* "to eat, devour"; Latin *elleborus (hell-)* and *elleborum (hell-)* "hellebore'". BOT.DICT., 95: some types contain poisonous alkaloids. It possesses white flowers which turn green or red when fruiting. The plant contains cardiac glycosides. In areas with mild climates, it may bloom as early as December, it is called 'Christmas rose'. Grows wild in the East, the Alps, the Apennines, the Transylvania Carpathians (data confirmed in MBG). RHS: '1–3 pure white or pink-flushed white, bowl-shaped flowers up to 8 cm in width'. MBG: 'features large, cup-shaped, rose-like white flowers.' MBG: Greek *bora* means food and *helein* – injures/destroys in reference to its toxic properties. The specific epithet refers to the black color of roots. The name 'bear's foot' probably refers to the shape of flowers. MBG: 'Each flower has five large and showy petal-like sepals (petals are quite small and inconspicuous). Flowers usually appear singly on thick stems which usually do not rise above the foliage.' OD: hellebore: 'A poisonous winter-flowering Eurasian plant of the buttercup family, typically having coarse divided leaves and large white, green, or purplish flowers.' Origin: 'Old English (denoting various plants supposed to cure madness), from Old French ellebre, elebore or medieval Latin

eleborus, via Latin from Greek helleboros.' BFM, 379: Black Hellebore, Christmas Rose. Polish: Czarna ciemierzyca [lit. black hellebore]. BFM, 381–382: 'The root of hellebore has been famous from time immemorial, as a remedy for insanity.' 'From its abundance in the isle of Anticyra, arose the proverb, "naviga ad Anticyras," *take a voyage to Anticyras*, which was the advice given by the ancients to those who had lost their reason*.' (ibid., 382). BRÜCKNER, 62: ciemierzyca, 'helleborus', has been derived from 'czemier' [venom], with which the arrows were poisoned. BRÜCKNER, 62: strongly fragrant herb. The Polish name is a partial calque from Latin (*helleborus*) while the specific epithet means 'white' in reference to the color of flowers. In English 'black hellebore' constitutes a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 141: Hellebore, known by the Slavs as a plant that heals mental illnesses, protects against unclean powers, werewolves, inverts charms. 'Until recently, for this purpose, a plant was planted in front of the doors of English houses, thus closing them against the access of evil words and impure force.' By Eastern Slavs it is more known as *Helleborus purpurescens*.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Hemerocallis fulva*** L. (CHMIEL, 414)

Polish name(s): **liliowiec rdzawy** [lit. tawny orange lily], liliowiec czerwony (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 250)

English name(s): **Orange daylily**, fulvous daylily, tawny daylily (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 250), double yellow daylily (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 97: *hemer – hemera* 'day'. KREINER, 34: *call-* Latin *calla, calsa* 'a type of plant'. ANDRÉ, 159: 'unidentified crown plant'. KREINER, 87: *fulvus*: yellow, fawn. NOP, 195: Hemerocallis; "Day-beauty" from Greek, 'reflects that the flowers are short-lived' (confirmed in GENAUST, 284). MBG: 'tawny orange flowers', 'Individual flowers open for one day.' OD: fulvous: reddish yellow, tawny. WDMPP, 1953: 'yellow day-lily'. RU, 144: The Latin name of Greek origin means *hamera* – day, *callos*-beauty. PN, 186: The appellation of the genus is derived from the following properties: 'Perennial herbs with large lily-like flowers.' LINDSAY, 40: '*Hemerocallis* is the beauty of the day.' The Polish name has been motivated by the name of the plant's family (*Liliaceae*) and the color of flowers. The English name is a partial calque from Latin plus refers to the family name.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Hepatica nobilis*** Gars. (CHMIEL, 416). RHS: Synonyms: *Anemone hepatica* L.

Polish name(s): **przylaszczka pospolita** (BOT.DICT., 512) [lit. common forest plant]

English name(s): **liverleaf**, crystal wort, ivy flower, liver balsam, liver moss (RHS)

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'with kidney-shaped, three-lobed leaves, often with silvery marbling above, and solitary violet or purple flowers with conspicuous white stamens' (confirmed in RU, 209). KREINER, 97: *heapt* – derived from *hepatis* 'liver'. KREINER, 140: *nobilis*: noble. NOP, 196: '*Hepatica* Of-the-liver, ηπαρ, ηπατος (medieval signature of leaf or thallus shape of *herba hepatica* as of use for liver complaints).' NOP, 196: *hepaticus* – 'dark purplish red, liver-coloured'. RU, 209: In Poland it occurs in shady forests and thickets. STAROPOLSKI vol. 7, 38 states that 'Przylasek' means a small forest bordering on a lager one. That is why, one may assume 'przylaszczka' owes its name to the fact that the plant grows in forests (BOT.DICT., 512). The one-lexeme English name partially refers to the Latin *hepatica*. The Polish name shows a completely different semantic motivation from the appellation mechanisms driving the Latin name.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Spomiędzy zeschłych badylów lśni tu i ówdzie przylaszczka podobna do barwy kwietniowych niebios [From among the dead stalks shines here and there a hepatica, like the color of the April skies]. ŻER. *Wiatr 7*.'; 'Dzieci podbiegły do wagonów, przynosząc wiązki maluczkie kwiatków alpejskich, między którymi przywitaliśmy i nasze znajome leśne przylaszczki [The children ran to the carriages, bringing bunches of tiny alpine flowers, among which we welcomed our familiar forest hepaticas] KRASZ. *Kartki 55.//L*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Hesperis matronalis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 506)

Polish name(s): **wieczornik damski** [lit. dame's evening flower] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 506)

English name(s): BE queen's gillyflower, **dame's violet**; AM Dame's rocket, sweet rocket, Damask violet (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 506), dame's rocket (MBG), dame's violet, close sciences, damask, damask violet, dame's rocket, dame's wort, double rocket, garden rocket, night rocket, night-scented violet, night violet, queen's gillyflower, rogue's gillyflower, rocket, summer liliac, sweet rocket, white rocket, winter gillyflower.

Semantic motivation: PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 507: an ornamental and medicinal plant. Etymological grounding: MBG: 'Features white, lavender or purple, ½", 4-petaled flowers in loose, terminal racemes which bloom in late spring. Flowers are very fragrant, particularly

in the evening.' NOP: 197: '*Hesperis* Evening [...] *Hesperus* (Theophrastus' name, also the name for Venus or *Hesperis* the evening star, of the west, becoming Lucifer, the morning star, of the east).' KREINER, 98: gr. hesperos 'evening' (confirmed in PN, 188). KREINER, 126: matron 'dame, elderly woman, matron'. (Confirmed in NOP, 252: '*matronalis -is -e* of the married woman, *matrona, matronae* (the Roman matronal festival was held on 1 March)'. Confirmed in MBG: 'Specific epithet refers to March 1, which was the Roman festival of the matrons (married ladies)' (reflected in the names of *Hesperis matronalis* or *viola flos matronalis*, dame's violet). The Polish common name reflects the Latin name as 'wieczornik' directly corresponds with *hesperis* (cf. STAROPOLSKI vol. 10, 134) while 'damski' with *matronalis*. The English name shows a partial equivalence with the Latin name ('dame's') and refers to the plant's color.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Heuchera sanguinea*** Engelm. (CHMIEL, 417)

Polish name(s): **żurawka krwista** [lit. red crane/cranberry plant] (CHMIEL, 417)

English name(s): **coral bells** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 198: '*Heuchera* for Johann Heinrich von Heucher (1677–1747), German professor of medicine at Wittenberg (coral flowers)' (data confirmed in MARZELL vol. 2, 850 and GENAUST, 288). OD: coral belle: 'A red-flowered heuchera ('Heuchera sanguine')' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 745: contains small flowers). Specific epithet – 'blood-red' (KREINER, 188: Latin *sanguis*: 'blood'). The etymology of the Polish name is unclear. It might have been derived from 'żurawina'/'cranberry' due to the color of the plant and the shape of flowers (The same case is observed in the English name. 'Bells' might refer to the shape of flowers) or from a crane. BORYŚ, 757–758 reports the name 'żuraw', 'żurawia' derived from 'żóraw' 'a device from drawing water from a well' but also 15th century 'drawbridge', 14th c. 'gate, gates.', 'By the appearance of a bird with a characteristic long beak; From this also 'żurawina' [eng. cranberry], from the 15th century żorawiny 'Oxycoccos palustris' (dialectally also żorawina) and żurawie [eng. cranes], growing in wetlands, marshes, i.e., where cranes live.' Żóraw 'bird Grus cinerea'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Hosta plantaginea*** Aschers. (CHMIEL, 419)

Polish name(s): **funkia babkowata** [plantain-like Funk flower] (CHMIEL, 419)

English name(s): **hosta** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 169: Origin: Japan. NOP, 204: *Hosta* 'for Nicolaus Tomas Host (1761–1834), Austrian physician and botanist'. MBG: 'The genus was subsequently renamed in 1817 as *Funkia* in honor of botanist Heinrich Christian Funk under the belief at that time that *Hosta* was an invalid name. *Hosta* was finally reinstated as the genus name in 1905 by the International Botanical congress.' NOP, 305 (confirmed by KREINER, 167): *plantaginea* 'rib-wort-like, plantain-like, *Plantago*'. '*Plantago* Foot-sole-like, feminine termination of *planta* (ancient Latin, *plantaginem*, for the way the leaves of some lie flat on the ground), cognate with the French derivative, plantain'(NOP, 305). MBG: 'features bright glossy, nearly round, heart-shaped, light yellowish green leaves and very large (3–4" long), waxy, trumpet-shaped, white, heavily fragrant flowers [...]' (data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 169). OD: hosta: the plant is cultivated for its 'shade-tolerant foliage', also called: 'plantain lily'. The Polish name is a partial calque from Latin, honoring H.Ch. Funk while the English name honors N.T. Host. The Polish name shares the specific epithet with the Latin name.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Hyacinthus orientalis*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 148)

Polish name(s): **hiacynt wschodni** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 148) [lit. Eastern hyacinth]

English name(s): **common hyacinth**, Dutch hyacinth, Roman hyacinth (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 148), garden hyacinth (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 206: '*Hyacinthus* Homer's name for the flower(s) which sprang from the blood of Υακινθος, or from an earlier Thraco-Pelasgian word, υακινθος, for the blue color of water, cognate with jacinth'; *hyacinthus* – 'dark purplish-blue, resembling *Hyacinthus*'. OD: hyacinth: 'Mid 16th century (denoting a gem): from French hyacinthe, via Latin from Greek huakinthos, denoting a plant identified with the flower in the myth of hyacinthus, and a gem (perhaps the sapphire).' [data confirmed in OD and LINDSAY; OD: Hyacinthus: Greek Mythology: 'A beautiful boy whom the god Apollo loved but killed accidentally with a discus. From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth to spring up.' LINDSAY, 51: 'Hyacinth, in the Greek fable, was a Prince who was loved by Apollo, the sun, and Zephyr, the west wind. He preferred Apollo, so Zephyr killed him with a quoit. His blood became a flower, and it was fancied that the petals were inscribed with his name.'] NOP, 283: *orientalis*: 'eastern, oriental, of the east' (Data confirmed in KREINER, 100 and 148). BOT.DICT., 210: from the Middle East and the Mediterranean area. MBG: 'is a spring flowering bulb that products spikes of flowers noted for their intense, often overpowering, fragrance.' 'Genus name of a god associated with the rebirth of vegetation like Adonis.'

PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 148: in France the flower is cultivated to obtain essential oils used in perfumery. The Polish and English names are partial calques from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 171) states that 'blue hyacinth' (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) – symbolizes 'constancy', 'purple hyacinth' (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) – symbolizes 'please forgive me', 'white hyacinth' (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) – symbolizes 'beauty'.

SJP: 'Pod oknem wielka żardinierka złocona dźwigała cały bukiet kwitnących różnokolorowych hiacyntów. [In front of the window, a large gilded jordinette was carrying a whole bouquet of blooming hyacinths of different colors.] REYM. *Ziemia I*, 133.'

DQ, 202:

'Montgomery, James
Here Hyacinths of heavenly blue.
Shook their rich tresses to the morn.

Poetical Works of James Montgomery
Volume II
The Adventure of a Star

Shelley, Percy Bysshe
And the hyacinth purple, and white, and blue,
Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew
Of music so delicate, soft and intense,
It was felt like an odor within the sense.

Shelley: Selected Poetry, Prose and Letters
The Sensitive Plant
Part I, Stanza 7'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iberis sempervirens*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 493–494)

Polish name(s): **ubiorek wiecznie zielony** [evergreen elegant], ubiorek trwały [lit. perennial elegant] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 493–494)

English name(s): candytuft (MBG), perennial candytuft, edging candytuft, **evergreen candytuft**.

Semantic motivation: The English and the Polish specific epithet is motivated by physical properties of the plant, i.e., being 'evergreen in warm winter climates' (MBG). The plant repeats flowering in fall after being cut at the end of the summer blooming (CHMIEL, 420). STAROPOLSKI vol. 9, 265: 'ubierać', 'ubirać' means 'arm oneself, put on armor, *armare*' and 'dress up, embellish, *se exornare*' [cf. BORYŚ, 660]. The plant originated in southern Europe, which is reflected in its Latin name (MBG). The name *iberis* is derived from Greek, meaning

plants growing in Iberia (According to PN, 198: IBÉRIS: Candy-tuft. 'Name from *Iberia*, i.e., Spain'). OD: candytuft: 'Early 17th century: from Candy (obsolete form of Candia, former name of Crete) + tuft.' NOP, 210: '*Iberis* Spanish, hiberes (Discorides' name, ιβηρις, for an Iberian cress-like plant)'. WÓYCICKI (1957: 177); NOP, 349: *sempervirens* 'ever green' (data confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 493).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Impatiens balsamina*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313)

Polish name(s): **niecierpek balsamina** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313) [lit. impatient balsam], balsamina ogrodowa [lit. garden balsam]

English name(s): BE **balsam**, garden balsamine, AE Garden balsam (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 313; MBG).

Semantic motivation: The Polish and English name of the specific epithet refers to its popularity as the plant is or used to be 'an old garden favorite since at least Victorian times' (MBG). The genus name *Impatiens* refers to 'the violent seed discharge from the ripe pods.' (MBG). Data confirmed in NOP, 211: '*Impatiens, impatiens* Impatient, *impatiens, impatientis* (touch-sensitive fruits)' (confirmed in KREINER, 104, WDMPP, 2061, and ARMITAGE, 259: 'the seed-bearing fruit capsule, the organ that is responsible for its generic name, and it is an almost irresistible plant.'). NOP, 65: '*Balsamina* Balsam, βαλσαμον (a former generic name for *Impatiens) (Balsaminaceae)*'. KREINER, Greek-Latin *balsamum* 'balsam'. OD: balsam – 'A herbaceous plant cultivated for its helmeted pink or purple flowers.' ARMITAGE, 259–261 also provides a name of 'busy lizzie', 'rose balsam', 'jewelweed'. OD provides another term for *I. balsamina*, i.e., 'touch-me-not'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 171) states that 'impatiens' (Impatiens') symbolizes 'impatience'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ipomoea purpurea*** Lam. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 512)

Polish name(s): **wilec purpurowy** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 512) [lit. purple twining flower]

English name(s): EN/AM **common morning glory** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 512), morning glory (MBG), clock plants, dawn flower, morning glory (WDMPP: 2098)

Semantic motivation: The plant possesses 'herbaceous, twining, creeping, flowers blue purple' (WDMPP, 2097). NOP, 216: '*Ipomoea*: Worm-resembling', 'the sinuous twining stems.' NOP, 321: *purpuratus* 'empurpled, purplish' (confirmed in KREINER, 178). The genus name might be derived from 'the sprawling underground roots of genus plants' (MBG) or 'the worm-like twining plant habit.' (MBG) (Confirmed in WDMPP, 2082: 'Greek *ips, ipos* "bindweed, or, a kind of worm or beetle that eats vines" and *homoios, homios* "resembling, similar to", referring to the habit, or to long trailing stems or to the similarities this genus has with *Convolvulus*'. PN, 202: refers to twining and trailing stems. It appears that the semantic motivation in Polish is constituted, as in Latin, by the color and the twining nature of the plant. 'Wilec' was most probably derived from 'wić się'/'twine' (cf. BORYŚ, 688–689). The English name refers to the plant's full bloom in the early morning.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks:

DQ, 206:

'MORNING-GLORY
Jackson, Helen Hunt
Wonderous interlacement!
Holding fast to threads by green and silky rings,
With the dawn it spreads its white and purple wings;
Generous in its bloom, and sheltering while it clings,
Sturdy morning-glory.

Verses
Morning Glory'

'Lowell, Maria White
The morning-glory's blossoming will soon be coming round;
We see their rows of heart-shaped leaves upspringing from the ground.

The Poems of Maria Lowell
The Morning-Glory
Stanza 6'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iresine herbstii*** Hook. (CHMIEL, 272)

Polish name(s): **irezyna Herbsta** [lit. Herbst' iresine] (CHMIEL, 272)

English name(s): **Herbst's bloodleaf** (MBG); WDMPP, 2103: beef plant, beefsteak plant, bloodleaf, chicken gizzard, Herbst's bloodleaf

Semantic motivation: MBG: also called *beefsteak plant*; native to Brazil. 'Red stems and oval purple-red leaves (to 4'' long) with notched tips and light red veins.' 'Inconspicuous

greenish-white flowers.' KREINER, 108: *iresin* – Greek *eiresione* – 'decorative wreath with wool'. NOP, 217: '*Iresine* Woolly, ειρος (the indumentum on the flowers)'. PN, 203: 'From Greek, alluding to "woolly" calyx'. NOP, 196: '*herbstii* for Messrs Herbst & Rossiter of Rio de Janerio, Brazil, c. 1859'. The Polish name is a calque from Latin while the English specific epithet refers to the red color of leaves.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: WDMPP, 2103: 'Used in the northern Peruvian Andes for magic-therapeutical purposes. The traditional healers use *Iresine herbstii* with the ritual aim to expel bad spirits from the body.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris pseudoacorus*** L. (CHMIEL, 424)

Polish name(s): **kosaciec żółty** [lit. yellow scythe wort] (CHMIEL, 424)

English name(s): **yellow flag** (MBG); WDMPP, 2106: yellow iris, yellow flag

Semantic motivation: It appears that neither Polish nor English share any resemblance with Latin. KREINER, 108: Greek iris = 'goddess of rainbow, rainbow, flower species.' NOP, 217: '*Iris* the name, Iris, of the mythological messenger of the gods of the rainbow, cognate with orris'. WDMPP, 2103: 'Latin Iris and Greek Iris, *ireos, iridos* "the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant", the Greek goddess of the rainbow and Messenger of the gods, daughter of Thaumas by the oceanid Electra'. NOP, 316: '*pseudoacorus* false *Acorus*'. NOP, 35: '*Acorus* Without-pupil, ακορον, Discorides' name for an iris (its use in treating cataracts)'. BRÜCKNER, 259: 'kosaciec' has been derived from 'kosa' ['scythe'] as the plant's leaves resemble 'a scythe'. OD: Iris: 'A plant with sword-shaped leaves and showy flowers, typically purple, yellow, or white'. Origin: 'Modern Latin, via Latin from Greek iris "rainbow, iris'". BOT.DICT., 293: possesses yellow flowers. OD: 'yellow flag': 'A yellow-flowered Iris that grows by water and in marshy places, native to Europe and naturalized in North America.' (Data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 293). BOT.DICT., 293: The plant is poisonous as it contains pungent compounds and is homeopathic. This is a decorative water park perennial. CD: flag: 'any of various plants that have long swordlike leaves.' BFM, 319: leaves of the plant 'are refused by horses and hogs' but are eaten fresh by goats, 'and in a dry state by cows'. WDMPP, 2106: rhizomes are poisonous; juices of the plant cause dermatitis. BFM, 318: 'This plant is very frequent in marshy places, wet meadows, woods, and by the sides of lakes, growing in extensive patches'[...]'The generic name was given by the ancients to this assemblage of plants, on account of their beautiful and varied colours; according to Plutarch, from a word in the ancient Egyptian tongue which signified *eye*; the eye of heaven. The species here described has the English vernacular names of Yellow

Flag, Water Flag, Bastard Fleur-de-Luce, and in the North, *Seggs*.' LINDSAY, 38: 'Iris is the rainbow (corrupted into orris), which also suggested a name for the beautiful circles in our eyes.' Both Polish name and the English name refer to the color of the plant and the shape of leaves.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 121–122 states that the plant repelled reptiles from home and was used for snake bites. According to KIRKBY (2011, 171), 'iris' (*Iris*) symbolizes 'message'.

DQ, 66:

'BIRD OF PARADISE
Colum, Padraic
With sapphire for her crown,
And with the Libyan wine
For luster of her eyes;
With azure for her feet
(It is her henna stain);
Then iris for her vest,
Rose, ebony, and flame,
She lives a thing enthralled,
In forests that are old,
As old as in the Moon.

Poems
Bird of Paradise'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris Florentina*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220)

Polish name(s): **kosaciec**[39] **florentyński** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220) [Florentine scythe plant], irys florentyński [Florentine iris]

English name(s): BE/AE: orrisroot iris (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220), tall bearded iris, **florentine iris** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: MBG: origin: Italy, southern France. BOT.DICT., 292: grows wild in the Mediterranean and South Arabia. RHS, 220: Canary Islands, Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Balkan Peninsula, North Africa. RHS: 'a historic bearded iris, formerly grown as the source of the aromatic orris root, used in perfume making'.[40]

Latin-English: total equivalence

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[39] See the example above for more data.

[40] See more data on 'Iris'/'kosacieć' in above (*Iris psuedoacorus* L.).

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris***[41] ***xiphium*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220)

Polish name(s): kosaciec hiszpański (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220) [lit. Spanish scythe flower], **irys hiszpański** [Spanish iris]

English name(s): BE/AE **Spanish iris** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220), clouded iris, Dutch iris, small bulbous iris, Spanish flag, thunderbolt iris

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'a vigorous, clump-forming, bulbous perennial with lance-shaped leaves. In late spring to early summer each bulb produces two flowers, usually pale to deep blue or violet, occasionally white or yellow, with an orange or yellow mark on each fall'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220: Origin: Spain, North Africa. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 220: perennial 'with an underground, bulbous rhizome covered with scales.' NOP, 409: *xiphium*: 'Sword', 'from the Greek name for a cornflag or *Gladiolus*'. In this example semantic motivation mechanisms driving the name appellation process are identical in Polish and English.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris***[42] ***germanica*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221)

Polish name(s): kosaciec niemiecki [lit. German scythe plant], **irys niemiecki** [German iris] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221)

English name(s): **German iris**, flag, sweet iris (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221), bearded Iris, common German flag, common iris, flag, flag iris, German iris, liberty iris, orrice root, orris root

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'with grey-green leaves. Flowers have both bluish-violet standards and Falls, with yellow beards in late spring'. MBG: 'Each flower has six perianth segments: three falls are purple with brown veins, white bases and yellow beards and three standards are lilac.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221: of controversial origin: Spain, France, Italy, Balkan Peninsula, Crete, Asia Minor, Crimea, Iran, North Africa. In Italy and Morocco, the plant is cultivated for rhizome, which has a pleasant smell and is used in perfumery, medicine (violet root for teething babies) and for flavoring liquors and tobacco. Semantic

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[41] See more data on 'Iris' and 'kosaciec' above (*Iris psuedoacorus* L.).

[42] See more data on 'Iris' and 'kosaciec' above (Iris psuedoacorus L.).

motivation mechanisms driving the name appellation process are identical in all three languages and constitute a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris***[43] ***pumila*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221)

Polish name(s): kosaciec karłowy [lit. dwarf scythe plant], **irys karłowy** [dwarf iris] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221)

English name(s): BE/AE **dwarf iris** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 221), dwarf bearded iris

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 292: 'a gray-green perennial, of a stem height reaching solely 10–25 cm, possessing 1–2 flowers.' BOT.DICT., 292: large dark purple flowers. KREINER, 178: Latin *pumilio* – dwarf. Again, the semantic motivation of names in all three languages is identical.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Iris***[44] ***sibirica*** L. (CHMIEL, 424)

Polish name(s): **kosaciec syberyjski**, kosacz [lit. scythe plant] (CHMIEL, 424)

English name(s): **Siberian Iris** (MBG), Siberian flag (RHS)

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'a rhizomatous herbaceous perennial up to 1.2 m tall, with narrow grassy foliage and branched stems bearing up to 5 violet-blue flowers 6–7 cm wide in early summer, the falls veined purple on white at the base'. SH, 292: the plant grows wild in Europe up to Denmark and southern Scandinavia and temperate zones of Asia. The English name constitutes a complete calque of the Latin name while the Polish name reflects Latin solely within the use of specific epithet. 'Kosaciec', as in the examples above, refers to the shape of leaves.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

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[43] See more data on 'Iris' and 'kosaciec' above (*Iris psuedoacorus* L.).

[44] See more data on 'Iris' and 'kosaciec' above (*Iris psuedoacorus* L.).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ismelia carinata*** (Schousb.) Sch. Bip.[45] *(previously Chrysanthemum carinatum)*

Polish name(s): **ismelia orzechowa** (złocień trójbarwny) [lit. nutty ismelia]

English name(s): **annual chrysanthemum**; tricoloured chrysanthemum; tricoloured ox-eye daisy (RHS)

Semantic motivation: The Polish name refers to the color of the plant. WDMPP, 939: 'Latin *chrysanthemum, chrysanthemon* and Greek *chrysanthemon* for the gold-flower, marigold, also called *helichryson* (Plinius), Greek chrysos "gold" and anthemon "flower", referring to the color of the capitula' (confirmed in NOP, 106). No entry of *Ismelia* in NOP, KREINER, ANDRÉ, and neither in GENAUST. *Carinata* means 'kneeled, having a kneel-like ridge' (NOP, 92). ANDRÉ, 73 solely provides an entry for *carina*: half of the nutshell, the line of separation between the two halves of the nut shell.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks:

DQ, 195:

'CHRYSANTHEMUM
Wilde, Oscar
Chrysanthemums from gilded argosy
Unload their gaudy scentless merchandise.

Poems
Humanitad, Stanza 11'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Kochia scoparia*** (L.) Schrad. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 289)

Polish name(s): **mietelnik żakula** (kochia, cyprysik letni) [lit. broom-like net/ball] (kochia, summer cypress)] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 289)

English name(s): **broom cypress**, mock cypress, summer cypress, belvedere (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 289); belvedere, belvedere, broom cypress, broom goosefoot, burning bush, fireball, fire bush, Mexican fireweed, mock cypress, standing cypress, summer cypress

Semantic motivation: NOP, 225: '*Kochia, kochianus-a-um* for Wilhelm Daniel Joseph Koch (1771–1849), Professor of Botany at Erlangen, or Dr Heinrich Koch (1805–87), a botanist, of Bremen'. NOP, 345: '*Scoparia, scoparius -a -um, scopellatus-a-um* broom-like, *scopae,*

[45] Retrieved from http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:226246–1 on 21 July 2021.

scoparum (use for making besoms).' (Confirmed in KREINER, 191 and WDMPP, 2179). OD: 'belvedere: 'Late 16th century: from Italian, literally fair sight, from bel beautiful + vedere to see.' BRÜCKNER, 335–336: 'mietelnik' (derived from 'mieść'/'sweep'). BRÜCKNER: 'żak' – a fishing sack. The semantic motivation of the Polish and English contemporary names is most probably constituted by the plant's physical appearance and its presumed use for 'besoms'. 'Żakula'[46] might have been derived from the plant's resemblance to a fishing sack. In NOWICK, 230 one may find such old English names as 'Broom cypress' or Broom-like ragwort'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lablab purpureus*** (L.) Sweet (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 113)

Polish name(s): **Fasolnik egipski** [lit. Egyptian bean], wspięga pospolita [lit. common climber/bindweed], chropawiec[47] pospolity [common rugged flower] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 113)

English name(s): BE bonavist bean, lablab, **hyacinth bean**; AE hyacinth dolichos (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 113), banner bean, black bean, black seeded kidney bean, bonavist, Bonavist bean, Bonavista bean, dolichos bean, Egyptian bean, Egyptian kidney bean, hyacinth bean, Indian bean, lablab bean, Nubia bean, seim bean, Sudanese bean, white hyacinth bean (WDMPP, 2193–4).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 227: '*lablab* the Turkish name for hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab* from Arabic, lubia; other attribute it to a Hindu plant name'. KREINER, 112: lablab 'bindweed'. OD: lablab – 'another term for hyacinth Bean'; origin – 'Early 19th century: from Arabic lablāb.' NOP, 321: *purpureus* 'reddish-purple'. ARMITAGE, 283: 'The young pods are edible fresh (after soaking) or dried and are not uncommon as a foodstuff in the tropics, particularly in India. [...] Plants were previously classified as *Dolichos lablab*.' The plant is used for culinary and ornamental purposes, and it has been known in India for 3000 years under the name of 'hyacinth bean' (cf. BOT.DICT., 151). WDMPP, 2193–4: 'Tropical Africa and Asia, perennial non-climbing shrub, vine, very variable, climbing, twining, nearly glabrous', 'purple or cream-white flowers, purple fruits long-ellipsoidal slightly curved, seeds white, dry or green beans cooked and eaten, fodder'. WDMPP, 2194: 'Used in Ayurveda' for medical purposes such as: bleeding, diarrhea, vomiting nausea, earache, burns, scabies and skin disease, leucorrhea, cough.' The plant increases lactation; that is why, it is served to mothers after childbirth. Polish 'Fasolnik' refers to 'bean', while the specific epithet

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[46] SJP: a fishing net.

[47] BORYŚ, 69 states that 'chropawy' means: 'uneven', 'rough', 'rugged'.

('egipski') refers to Egypt. Interestingly, the Polish name is reflected in other contemporary English names (i.e., 'Egyptian bean'). SPÓLNIK (1990, 107) (following others) states that the plant's Latin name – *Phaseolus* – was originally referred to *Lathyrus sativus* L. and in the 16th c. the name was transferred to the American plant which is nowadays called 'fasola'/'bean'. The name was derived from Middle Latin *fassolius, fasellus* via Middle German *fasol, phasol*.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lathyrus odoratus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 139)

Polish name(s): **groszek pachnący** [lit. sweet/fragrant pea], lędźwian[48] pachnący (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 139)

English name(s): BE **sweet pea**, AE sweetpea (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 139); vetchling (RHS)

Semantic motivation: It appears that the Polish name and the English name are calques of the Latin name with corresponding *Lathyrus*/'groszek'/'pea' and *odoratus*/'pachnący'/'sweet'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 139: the plant possesses highly fragrant flowers; applied in perfume industry. MBG, 'on winged stems clad with medium to dark green leaflets in pairs. Stems end in tendrils which enable plants to climb.' ARMITAGE, 288: *Lathyrus*: wild pea (Genus name comes from the Greek word *lathyros* for 'pea' or 'pulse' (MBG)). ARMITAGE, 289 states that 'the sweet pea is poisonous, bringing on convulsions, leg paralysis, and unconsciousness when consumed.' Eating seeds leads to lathyrism. NOP, 231: *Lathyrus* 'the ancient name, [...], for the chickling pea (Lathyrus sativus) [..]'; NOP, 278: *odoratus* 'fragrant, sweet-scented, bearing perfume'. KREINER, 143: 'odor' smell. OD: vetchling – 'A widely distributed scrambling plant related to the vetches, typically having fewer leaflets.' BOT.DICT., 139: originates from Sicillia and southern Italy.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: ARMITAGE, 289: 'Sweet peas were introduced in England around 1699 and were first offered for sale in catalogs in 1730. The Invincible series appeared in 1866 and was introduced to America in 1870; they were originally intended to be grown as sweet pea hedges and screens and included for their fragrance in bouquets. The first miniature sweet pea, "Cupid", was introduced by the Burpee Company in 1893, and by the late 1800s,

[48] STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 30: 'lędźwie, biodro, górna część uda, *lumbus, femur, renes*'.

more than 130 cultivars had been bred. The love of sweet peas, as representatives of the taste and spirit of post-Victorian years, was at its height in 1914.'

KIRKBY (2011: 170) claims that *Lathyrus latifolius* – 'everlasting pea' means 'lasting pleasure'.

DQ, 208:

'Keats, John
Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight;
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings.

Complete Poems
I Stood Tiptoe Upon a Little Hill, l. 57–60'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Leucanthemum vulgare*** Lam. (CHMIEL, 430)

Polish name(s): jastruń właściwy, **leukantema właściwa** [lit. leukanthemum proper], biała margerytka (CHMIEL, 430)

English name(s): **ox-eye daisy** (MBG), marguerite, big daisy, bull daisy, dog daisy, dun daisy, field daisy, herb Margaret, horse daisy, horse gowan, large white gowan, love-me, love-me-not, mathes, maudlinwort, midsummer daisy, moon daisy, moon flower, moon penny, poor-land daisy, pretty maids, sheriff pink, white cap, white daisy, white goldes, white man's weed, white ox-eye, white weed (RHS).

Semantic motivation: NOP, 245: *Leucanthemum*: White-flower (Discorides' name). OD: gowan: 'A wild white or yellow flower, especially a daisy.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: probably a variant of dialect gollan, denoting various yellow-flowered plants, perhaps related to Old English golde "marigold"'. KREINER, 230: Latin *vulgaris* – common. NOP, 404: 'usual, of the crown, common, vulgar'. RHS: range: Europe and Asia; 'a rhizomatous perennial with dark green spoon-shaped leaves and solitary white, daisy-like flowerheads with yellow disk florets, in late spring and early summer.' MBG: erect and weedy. '[...] has naturalized in fields, pastures, roadsides and waste areas throughout North America', 'toothed, spatulate to obovate, dark green basal leaves', 'smaller stem leaves are often pinnatifid'. MBG: Greek 'leukos' = white, 'anthemum' = flower, common name – reference to the flower's large-flattened center disk, which is supposed to resemble an eye of an ox.' MP, 305–306: 'ox-eye daisy'. The name is alternatively applied to *Bellis perennis*. In the Highlands used for asthma, cough, wounds. In Ireland: also used for coughs – especially tuberculosis. Treated as 'a "female" version of chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*).' (ibid.). The Polish name is a partial calque from Latin. The English name refers to the plant's resemblance to a daisy and an eye of an ox.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Leucanthemum maximum*** DC. (CHMIEL, 429)

Polish name(s): **leukantema wielka** [lit. great leucanthemum], jastruń wielki (CHMIEL, 429)

English name(s): **shasta daisy** (MGB)

Semantic motivation: MBG: 'formerly included in the genus Chrysanthemum'. OD: Shasta daisy: 'A tall, widely cultivated plant of the daisy family that bears large white daisylike flowers.' Origin: 'Mid 19th century: names after Mount Shasta in California.' OD: Shasta, Mount: 'A peak in northern California, the highest point (14, 162 feet; 4317 m) in the Cascade Range within the state. Shasta Lake lies on its south.' RU, 224: 'Plants reach from 50 to 120 cm high.' NOP, 235: *Leucanthemum*: 'White –flower'; the name was also applied to *Chrysanthemum*. KREINER, 117: *leucaen* – Greek leukaino 'I am whitening'. The Polish name is a calque from Latin, reflecting the color and the size of the plant. The English name reflects the allusion to a daisy and the said mountain.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Leucojum vernum*** L. (NOWICK, 241)

Polish name(s): **śnieżyca wiosenna** [lit. spring snowflake flower]

English name(s): **spring snowflake**, spring-flowered snowflake, Agnes flower; WDMPP, 2270: *Leucojum*: Loddon lily, snowflake, summer snowflake

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'with narrowly strap-shaped leaves and umbels of bell-shaped white, rarely pink flowers, each tepal often tipped with green'. BOT.DICT., 632: Early spring plant possessing bell-shaped flowers and a large spherical bulb. KREINER, 117: Greek *leukos* – white. NOP, 236: '*Leucojum* "White-violet" (Hippocrates' name given to a snowflake)'. SZCZEŚNIAK, 70: 'śnieżyca' refers to the white color. The name has been derived from 'śnieg'/'snow' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 533). LINDSAY, 68: 'LEUCOJUM, from leukos, white, and ion, a violet, referring to the color and fragrance of the flowers.' KREINER, 228: Latin *vernus* – of the spring. It seems that, even though the Polish name and the Latin names are very similar, they do not show complete correspondence. The Polish name applies 'śnieżyca' which might refer to 'blizzard'/'snowflake flower' or 'snow-colored flower', which is not a one-to-one equivalent of the lexeme *Leucojum*. In all three

languages the semantic motivation mechanisms behind the specific epithet are identical and refer to spring ('vernum'/'wiosenna'/'spring').

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ligularia dentata*** (A. Grey) Hara (syn. *L. clivorum* Maxim*)* (CHMIEL, 431)

Polish name(s): **języczka pomarańczowa** [lit. orange ligularia] (CHMIEL, 431)

English name(s): leopard plant, **big leaf ligularia** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 118: Latin *ligula*: tongue. KREINER, 62: *dent* – Latin *dens*, *dentis*- tooth. NOP, 237: '*Ligularia* Strap, *ligula* (the shape of the ray florets)'. NOP, 138: '*dentatus -a -um*': 'having teeth, with outward-pointing teeth, dentate'. BOT.DICT., 238: possesses sharply serrated leaves and ligulate flowers. MBG: the foliage 'consists of huge, long-stalked, leathery, rounded, cordate-based, dark green leaves (12" or more long) that form a basal clump to 3–4' tall. Daisy-like, orange-yellow flowers (2–3" across) with brownish-yellow centers bloom in loose corymbs atop thick, mostly leafless stalks that rise above the foliage in early summer.' The Polish is a partial calque from Latin *Ligularia* ('języczka') as its specific epithet has been semantically motivated by the color of inflorescence. The English name, in turn, includes a Latin name *Ligularia* and reference to the plant's big leaves.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lilium candidum*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

Polish name(s): **lilia biała** [lit. white lily] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

English name(s): BE **white lily**, Madonna lily, Bourbon lily, easter lily, Annunciation lily, Ascension lily, French lily, Juno's rose, St Joseph's lily,

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 118: *lili*- Latin *lilium* – lily. KREINER, 35: Latin *candidus*: white. NOP, 237: *Lilium* 'the name, *lilium*, in Virgil (Celtic, li, white)'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249: from the Mediterranean area; cultivated in the Middle Ages. RHS: *Lilium* 'bulbous perennials with erect stems bearing whorled or arranged leaves and terminal racemes or umbels of bowl-shaped, trumpet-shaped, funnel-shaped or turk's cup shaped flowers, of ten fragrant, and white, yellow, orange or red.' RHS: *L. candidum*: '[...] with glossy dark green, scattered leaves. Fragrant, trumpet-shaped pure white flowers 6–8 cm in

length are carried in terminal racemes of up to 20 in summer'. All three languages show total correspondence between names. Both Polish and English reflect the Latin name ('Lilium'/'lilia'/'lily') and ('candidum'/'biały'/'white').

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: According to KIRKBY (2011: 172), 'lily' (*Lilium*) symbolizes 'majesty'. OD: Madonna lily: 'it is traditionally associated with purity and is often depicted in paintings of the Madonna'. OD: Juno: 'The most important goddess of the Roman state, wife of Jupiter. She was originally an ancient Italian goddess. Greek equivalent Hera.' SZCZEŚNIAK, 215 states that the flower was a Biblical symbol of innocence, the Virgin Mary. Among the Eastern Slavs, there was a belief that the plant scares away evils spirits, so it was recommended to carry its dried root.

DQ, 203:

'Aldrich, Thomas Bailey
I like not lady-slippers,
Not yet the sweet-pea blossoms,
Nor yet the flaky roses,
Red or white as snow;
I like the chaliced lilies,
The heavy Eastern lilies,
The gorgeous tiger-lilies,
That in our garden grow.

The Poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich
Tiger Lilies
Stanza 1

Cook, Eliza
The citron-tree or spicy grove for me would never yield
A perfume half so grateful as the lilies of the field.

The Poetical Works of Eliza Cook
England
Stanza 2'

In Polish literature, reference to 'Lily' was made by Norwid and Mickiewicz (among others): 'Lilia własność ma kwitnięcia białymi kielichy [The lily blooms with white calyxes]. NORWID *Społ. 11.* Między liliji kręgi uplotłem wstążek zwój, to znak, to moje wstęgi! [Between the lilacs, I weaved a coil of ribbons, this is a sign, these are my ribbons] MICK. *Ball. 71.*' (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lilium bulbiferum*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

Polish name(s): **lilia bulwkowata** [lit. bulb-bearing lily] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

English name(s): BE orange lily, fire lily, AE bulbi lily (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249), fire lily, **bulb-bearing lily** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 32: Latin *bulbus* – bulb (confirmed in NOP, 73: *Bolbitis* 'with-bulbs'). KORPANTY, 95: *bulbus:* botanical edible bulb. MBG: 'small bulbs that form in the leaf axils' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 334). BOT.DICT., 334: possesses light or yellow-red flowers. The Polish and English names are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lilium martagon*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

Polish name(s): **lilia złotogłów** [lit. golden head lily], maśleszka[49] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

English name(s): BE **martagon lily**, purple martagon lily, Turk's cap, turban lily (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 249)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 251: '*martagon* either from *herba martis*, *herba martina*, herb of Mars (German Goldwürtz) used in alchemy (Pierandrea Mattioli, 1501–77), or resembling a kind of Turkish turban (Turk's cap)'. OD: martagon lily: 'A Eurasian lily that has small purple flowers said to resemble turbans. Also called "Turk's cap lily". [Data confirmed by GENAUST, 369]. Origin: 'Late Middle English (as mortagon): from medieval Latin martagon, of uncertain origin; cf. Ottoman Turkish martagān, denoting a kind of turban.' BOT.DICT., 334–335: grows wild as a component of various forest communities, clearings, mid-forest meadows, mountain herbal plants. BOT.DICT., 335: 'A medicinal and poisonous plant, but edible at the same time (raw, boiled and baked onions).' The plant possesses pink-red flowers with dark spots. The English name is a complete calque of the Latin name with lexeme martagon present in the former name. The Polish name, apart from the calque of Lily, also alludes to headwear.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

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[49] STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 168: 'maślesz' a name applied to 'Lilia złotogłów'*/Lilium martagon*.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Limonium platyphyllum*** (syn. *L. latifolium* (Sm) O. Kuntze (CHMIEL, 433).

Polish name(s): **zatrwian szerokolistny** [lit. broad-leaved statice] (CHMIEL, 433)

English name(s): sea lavender (MBG), **broad-leaved statice** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 429: zatrwian (*Statice*). PN, 225: *Limonium*: Statice ['The name Statice is really older than Limonium and preferable to avoid confusion with Limonia']. NOP, 238: *Limonium*- 'Meadow-plant'. MBG: 'in reference to the common habitat in salt meadows.' NOP, 306: *platyphyllum* – 'broad-leaved'. KREINER, 167: plat – Greek. platys – flat. KREINER, 164: phyll – Greek phyllon – leaf. RHS: 'a rosette-forming perennial with a rosette of large, broadly spoon-shaped leaves, and sprays of tiny flowers with white calyx-tubes and pale violet petals'. MBG: 'features a rounded, cloud-like mass of lavender-blue flowers on long, wiry, multi-branched, nearly leafless stems which rise from a sprawling, basal rosette of 6–10" long, oblong-elliptic, leathery leaves.' OD: statice – 'another term for sea lavender'; Origin: 'Mid 18th century: from modern Latin statice (from genus name), based on Greek, feminine of statikos 'causing to stand still' (with reference to medicinal use of the plant to staunch blood).' Thus, 'zatrwian' might have been derived from 'zatrwożyć' meaning 'to take over with trepidation' (cf. SJP). The Polish and the English names appear to include 'statice'/'zatrwian' instead of *Limonium*.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Limonium sinuatum*** Mill. (syn. *Statice sinuata* L.) (CHMIEL, 272)

Polish name(s): **zatrwian wrębny** [notchleaf statice] (CHMIEL, 272)

English name(s): sea lavender (RH), statice (Armitage), statice, **notchleaf statice** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: As stated above, NOP, 238: *Limonium* – 'Meadow-plant'. NOP, 354*: sinuatus -a -um* 'with a wavy margin, sinuate, winding, waved' (confirmed in KREINER, 196). OD: 'a chiefly maritime plant with small pink or lilac funnel-shaped flowers.' OD: statice: origin: 'Mid 18th century: from modern Latin statice (former genus name), based on Greek, feminine of *statikos* causing to stand still (with reference to medicinal use of the plant to staunch blood).' PN, 356: 'Greek name of an astringent herb, blood 'staunching'". The data is confirmed in ARMITAGE, 298. MBG: The plant is native to the Mediterranean region, 'it is noted for producing clusters of papery, funnel-shaped flowers in summer.' WDMPP, 2287: 'Greek *leimon* "a meadow, a moist place, a flowery surface", Akkadian luhawum, luhamum "a bog", referring to the habitat of many species.' The semantic motivation of the specific epithet in Polish is constituted by the shape of leaves – 'wrębny'

(SJP: 'a leaf with indentations reaching up to a quarter of the width of the blade')/'notch leaf'. English names include the former Latin name – *statice* plus also reference to the shape of leaves.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lobelia erinus*** L. (CHMIEL, 273*)*

Polish name(s): **lobelia przylądkowa** [lit. cape lobelia] (CHMIEL, 273)

English name(s): trailing lobelia (RHS), lobelia, **edging lobelia** (MBG), bedding lobelia (Armitage, 304)

Semantic motivation: MBG: 'Genus name honors Matthias de l'Obel (1538–1616), French physician and botanist, who with Pierre Pena wrote *Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570) which detailed a new plant classification system based on leaves.' (Confirmed in SJP). EARLE, c: *Lobelia* is derived from Lobel 'who in his *Stirpium Adversaria* (London 1570) first projected ideas of natural classification'. (Confirmed in KREINER, 120 and NOP, 240). NOP, 156: *Erinus* 'Of-spring [...] (Discordes' name for an early-flowering basil like plant) [...]' KREINER, 78: *erineos* 'some plant, a type of a fig?'. MBG: 'It comes in both upright and trailing varieties.' The semantic motivation of the name in Polish is constituted by the reference to Matthias de l'Obel and the Eastern Cape (pl. 'przylądkowa'/'cape') as the plant is native to the Eastern Cape in South Africa (cf. BOT.DICT., 601) or simply its maritime habitat. In English the specific epithet refers to the nature of the plant as it forms 'highly branched shoots' CHMIEL, 273].

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: Within Polish literature, Iwaszkiewicz and Żeromski allude to blue lobelias: 'Odszedł w stronę gazonów, okrytych czerwonymi begoniami i błękitnymi lobeliami [He walked away towards the lawn, covered with red begonias and blue lobels] IWASZ. J. *Księżyc 113*. Drobniutkie o lazurowych oczach lobelia śmieją się do słońca [The tiny, azure-eyed lobelia laugh at the sun]. ŻER. *Dzien. II, 344.//SWil.*' (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lobelia inflata*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 443)

Polish name(s): **Lobelia rozdęta** [lit. inflated lobelia], stroiczka rozdęta [inflated dressed up plant] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 443)

English name(s): **Indian tobacco**, pukeweed (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 443); Indian tobacco, asthma weed, bladderpod, emetic weed, gag root, kinnikinnik, low belia, pukeweed, wild tobacco (RHS), lobelia (WDMPP, 2311)

Semantic motivation: OD: Indian tobacco – 'Any of several North American plants used in a similar way to tobacco; especially *Lobelia inflata* (family *Campanulaceae*), an erect, usually branched herb bearing racemes of bluish-violet or white flowers, containing the alkaloid lobeline, which has a similar effect to nicotine (also called pukeweed).' SJP: 'L'Obel, a Flemish botanist (16–17th c.).' Origin: Early 17th century; earliest use found in Joshua Sylvester (d. 1618), poet and translator. OD: kinnikinnick – 'A substance used by North American Indians as a substitute for tobacco or for mixing with it, typically consisting of dried sumac leaves and the inner bark of willow or dogwood.' OD: gag – 2. 'choke or retch' OD: emetic – '(of a substance) causing vomiting'. *Lobelia inflata* and its major alkaloid, lobeline, have been used in smoking cessation programs and have been proposed for treatment of other drug dependencies.[50] NOP, 214: *inflata* 'swollen, puffed-up, inflated'. The specific epithet might refer to the 'inflated' shape of inflorescence. The Polish name appears to be a calque from Latin while English common names have been motivated by the application of the wort.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: stroiczka – 'Migocą jak klejnoty Golkondy świetne zagony mieczyków, wdzięczny a figlarny tłum stroiczek, bratków (...) stokrotek, lnianek i setek innych kwiateczków) [Great beds of gladioli shimmer like Golconda's jewels, a grateful and playful crowd of lobelias, pansies (...) daisies, flax and hundreds of other flowers.] URBAN. *Księż. 324.//SWil.*'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lobularia maritima*** L. (CHMIEL, 240), syn. *Alyssum maritimum* Lam.

Polish name (s): **smagliczka**[51] **nadmorska,** (lobularia nadmorska) [lit. maritime lobularia/ sun and wind tanned/whipped flower)] (CHMIEL, 240)

English name(s): **Sweet Alyssum** (RHS), sweet alyssum (MBG)

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[50] Retrieved from https://www.drugs.com/npp/lobelia.html on 30 April 2021.

[51] As stated hereinabove: Smagliczka' might have been derived from the adjective 'smagły' meaning 'dark, olive-colored', from 'smagać' (whip, strike) (cf. STAROPOLSKI vol. 13, 317), or from 'smàgnuti' meaning 'to tan, darken (from the sun, wind)' (BORYŚ, 561). According to STAROPOLSKI vol. 13, 317, 'smagły' means 'wysoki i szczupły, smukły, *altus et macer, procerus*.'

Semantic motivation: OD: 'A herbaceous Eurasian plant which typically bears small white or yellow flowers.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century (used loosely to denote various medicinal herbs): modern Latin, from Latin alysson, from Greek alusson, from a-without +lussa rabies (referring to early herbalist use)'. Data confirmed in NOP, 44: *Alyssum*: Pacifier; without-fury. The plant was also used for the bite of a mad dog.[52] '*Lobularia* Small-pod, feminine diminutive of λοβος, *lobus* (ibid., 240)' (Data confirmed by ANDRÉ, 189). KORPANTY, 397: *maritimus,a,um* – maritime, of the sea. The plant is native to the Mediterranean region. The plant grows on sandy and stony soils (SJP; confirmed by SPÓLNIK, 122). ARMITAGE, 306 states that *Lobularia* used to be included in the genus Alyssum, and 'has forever been tagged with its old generic name as its common name'. The difference between the genra is that *Alyssum* has yellow flowers while *Lobularia* – white or pink (ibid.). The name Sweet Alyssum is derived from the sweet smell produced by the flowers (ibid.). Also 'the species, which is native to maritime climates, tolerates winds and even salt spray.' (ibid.). The semantic base in Polish is constituted partially by the plant's habitat, while in English the name refers to fragrance and constitutes a calque of the name's synonym (Alyssum).

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 173) states that 'lobelia' (Lobelia) symbolizes 'malevolence'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lunaria annua*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288)

Polish name(s): **miesięcznica roczna**, judaszowe srebrniki [lit. annual moonwort], Judas – pennies (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288)

English name(s): satinflower, **moneyflower,** honesty, penny flower, pennieflower, satin; AE dollar plant (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288), annual honesty, silver dollar, dollar plant, money plant, moonwort, honesty, lunaria (MBG)

Semantic motivation: MBG: 'Flowers give way in mid-summer to sprays of flattened, paper-thin, silver-dollar sized fruit (silicles to 2" wide) which become translucent with maturity. As the common name suggests, the fruits are the most noteworthy ornamental feature of this plant.' PN, 231 'the silicle with a membranous shining dissepiment.' LINDSAY, 69: 'from *luna*, the moon-shape of seed vessels'. NOP, 245: '*Lunaria* Moon, *luna* a name used by Fuchs and Mattioli for the shape and color of the septum (or replum) of the fruit of honesty)'. BRÜCKNER, 334: the name 'miesięcznica' refers to *Latin* 'lunaria'. NOP, 50: *annua*: 'one year's, annual, *annuus*'. OD: wort – '1. [in combination] Used in names of plants and herbs, especially those used formerly as food or medicinally, e.g.,

[52] Retrieved from http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=alysson&la=la; http://latinlexicon.org/definition.php?p1=2002544 on 7 June 2021.

butterwort, lungwort, woundwort. 1.1 archaic A plant or herb used as food or medicinally. Origin: Old English wyrt, of Germanic origin; related to root.' As regards 'honesty'/'annual honesty': OD: honesty: '2. A European plant with purple or white flowers and round, flat, translucent seed pods which are used for indoor flower arrangement.' 'Origin: Middle English: from Old French honeste, from Latin honestas, from honestus.'; 'The original sense was 'honour, respectability', later 'decorum, virtue, chastity'. The plant is so named from its seed pods, translucency symbolizing lack of deceit.' English contemporary names refer to the associations with money, and honesty while the Polish name refers to its physical properties.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lupinus angustifolius*** L. (WDMPP, 758)

Polish name(s): **Łubin wąskolistny** [narrow-leaved lupine], łubin niebieski [blue lupine] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 262)

English name(s): BE **narrow-leaved lupine**, European blue lupine, blue lupin, blue lupine (WDMPP, 758)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 244: '*Lupinus* the ancient Latin name, *lupinus, lupini*, for the white lupin, diminutive of *lupus*'. NOP, 49: '*angustifolius -a -um* narrow-leaved, *angustifolium*'. PN, 231: Lupine is an ancient Latin name derived from *lupus* meaning a 'wolf'. 'Herbs or sub-shrubs, with digitate (rarely simple) leaves and racemes of showy flowers. (...) Many of the species are planted in gardens; some are useful fodder plants; some have pronounced poisonous properties.' The English common name appears to be a calque from Latin. 'Łubin' might have been derived from Proto-Slavic **lupina* 'coating, outer covering of something, peel, bark, husk, shell, shelling' (cf. BORYŚ, 306–307). 'Łupina' meaning 'a peel' or 'Łub' meaning 'kora'/'bark' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 313, 315). STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 127: 'Łub' 'bark, especially from the linden tree, also various products made from it, *cortex (tiliae), suber, item aliquid ex eo confectum*'. GENAUST, 353 claims that the etymology of the name is 'most likely related to the brownish-grey hairiness of the pods (to be compared with the fur of the wolf) and of course to the insidious effect of the alkaloids contained in the seeds.' ANDRÉ, 191: lupīnus: 'wolf grass, so named for the bitterness of its seeds. MARZELL vol. 2, 1422–1423 states that the reason of the naming, related to a wolf, is not obvious.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011, 173) states that 'lupin' (Lupin) symbolizes 'imagination'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lupinus polyphyllus*** Lindl. (CHMIEL, 434)

Polish name(s): **łubin trwały** [lit. permanent lupine] (CHMIEL, 434)

English name(s): Washington lupine, **large-leaved lupine** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 262); WDMPP, 2343: big leaf lupine, Burke's lupine, large-leaved lupine

Semantic motivation: NOP, 310: *polyphyllus* 'with many leaf-segments, many-leaved'. NOP, 244: Lupinus 'the ancient Latin name, *lupinus, lupini*, for the white lupin, diminutive for *lupus*'. Origin: 'Mid 17th century: from Latin lupines, from lupus "wolf".' RHS: 'with palmate leaves and showy terminal racemes of pea-like flowers.' KOPAL. SMTK, 626: 'łub' – bark of a tree (confirmed in STAROPOLSKI vol. 6, 127). Used by Slavs for producing boxes, measuring cups, seeders, baskets for soft fruit. Maybe the name has been derived from 'łubianka' (fruit basket) due to the shape of flowers (cf. KOPAL. SMTK, 626). The Polish name: 'trwały'/'permanent' – probably since the plant is perennial; other types within the species are annual. The English name is a partial calque from Latin ('lupine') while its specific epithet does not correspond with Latin *polyphyllus*.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: flowers are gathered in dense, apical clusters. Polish literature refers to the plant's field habitat: 'Idzie fala od łubinu, pachnąca, nagrzana [A lupine wave is coming, fragrant and warm]. TUWIM *Rzecz 4*. Po polach żółciejące bujnych zbóż kiścienie i łubinów rozkwitłych gorejące złoto [In the fields yellowish lush cereals, bunions and lupins bloom with burning gold]. OSTR. *Poezje 138*.' (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lychnis chalcedonica*** L. (CHMIEL, 435)

Polish name(s): **firletka chalcedońska** [lit. Chalcedonian lychnis] (CHMIEL, 435)

English name(s): BE **scarlet lychnis**, Maltese cross, cross of Jerusalem (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118), Jerusalem cross, common rose campion, Constantinople campion, fireball, flower of Bristow, flower of Constantinople, gardener's delight, gardener's eye, great candlestick, knight's cross, London pride, meadow campion, red Robin, scarlet lightning, tears of Christ (RHS), AE Maltesecross campion (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118)

Semantic motivation: OD: lychnis, Origin: Modern Latin, via Latin from Greek lukhnis, denoting a red flower, from lukhnos 'lamp'. NOP, 245: *Lychnis*: Lamp, 'for the hairy leaves were used as wicks for oil lamps.' OD: campion: 'A plant of the pink family, typically having pink or white flowers with notched petals.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: perhaps related to champion. The name was originally used for the rose campion, whose name in Latin (*Lychnis coronaria*) and Greek (lukhnis stephanōmatikē) means 'campion fit for a crown', and which was said in classical times to have been used for victor's garlands.' NOP, 100:

chalcedonica – 'from Chalcedonia, Turkish Bosphorus'. RHS: 'small, bright vermilion flowers in compact, domed heads 10–12 cm in width'. The range: European Russia. OD: red robin: 'any of various plants having reddish parts.' OD: scarlet 'of brilliant red color'. Origin: 'Middle English (originally denoting any brightly colored cloth): shortening of Old French escarlate, from medieval Latin scarloata, via Arabic and medieval Greek from late Latin sigillatus "decorated with small images", from sigillum "small image"'. OD: Jerusalem cross: 'A cross with arms of equal length each ending in a bar; a cross potent.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118: flowers gathered in the top large-flowered cyme; a chalice composed of five sepals joined together. Origin: Eastern Europe, Syberia. WDMPP, 2346: the name refers to 'the brilliancy of flowers'; Latin *lychnis, idis* 'a kind of rose of a fiery red' (Plinius)'. LINDSAY, 69: 'LYCHNIS, from *luchnos*, a lamp-bright flowers.' BRÜCKNER, 122: firletka 'lychnis', a name reported in 1472, a calque of Medieval Latin names *farlaria, fellaria, filorosa*.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lychnis coronaria*** Desr. (CHMIEL, 436)

Polish name(s): **firletka omszona** (CHMIEL, 436) [lit. wolly lychnis]

English name(s): **mullein pink**, rose campion (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118), catchfly (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 53: Latin *corona* 'wreath'; Greek *korone* 'crown'. NOP, 122: *Coronaria* 'Crown-material, *corona*'. BOT.DICT., 158: mullein: 'A herbaceous Eurasian plant with wooly leaves and tall spikes of yellow flowers.' OD: Origin: 'Late Middle English: from Old French moleine, of Celtic origin; compare with Breton melen, Cornish and Welsh melyn "yellow".' Still, CD provides that: 'C15: from Old French *moleine*, probably from Old French *mol* soft, from Latin *mollis*'. MBG: '5-petaled, vivid rose magenta flowers.' Genus from the Greek word *lychnos* – a lamp 'possibly referring to the ancient use of leaves as a woolly species for wicks'. The specific epithet refers to garlands. MBG: crown 'for its basal clumps of ovate, densely woolly, silver-gray leaves'. OD: catchfly: 'A campion or similar plant of the pink family, with a sticky stem.' BRÜCKNER, 122: firletka 'lychnis', a name reported in 1472, a calque of Medieval Latin names *farlaria, fellaria, filorosa*. The English name shows no correspondence with the Latin name while the Polish name shows a partial equivalence with Latin via Lychnis/'firletka'. The specific epithet in Polish refers to the wooly structure of leaves. Even though 'mullein' refers to the soft wooly nature of the plant, one may not ascertain equivalence between the Polish and the English common names.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lychnis flos-cuculi*** L. *(syn. Silene flos-cuculi)*[53]

Polish name(s): **firletka poszarpana** [lit. ragged lychnis]

English name(s): **ragged robin**, cuckoo flower (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 168: *flos-cuculi* 'flower of cuckoo'. MBG: 'star-shaped, rose-pink (rarely white) flowers (to 1½" across) bloom in terminal clusters primarily from May to July'; 'Each flower has five petals, with each petal being deeply cut into 4 narrow segments.' MBG: specific epithet refers to the period of blooming – spring (May), 'when cuckoos are heard in Britain and Ireland.' MP, 93: the plant's common name – 'ragged-robin' is also a vernacular name of *Silene dioica*, which in Welsh folk beliefs is associated with snakes; thus, bearing a Welsh name – 'blodwyn neidr', i.e., 'a snake flower'. *Lychnis flos-cuculi* has been found in folk medicine as a plant used in ointments for snakebites. MBG: 'it is native to damp marshy areas, floodplains, bogs, ditches and marshes throughout most of Europe with concentrations in Great Britain and Ireland'. OD: gillyflower: archaic 'A clove-scented pink or carnation'. SJP: a weed characteristic on boggy peaty meadows. The semantic motivation of the specific epithet in Polish and English refers to the shape of inflorescence (ragged/'poszarpana').

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lysimachia punctata*** L. (CHMIEL, 436)

Polish name(s): **tojeść kropkowana** [lit. spotted magic plant] (CHMIEL, 436)

English name(s): loosestrife, yellow loosestrife, whorled loosestrife (MBG), **dotted loosestrife**, garden loosestrife (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 122: Greek-Latin *lysimachia* a plant of soothing properties. KREINER, 178: *punctum*: spot, point, opening. NOP, 320: '*punctatus-a-um*: punctuate, with a pock-marked surface, spotted'. OD: loosestrife: 'Any of a number of tall plants which bear upright spikes of flowers and grow by water and in wet ground.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: from loose + strife, taking the Greek name lusimakheion (actually from Lusimakhos, the name of its discoverer) to be directly from luein "undo" + makhē "battle".' WDMPP, 2358: *lysimachos* 'ending strife', 'reconciling a dispute' (confirmed by GENAUST, 357). ANDRÉ, 192–193: plant found by the physician Lysimachus according to Pliny. MBG: 'stiff upright stems clad with pubescent, ovate to lance-shaped, medium green leaves (to 3" long) in whorls of 3 or 4' [...] 'Cup-shaped, five-petalled, bright yellow flowers (to 1" across) in axiliary whorls bloom from May to September.' BOT.DICT., 647: leaves possessing edges

[53] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Lychnis_flos-cuculi.htm on 22 February 2023.

usually dotted. SJP: of creeping or erect stalks. STAROPOLSKI vol. 9, 170–171: 'Toje' – bot. 'Our Lady's toje'; 'tojeść' 'Our Lady's tojeść' referring to *Lysimachia vulgaris* L. BRÜCKNER, 206–207, tojeść (or tojest) is a plant with magic powers (poisonous and other).

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Lysimachia nummularia*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 476)

Polish name(s): **tojeść**[54] **rozesłana** [lit. creeping magic plant] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 476)

English name(s): BE **creeping Jenny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 476), creeping Charlie, creeping sally, downhill-of-life, herb twopence, money myrtle, money plant, moneywort, two penny grass, wandering Charlie, wandering Sally

Semantic motivation: PN, 234: LYSIMÁCHIA: Loosestrife, "Ancient Greek name, meaning 'loose strife'". LINDSAY, 6: states that Loose-strife is a translation from *Lysimachia*. KREINER, 141: *nummul* – Latin *nummulus* 'coin'. NOP, 275: *nummularia* – 'money-wort-like, having leaves like small coins.' MBG: 'Spreads by rhizomes and self-seeding, and in optimum growing conditions will naturalize to form large colonies'. Stems may root 'where leaf nodes touch the soil' (MBG); 'a low-growing, creeping ground cover' which forms 'a leafy mat only 2–4" tall' (MBG). 'Roots will form where leaf nodes come in contact with the soil.' (MBG). Specific epithet – the shape of leaves resembles a coin. GORCZYŃSKI, 258: a plant of healing properties. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 476: used in cosmetology. SZCZEŚNIAK, 259: In folk medicine, the plant was used 'as an antirheumatic, antiseptic, antidiarrheal (bloody diarrhea), anti-hemorrhagic (hemoptysis, heavy menstruation) and unhealed wounds in homeopathy'. The same author states that when legs hurt, one should boil the money herb and apply it to a wound (ibid.).

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Matthiola incana*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246)

Polish name(s): **Lewkonia letnia** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246) [lit. summer white violet]

English name(s): BE **Stock**, Gillyflower, Brompton stock, Garden stock, Hoary stock, Queen stock, AE Common stock (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246), brompton stock (MBG),

[54] See the example above for more data.

cluster-leaved stock, common stock, gillyflower, hoary stock, hopes, queen's stock, wallflower stock (RHS)

Semantic motivation: RHS: with 'grey-green foliage'; 'of sweet-scented pink, mauve, purple, violet or white flowers.' MBG: 'clove-scented flowers'; 'hairy, gray-green leaves.' MBG states that the plant was identified in the Brompton Park Nursery in London in 1700. The Latin name refers to the Italian botanist (genus), and the specific epithet refers to the physical characteristics of the plant (hairy, grayish white leaves). OD: Stock: 'A herbaceous European plant that is cultivated for its fragrant lilac, pink, or white flowers.' OD provides definition of *Brompton* cocktail: 'A powerful painkiller and sedative consisting of vodka or other spirit laced with morphine and sometimes also cocaine.' OD: origin: 'the name is derived from Brompton hospital, where, at the close of the 20thc., the cocktail was served for terminally ill cancer patients.' According to the data presented by ARMITAGE, 318, the plant was grown in English gardens already in the early sixteenth century. The name became popular due to its presence in the Brompton Park Nursery and its fragrance. OD: gillyflower: 'Any of a number of fragrant flowers, such as the wallflower or white stock'; 'a clove-scented pink or carnation'. OD: origin: 'Middle English gilofre (in the sense "clove"), from Old French gilofre, girofle, via medieval Latin from Greek karuophullon (from karuon nut + phullon leaf). The ending was altered by association with flower, but gilliver survived in dialect.' OD: *hoary*: 'grayish white', 'used in names of animals and plants covered with whitish fur or short hairs.' OD: *wallflower* (SJP: bot. 'lak'): 'A southern European plant with fragrant yellow, orange-red, dark red, or brown flowers that bloom in early spring.' NOP, 252: '*Matthiola (Mathiola)* for Pierandrea Mattioli (1501–77), Italian physician and botanist and author of *Commentarii in sex libros Pedanii Dioscoridis*'. KORPANTY, 321: *incānus, a, um*: entirely grey/white. SJP states that the name in Polish – 'Lewkonia' is derived from 'Levkoje' from gr. 'Leukóion' (leukós = white + ion = violet). According to the data presented by ARMITAGE, 317: 'a "stock gillyflower" was one with a woody stock or stem, hence the common name of this genus'. The Polish common name refers to the physical feature of the plant's flowers (genus), while its specific epithet refers to the time of growing (MBG: flowers 'are produced in early spring or early summer').

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SJP invokes reference to the plant in literature, quoting Dąbrowska, Żeromski, and Słowacki. 'Bukiet żółtych pełnych fijołków i lewkonii mam przed sobą na trójnożnym stoliku, na którym piszę do ciebie, Mamo! [I have a bouquet of yellow, fully blossomed violets and gilliflowers in front of me on a three-legged table where I am writing to you, Mother] SŁOW. *Listy I, 178.//L*'. (SJP)

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Matthiola***[55] ***bicornis*** DC. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246), *Mathiola longipetala (Vent.)* DC. (NOWICK, 286)

Polish name(s): maciejka,[56] **lewkonia dwurożna** [lit. two-horned white violet] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246)

English name(s): BE/AE Grecian stock, **night-scented stock** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 246), night-scented stock (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 70: *bicornis*: 'two-horned'. SJP provides the term *Matthiola bicornis*, which is reflected in the Polish common name. The name is derived from the shape of petals, and the characteristic strong, pleasant fragrance floating especially in the evenings (reflected in the English common name). The specific epithet, Greek, may refer to its origin, SB: 'it grows wild on the northern cost of the Mediterranean Sea'. WDMPP, 2436: from Egypt.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Mirabilis jalapa*** **L**. (CHMIEL, 279)

Polish name(s): **dziwaczek jalapa** [lit. marvel jalap], dziwaczek jalapański, dziwaczek peruwiański, nocna ozdoba (CHMIEL, 279); BOT.DICT.,139: *M. jalapa*: dziwaczek pospolity.

English name(s): BE Marvel of Peru, AE common four o'clock (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 106), four o'clock flower, false jalap, four o'clock plant, garden jalap, **jalap plant**, marvel of the world, pretty-by-night, Japanese wonder flower, pearl of Egypt (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 110: *jalapa* derived from Jalapa (Xalapa) in Mexico. NOP, 219: '*jalapa* from Jalapa, Veracruz (*Mirabilis jalapa* false jalap); true purgative jalap is derived from *Ipomoea purga (Exogonium purga*).' (Confirmed in WDMPP, 2526). KREINER, 139: from Latin *mirus* – 'odd', 'astonishing'. NOP, 260: *mirabilis:* 'Wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing (*Mirabilis jalapa*, marvel of Peru)'. LINDSAY, 83: '*mirabilis*, wonderful'. OD: marvel of Peru/four o'clock plant: 'A tropical American herbaceous plant with fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers which open late in the afternoon.' MBG: 'native to Peru'; 'Flowers come in pink, rose, red, magenta, yellow and white, sometimes with interesting mottling and striping. Different colored flowers often appear on the same plant.'; 'All parts of this plant are poisonous if ingested.' (Confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 106 and GORCZYŃSKI, 66). PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 106: a plant subject to genetic research; origin: Peru WDMPP, 2526: magical properties 'portion of root tied on the waist of a woman for smooth delivery'. SJP:

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[55] See the example above for more data.

[56] Name derived from a proper male first name 'Maciej' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 317).

'dziwaczek': 'ornamental plant from the dziwaczkowate family (*Nyctaginaceae*).' NOP, 276: *Nyctaginia* 'Nocturnal'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Miscanthus sacchariflorus*** (Maxim.) Hackel ex Engl. Et Prantl. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 297)

Polish name(s): **miskant cukrowy** [lit. sugar miscanthus] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 297)

English name(s): **Amur silver grass** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 297; RHS), Amur silvergrass (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 131: *misc-* Greek *mischos* – 'stem, petiole of the leaf' (confirmed in GENAUST, 388). KREINER, 187: *sacchar* – Greek *sakcharon* 'sugar'. NOP, 260: *Miscanthus*: 'Pedicelled-flowered'. NOP, 337: *sacchariflorus* – 'sugar-cane-flowered'. WDMPP, 2528: 'Stalked flowers, Greek mischos "stalk" and Anthos "flower", referring to the spikelets; in form miskos "shell, husk", related to Saccharum'. OD: Amur: 'A river of north-eastern Asia, forming for the greater part of its length the boundary between Russia and China.' MBG: 'perennial grass that typically grows to 5–8' tall and to 4½' wide. It is native to lowlands in Japan, Manchuria, Korea and northern China.' RHS: 'the long arching leaves 3cm wide, with a prominent midrib; in autumn, fan-shaped silky flowering panicles appear, lasting into winter'. MBG: Specific epithet – due to the relationship between the plant and plants of *Saccharum* (sugar cane) genus, which both belong to the grass family. The English name refers to the plant's habitat and its family while the Polish name appears to be a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Miscanthus sinesis*** Andersson (WDMPP, 2529)

Polish name(s): **miskant chiński** (CHMIEL, 485) [lit. Chinese Miscanthus]

English name(s): eulalia (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,297; MBG), **Chinese silver grass**, Japanese silver grass (MBG); WDMPP, 2529: Chinese fairy grass, Chinese silver grass, eulalia, Japanese plume grass, Japanese silver grass, maiden grass, miscanthus, silver grass, zebra grass.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 196: *sin-* Latin *Sinae* 'China'. NOP, 354: *sinesis* (chinesis) – from China, Chinese. MBG: 'It is native to lowlands and lower alpine areas in Japan, Korea

and China.' [...] 'The grass was once included in the genus Eulalia but was subsequently reclassified to the genus Miscanthus with retention of its common name of Eulalia grass by many gardeners.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Monarda didyma*** L. (WDMPP, 2541)

Polish name(s): **pysznogłówka dwoista** (CHMIEL, 437) [lit. double proud and exalted head wort], pysznogłówka szkarłatna [scarlet proud and exalted head wort] (BOT.DICT., 521)

English name(s): **bergamot**, bee balm [balm-melisa], bee balm tea plant, fragrant balm, hare mint, Indian feathers, Indian plume, lad's love, low balm, mountain mint, Oswego tea, Robin-run-around, rose balm, sweet bergamot (MBG); WDMPP, 2542: bee balm, Oswego tea, scarlet beebalm

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 132: monard – honouring N. Monardez. NOP, 262: '*Monarda* for Nicholas Monardes (1493–1588) of Seville, first herbal writer to include the newly discovered American plants' (confirmed reference to a Spanish physician in WDMPP, 2541 also by LINDSAY, 43 (commemorative name)). KREINER, 65: *didym-* Greek *didymos* 'double'. NOP, 140: *didymo*: 'twin-, twinned-, double-, equally-divided, in pairs'. 'After the two-lipped flower (Monarda)' (GENAUST, 208). RHS: 'forming a clump of erect stems bearing aromatic, lance-shaped or ovate leaves and showy 2-lipped red or pink flowers 3–4cm in length, in one or two dense terminal whorls.' (Confirmed in BOT.DICT., 521). Range: North America. OD: bergamot: 1) 'An oily substance extracted from the rind of a dwarf variety of Seville orange, used in cosmetics and as flavoring in Earl Grey tea.', 2) 'The tree which bears a variety of Seville orange from which bergamot is extracted.' Origin: 'Late 17th century (in bergamot (sense 2)): named after the city and province of Bergamo in northern Italy', 3) 'An aromatic North American herb of the mint family'. OD: Indian plum: a tree or a shrub that bears 'plumlike fruit'. OD: balm: 'A bushy herb of the mint family, with leaves smelling and tasting of lemon.' OD; Oswego tea: Origin: 'Mid 18th century: named after a river and town in the northern part of the state of New York.' BOT. DICT., 521: In North America this is the source of Pensylvanian tea. MBG: 'attractive to bees'; 'It is a somewhat coarse, clump-forming, mint family member that features tubular, two-lipped, bright scarlet-red flowers crowded into dense, globular, terminal flowerheads (to 3–4" across) somewhat resembling unkempt mop-heads.'; 'Leaves emit a minty fragrance when bruised or crushed.' The name of bee balm 'is in reference to a former use of plant resins to soothe bee stings' (MBG). 'Common name of Oswego tea is in reference to

a former use of plants leaves for tea by the Oswego Indians of New York State.' The specific epithet has been motivated by the reference to the plant stamens occurring in pairs (MBG). In Polish the name 'pysznogłówka' most probably refers to the plant's appearance, being an ornamental plant 'with beautiful, colorful flowers' (SJP). STAROPOLSKI vol. 7, 412: 'pyszno' means 'proudly, superb'. The name might have been derived from Czech *pyšny* meaning 'proud, tough, conceited; proud, magnificent, grandiose'; 'pysznić się' means 'to be proud, to exalt oneself'.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Muscari botryoides*** **(**L.) Mill. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447)

Polish name(s): **szafirek drobnokwiatowy** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447) [lit. small-flower dark blue plant]

English name(s): BE **common grapehyacinth** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 447)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 134: *muscari*- Arabic muscarini 'a name of a plant'. NOP, 266: '*Muscari* Musk-like (from the Turkish, moscos, fragrance)'. KREINER, 30: botry – Greek *botrys* 'grape'. NOP, 75: *botryoides*: 'resembling a bunch of grapes, grape-like'. OD: grape hyacinth: 'A small Eurasian plant of the lily family, with clusters of small globular blue flowers, cultivated as an ornamental or for use in perfume.' (Confirmed in BOT.DICT., 613; RU, 245). SJP: 'Szafirek' is derived from 'szafir' meaning 'dark blue color'. The English name is a partial calque of Latin *botryoides* while the Polish name refers to the color and the shape of inflorescence.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: zero equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Muscari comosum*** Mill. (CHMIEL, 547)

Polish name(s): **szafirek miękkolisnty** (CHMIEL, 547) [lit. dark blue soft-leaf plant]

English name(s): BE tassell hyacinth, AE **true grape hyacinth**

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 51: *comosus* 'hairy'. NOP, 216: *comosus, -um* 'long-haired, shaggy-tufted, with tufts formed from hairs or leaves or flowers.' MBG: 'of urn-shaped, grape-like, drooping, olive brown/yellow fertile flowers that are topped by unusual tassel-like plumes of rounded, violet-purple, sterile flowers.' The Polish name has been motivated by the plant's color and the soft structure of leaves while the English

name is a partial calque from Latin (as *Muscari* refers to a grape and its smell). LINDSAY, 69: *Muscari*: 'The Grape Hyacinth, from its smell like that of Musk.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Myosotis palustris*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 315)

Polish name(s): **niezapominajka błotna** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 315) [lit. swampy forget-me-not]

English name(s): BE **water forget-me-not**, AE true forget-me-not

Semantic motivation: PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 315: found all over Poland in moist meadows and stream banks. NOP, 267: *myosotis*: 'Mouse-ear' (LINDSAY, 69). KREINER, 152: Latin *paluster* – 'swampy' (confirmed in NOP, 288: 'of swampy ground'). WDMPP, 2587: 'the name myosotis is from Greek, meaning "ear" referring to the hairy leaves of some species of the genus'. MBG states that the name is synonymous with: *Mysotis scorpioides*. MBG: *Mysotis scorpioides* 'aquatic perennial'; 'Light sky blue 5-lobed flowers (1/4" diameter) with yellow centers bloom in branched scorpioid cymes that uncoil as the flowers open.' MBG: 'The cymes, particularly when in bud and early bloom, resemble a coiled scorpion's tail, hence the specific epithet.' MBG: 'The common type of "forget-me-not" of borders and woodland is *Myosotis sylvatica*.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 315: *M. sylvatica* – 'niezapominajka leśna'. RHS, *M. scorpioides*: love-me, marsh forget-me-not, mouse-ear, mouse-ear scorpion grass, snake grass. NOP, 368: *sylvatica*: 'wild, of woods or forests' (confirmed in KREINER, 207). NOP, 346: *scorpioides*: 'curved like a scorpion's tail' (confirmed in KREINER, 192). OD, water forget-me-not: 'A forget-me-not of damp habitats, *Myosotis scorpioides*, with slightly curled cymes of typically blue flowers.' Origin: 'Mid 19th century; earliest use found in Anne Pratt (1806–1893), botanist.' WDMPP, 2588: *M. sylvatica*: garden forget-me-not, scorpion grass, wood forget-me-not, woodland forget-me-not. OD: forget-me-not: 'A low growing plant of the borage family, which typically has blue flowers and is a popular ornamental.' Origin: 'Mid 16th century: translating the Old French name ne m'oubliez mye; said to have the virtue of ensuring that the wearer of the flower would never be forgotten by a lover.' MP, 210: 'Favourite folk remedy for coughs.' WANIAKOWA (2021: 210) states that the magical power of forget-me-nots is its blue color, which is associated with faithfulness, and forget-me-not flowers were associated by lovers with the eyes of a loved one. They were also supposed to 'guard the fidelity of a loved one' (ibid.).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: According to SZCZEŚNIAK, 72: the element of not forgetting is present in Ukrainian and Russian names. SZCZEŚNIAK, 80 writes about naming plants, where it refers to the eyes of an animal whose eyes have a distinctive bulge. The plant is used in folk medicine. Its juice and leaf powder cure cancer of the larynx and throat. KIRKBY (2011: 53) states that the plant was native to Britain but its name 'was not used until the nineteenth century.' The name was popularized by Samuel Taylor Coleridge who was familiar with German folklore. It was used as an expression of love. Popular in the Victorian era. It was present on chinaware, writing papers, pins on ladies' bonnets.

DQ, 199:

'Coleridge, Samuel T.
The blue and bright-eyed floweret of the brook,
Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not!

The Complete Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Volume I
The Keepsake, l. 12–13

DQ, 317:

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey
Nature, who loves to do a gentle thing even in her most savage moods, had taken one of those empty water-courses and filled it from end to end with forget-me-nots.

Queen of Sheba
IX (p.205)'

SJP: 'W ogródku moim kwitną konwalie i niezapominajki [Lilies of the valley and forget-me-nots bloom in my garden]. ORZESZ. *Listy II/2, 219*.', 'Gęste kępy niezapominajek przytuliły się do brzegów strumyka [Dense clumps of forget-me-nots clung to the banks of the brook]. *Tyg. Ilustr.124,1870*.', 'Zasadź bluszcze, rozchodniki, stulistne róże, podwójne gwoździki, niezapominajki i nieśmiertelniki [Plant ivy, sedum, hundred leaved rose, double dianthus, forget-me-nots and golden everlasting]. KRASIŃ. *Drobne 104*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Narcissus poeticus*** L. (CHMIEL, 548)

Polish name(s): **narcyz biały**, narcyz zwyczajny (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 310)

English name(s): BE pheasant's eye, AE **poets narcissus**, Pinkster lily, Affrodit narcissus (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 310)

Semantic motivation: RHS and MBG provide the name: *Narcissus poeticus* var. *recurvus:* species daffodil (MBG), old pheasant's eye (RHS). NOP, 269: '*Narcissus* the name, Narcissus, of a youth in Greek mythology who spurned the nymph, Echo, and fell in love with his own reflection' (cf. KREINER, 137). WDMPP, 2605: The name Narcissus: 'Classical ancient Greek

name, from Akkadian *narum* "river" and *gissu* "a thorny bush or tree", some suggested from *narke* "dullness of sense, numbness" or from *naros* "wet" (Sanskrit nira) or from Sanskrit *nara* "very perfumed plant" and *kirros* "yellow"; Narcissus (-kissos), handsome youth, was son of the river-god Cephissus and Liriope." NOP, 309: *poeticus*: 'of poets.' OD: daffodil: 'Mid 16th century: from late Middle English affodill, from medieval Latin affodilus, variant of Latin asphodilus'; 'The initial d- is unexplained.' KREINER, 21: asphodel 'Greek-Latin *asphodelos* "a type of a plant'". NOP, 59: '*Asphodelus* the Latin name, *asphodilus*, in Homer, ασφοδελος, for *Asphodelus ramosus* (silver rod)'. MBG: 'Each flower features recurved white petals (perianth segments) and a small yellow cup (corona) with a distinctive red rim.'; 'Flowers have a sweet fragrance'(data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 400). WDMPP, 2606: *N. poeticus*: narcissus, pheasant's eye, poet's narcissus. The plant is poisonous. The English name shows total equivalence with the Latin name. The Polish name solely shares 'narcyz'/'narcissus' with the botanical name.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 169) states that 'daffodil' (Narcissus) means 'new beginnings' while 'narcissus' (*Narcissus*) symbolizes 'self-love' (ibid., 74).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Narcissus jonquilla*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 311)

Polish name(s): **narcyz żonkil**, żonkila prawdziwa (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 311) [lit. narcissus jonquilla]

English name(s): **jonquil** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 311), species daffodil (MBG), common jonquil, lily of Mary (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 110: jonquil – Latin *juncus* 'rush'. NOP, 221: jonquilla: 'the bright yellow of *Narcisus odorus*'. OD: jonquil: 'A widely cultivated narcissus with clusters of small fragrant yellow flowers and cylindrical leaves, native to southern Europe and north-eastern Africa.' Origin: 'Early 17th century: from modern Latin jonquilla or French jonquille, from Spanish junquillo, diminutive of junco, from Latin juncus "rush, reed'". MBG: 'native to Spain and Portugal but has over time become naturalized in other parts of the world', 'Flower color is golden yellow. Narrow, rush-like, dark green leaves'. MBG: 'a late-flowering species (end of April-May)'. The Polish name is a complete calque from Latin while the English name is a partial calque.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 172) states that 'jonquil' (*Narcissus jonquilla*) symbolizes 'desire'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Narcissus pseudonarcissus*** L. (CHMIEL, 549)

Polish name(s): **narcyz trąbkowy** (CHMIEL, 549 [lit. trumpet narcissus]

English name(s): **wild daffodil** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 317: *pseudonarcissus*: 'false or pseudo *Narcissus poeticus*'. BOT.DICT., 400–401: grows wild on the Iberian and Apennine peninsulas. RHS: 'a small trumpet daffodil up to 35 cm in height', flowers 'with deep yellow trumpet and pale yellow perianth segments' (data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 400–401). WDMPP, 2606: daffodil, Lent lily, Tenby daffodil, trumpet narcissus, wild daffodil. MP, 330: daffodil. Even though there are no records of use in folk medicine the plant is considered as native in Britain. The Polish name shares *Narcissus* with the Latin name. 'Trąbkowy'/'trumpet' refers to the trumpet-like shape of flowers. The English name refers to its wild habitat. As for 'daffodil', it originated from late ME *affodill,* 'from medieval Latin affodilus, variant of Latin asphodilus from Greek asphodelos.' NOP, 59: a name in Homer for '*Asphdelus ramosus* (silver rod).'

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Narcissus tazetta*** L. (CHMIEL, 549)

Polish name(s): **narcyz wielokwiatowy** (CHMIEL, 549) [lit. multi-flowered narcissus]

English name(s): **tazetta daffodil** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 372: *tazetta* 'little cup'. KREINER, 210: Italian *tazza* 'cup'. RHS: 'have relatively broad leaves, and stems bearing umbels of up to 20, usually fragrant flowers per stem, fewer in larger-flowered cultivars.' MBG: 'buttercup-yellow cups per scape'. BOT.DICT., 400: 'from the Mediterranean area'; 'white of yellow flowers with lemon-yellow cup'. 'WDMPP, 2606: angel's tears, Bunch-flowered narcissus, Chinese sacred lily, narcissus, polyanthus narcissus, tazetta. LINDSAY, 51–52: 'Narcissus was a youth who saw his face mirrored in a pool and fell in love with it. He vainly tried to kiss it, and was droned, so he was changed into the flower.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks:

DQ, 188:

'Milton, John
Bid *Amaranthus* all his beauty shed,
And Daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the Laureate Hearse where *Lycid* lies.

Lycidas
l. 149–51.'

DQ, 197:

'Tennyson, Alfred
When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs,
And the shining daffodil dies...

The Complete Poetical Works of Tennyson
Maud
Part III, Stanza 1'

'Wordsworth, William
I wondered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils...

The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth
I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud'

SJP: 'Smukły narcyz na smukłej łodydze modli się niebu słodyczą swej woni [A slender narcissus on a slender stem prays to the sky with the sweetness of its fragrance]. STAFF L. *Poezje II*, 147.', 'Przez otwarte okno płynął ze starego parku zapach narcyzów, podniecający, prawie ostry [The smell of narcissus drifted from the old park through the open window, exciting, almost sharp]. ŻER. *Prom. 119*.', 'W wielkim koszu, wśród zieleni, wiosenny towar, pełen barw i rosy: blade narcyzy, stokrocie puszyste, ogromne bratki [In a huge basket, among greenery, spring goods, full of colors and dew: pale daffodils, fluffy daisies, huge pansies]. KONPN. *Poezje I, 158*.', 'Narcyzami łąki się ciekawie patrzą [Meadows look insteresting with daffodils]. SŁOW. *Król 65*.'

SS, 249–250: a daffodil symbolizes several meanings: sleep, numbness, revenge, youth, death, resurrection, spring, fertility, intensive beauty, selfishness, egotism, self-centeredness, vanity, madness, stupidity, capriciousness.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Nuphar lutea*** Smith (CHMIEL, 440)

Polish name(s): **grążel żółty** [lit. yellow water plant] (CHMIEL, 440)

English name(s): **yellow pond lily**, spatterdock (MBG), yellow waterlily, bobbins, brandy bottle, can dock, clot, clote

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 141: *nuphar* 'name of a plant'. NOP, 275: '*Nuphar* the Persian name, ninufar, for a water lily (ancient Latin *nenufar, ninufer*) or from Mosul (Nineveh)'. GENAUST, 'initially referring to the Yellow Pond Rose (N. lutea)', the taxon apparently ties in with older French *neufar, neufard* <pond rose> (13th–16th c.; Bloch-W. 430), which is certainly a short form of synonymous French nénuphar (since 13th c.), port., span. nenufar. These names are first from the Arabic (corresponding to the distribution of Nuphar lutea also in the Near East, in the Mediterranean and in N Africa), whereas the long form *nīnūfar*, *nīlūfar* (Dauzat 490; Bloch-w. 430) seems to have been shortened to nufar under the influence of Arab. *nuwwār* <flower, blossom>'. NOP, 244: *luteo* – 'yellow' (KREINER, 121). MBG: 'commonly found in ponds, stream borders'; 'it can develop underwater stems to as much as 6' long and slowly spread to form sizeable colonies'; 'Spent flowers give way to seed heads that burst when ripe, thus broadcasting or spattering their seeds over the water surface in a manner supposedly reminiscent of dock (Rumex), hence the common name of spatterdock.'; 'Flowers have a brandy-like aroma and the seedpods look like small flasks, hence the occasionally used common name of brandy-bottle.' RHS: 'has leathery leaves, slightly oval in shape, to 40 cm across. Yellow, cupped flowers are born on stalks rising above the water' (data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 192). WDMPP, 2644: brandy bottle, cow-lily, Indian pond-lily, spatter-dock, yellow pond-lily, yellow pondlily, yellow waterlily. The Polish name refers to a plant that is merged in water. STAROPOLSKI vol. 2, 488: 'grąd': 'place surrounded by higher and dry marshes, overgrown with forest, *locus siccus vel insula e stagnis vel paludibus eminens, arboribus consita*'. 'Grążać': 'immerse, *mergere*'. 'Grądziel' – drawbar on the plow (cf. BRÜCKNER, 156) with reference to the plant's stalk. SZCZEŚNIAK, 230 states that the name was used interchangeably with *Nymphea alba*. According to the author, the plant's rhizomes are used for heart diseases and ground grains for baking bread (ibid., 173). The English name appears to be a calque from Latin while the Polish name, even though it refers to the idea of a water plant, shares solely the specific epithet ('zółty') with the Latin name.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Spośród grążeli, trzcin, irysów, z zarośli, tarnin, berberysów i czaplich kit sina jak świt na świat wytrysła Wisła [Among water lilies, reeds, irises, thickets, blackthorns, barberries and herons, the Vistula gushed like dawn] IWASZ. J. *Wiersze 219.*', 'Dalej pomiędzy rzadszą trzciną rosły w obfitość: grążele, rdest wodny i roślęże [Further between the rarer reeds there grew in abundance: water lilies, water knotweed and bushes]. SIENK. *Ogn. IV, 142.II SWil.*'

DQ, 215:

'Tennyson, Alfred
... the water-lily starts and slides
Upon the level in little puffs of wind,
Tho' anchor'd to the bottom...

The Compete Poetical Works of Tennyson
The Princess
IV, 1.236'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Nymphaea alba*** **L**. (CHMIEL, 441)

Polish name(s): **grzybień biały** [lit. white mushroom wort] (CHMIEL, 441), lilia wodna, nenufar (GORCZYŃSKI)

English name(s): **white waterlily**, bobbins, cambie leaf, can dock, common water lily, European white lily, flutterdock, platter dock (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 141: nymph – Greek *Nymphai* 'goddess of springs, streams, forests and meadows.' NOP, 276: *nymphae* 'waterlily-like'; *Nymphaea* 'Nymphe, a mythological freshwater Naiad'. WDMPP, 2646: Greek *nymphaia* 'goddess of Springs, water nymph'. ANDRÉ, 223: 'the plant of the Nymph' (most often referred to *N. alba* L.). KREINER, 7: Latin *albus* 'white'. NOP, 41: *albus*: 'bright, dead-white'. RHS: an aquatic perennial, with floating leaves, with cup- or bowl-shaped flowers', with 'submerged berry-like fruit', 'with prominent yellow stamens, becoming star-shaped with maturity'. WDMPP, 2646: 'Long scapes of leaves and flowers boiled in water and applied for boils. Rootstock used in dysentry'. STAROPOLSKI vol. 2, 517 provides such names as 'grzybie', 'grzybienie', 'grzebienie', 'grzybieniec', grzybień', 'grzybiewie' as common names for bot. '*lilia wodna*, *Nymphea alba*'. BRÜCKNER, 163: the name 'grzybień' has been derived from 'grzyb'/'mushroom' as mushrooms grow on a leg: hence the Polish names of 'grzybień'-'wodna lelija'/'water lily' (1472) or 'wodny kosaciec' ['water iris'] with reference to the physical features of the plant. The semantic motivation is constituted by the plant's physical features such as shape, color and habitat.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: BRÜCKNER, 375 states that this is a proto-Slavic name of a magical plant. SZCZEŚNIAK, 230 provides the name '*odoleń*'. SZCZEŚNIAK (ibid.) (quoting others) claims that the name was originally used by all Slavs. It was supposed to guard against all adversities, restore feelings, and ensure success in business. The herb was an element present in travel-related spells. It was supposed to be picked at a specific time, with ears stuck in order not to hear the plant calling. It could not be picked with a metal tool because

then the shoot would start to drip with blood and whoever did so would be haunted by nightmares and delusions or carried away by vodyanoys.

SJP: 'Chłop wykręca łodzią na spokojne zalewisko, pokryte lśniącymi liśćmi grzybieni. [The peasant turns the boat into a quiet bayou, covered with shiny leaves of water lilies.] FILIP. *Księżyc 158*.'; 'Niebo, chmurki i wierzby powtarzały się w wodzie jak w szkle, ale odbicie to cętkowały tu i owdzie okrągłymi plamami sercowate liście grzybienia białego [The sky, clouds and willows were repeated in the water as in glass, but the reflection was mottled here and there with round spots of the heart-shaped leaves of the white waterlily]. GOMUL. *Kajet 26*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Osmunda regalis*** L. (CHMIEL, 398)

Polish name(s): **długosz królewski** (CHMIEL, 398) [lit. long royal wort]

English name(s): **royal fern** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 327: *regalis*: 'outstanding, kingly, royal, regal'. MBG: The specific epithet refers to the plant's 'outstanding merit'. MBG: 'Genus name honors Osmundus or Asmund, c. 1025, a Scandinavian writer of runes who helped prepare the way for the Swedish acceptance of Christianity.' NOP, 285: '*Osmunda* an old English name, in Lyte, either for Osmund the waterman (because of its boggy habitat), or for the Anglo-Saxon god of thunder, Osmund, equivalent of the Norse Thor'. MBG: 'Broad fronds have large, well-separated pinnae (leaflets) which give this fern an almost pea-family appearance. Fronds typically turn yellow to brown in autumn.' WDMPP, 2722: flowering fern, royal fern. The Polish name refers to the length of leaves as they may reach even two meres high[57]. BRÜCKNER, 90: 'długosz' = '*longinus*.' Cf. BORYŚ, 114 for the definition of 'długi').

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Paeonia lactiflora*** Pall. (WDMPP, 2748)

Polish name(s): **piwonia chińska** (CHMIEL, 444) [lit. Chinese peony]

English name(s): garden peony, **Chinese peony** (MBG); WDMPP, 2749: Chinese white peony, white-flowered peony

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 151: *paeon-* 'Greek Paion 'Apollo's nickname as a doctor who was supposed to heal Pluto with the plant'. NOP, 287: '*Paeonia* named παιονια by Theophrastus for Paeon, the physician to the gods who, in mythology, was changed into

[57] Retrieved from https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Długosz_królewski on 13 June 2021.

a flower by Pluto (Pliny gave *Peony* the same attribution)'. WDMPP, 2748: 'Greek paionia "the peony'". WDMPP, 2748: "Latin *paeonia*; Greek paionios, paionikos 'healing'", 'Paeon or Paion (Paean, Paian) was the physician of the immortal gods, subsequently the name was applied to Apollo'. WDMPP, 2748: Chinese peony, Chinese white peony, white-flowered peony. KREINER, 112: Latin lac-, lactis 'milk'. NOP, 227: *lac-, lacto-* 'milky'. KREINER, 84: Latin *Flora* 'goddess of flowers and spring'. NOP, 228: *lactiflora*: 'with milk-white flowers.' MBG: 'native to Central Asia', including Northern China, 'it has been grown in China since the 7th century for appreciation of its ornamental flowers'; 'with white, pink or crimson petals'. MBG: 'Dark green compound leaves 8–12" long have 9 elliptic leaflets with irregular margins.' BRÜCKNER, 416: 'piwonja', 'piwonka': 'distorted from Latin *paeonia*'. BRÜCKNER, 416: 'piwonja', 'piwonka': 'distorted from Latin *paeonia*'. There is a total correspondence between Polish and English names. None of the names reflects the Latin specific epithet.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 175) states that 'peony (*Paeonia*) symbolizes "anger'".

SJP: 'Pod białą ścianą rozpalił się ślaz, rozpromieniły się piwonie duże [A mallow flared up under the white wall, large peonies glowed]. KASPR. *Chwile 125.*', 'Zarumienił się jak piwonia i spuścił oczy [He blushed like a peony and lowered his eyes]. ORZESZ. *Melanch. II, 187.*'

'Nawet pić będę z tobą i doprawię nie wprzód, aż twoje rubinowe lice podobne będzie piwonii. [I will even drink with you and season it until your ruby face is like peonies] SŁOW. *Ben. 319.*'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Paeonia officinalis*** L. (CHMIEL, 445)

Polish name(s): **piwonia lekarska** (CHMIEL, 445) [lit. officinal peony]

English name(s): BE/AE **common peony** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 365)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 473: spice plant (dried roots used as an addition to fish dishes). NOP, 279: *officinalis* 'of the apothecaries, officinal medicines, sold in shops, *officina*' (confirmed in KREINER, 144). Based on the data presented in the example above, the Polish name corresponds with the Latin name while the English name differs in the use of the specific epithet.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 250: the Greeks and medieval Europe believed that this plant worked miracles. The plant was used for treating madness and for preventing from witchcraft. It was part of the bouquets blessed on the Day of Our Lady of Herbs.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Paeonia tenuifolia*** Smootha[58]

Polish name(s): **piwonia cienkolistna** [lit. thin-leaved peony]

English name(s): **fernleaf peony**, fennel-leaved peony (RHS)

Semantic motivation: RHS: 'a herbaceous perennial, to 60 cm tall, with very finely-divided, feathery foliage. Single, deep red flowers, with a central mass of yellow stamens, are produced in late spring and early summer'. MBG: 'Attractive green foliage is deeply divided and lobed into needle-like, ferny segments.' The specific epithet 'means slender leaves in reference to its fern-like leaves' (MBG). KREINER, 211: from Latin *tenuis* 'thin, delicate'. NOP, 273: *tenuifolia*: 'slender-leaved, with narrow leaves.' All three languages share the same meaning; still, there is no one-to-one correspondence between 'fernleaf' and 'thin-leaved'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Papaver orientale*** L. (CHMIEL, 447)

Polish name(s): **mak wschodni** (CHMIEL, 447) [lit. eastern poppy]

English name(s): **oriental poppy** (WDMPP, 2778)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 152: Latin *papaver* 'poppy'. NOP, 289: '*Papaver* the Latin name, *papaver, papaveris*, for poppies, including the opium poppy'. NOP, 283: *orientalis*: 'eastern, oriental, of the East'. KREINER, 148: *orient* – Latin *oriens* 'rising Sun, the East'. BOT. DICT., 356: 'grows wild in Asia Minor and the Caucasus region'. OD: poppy: 'A herbaceous plant with showy flowers, milky sap, and rounded seed capsules. Many poppies contain alkaloids and are a source of drugs such as morphine and codeine.' (confirmed in WDMPP, 2778). The Polish name 'mak' is derived from 'makówka'/'poppy seed'. All three languages share total correspondence of names.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

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[58] Retrieved from https://www.google.com/search?q=Paeonia+tenuifolia+Smooth&client=safari&rls=en&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjO1_fd0JXyAhWFl4sKHd21DkI4ChD8BSgBegQIARAD&biw=757&bih=951 on 2 August 2020.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Papaver somniferum*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 270)

Polish name(s): **mak lekarski** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 270) [lit. officinal poppy]

English name(s): BE **opium poppy**, garden poppy, chessbolls (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 270); opium poppy, balewort, carnation poppy, dream plant, fairy's charms, flower of Venus, Joan silver pin, John's silver pin, marble flower, maw seed, moonflower, opium, peony poppy, sweet slumber, white poppy (RHS)

Semantic motivation: As stated above, NOP, 289: '*Papaver* the Latin name, *papaver, papaveris*, for poppies, including the opium poppy'. KORPANTY, 573: *somnifer, era, erum* – 'causing sleep'. As already stated, according to OD 'opimum poppy' is 'A herbaceous plant with showy flowers, milky sap, and rounded seed capsules. Many poppies contain alkaloids and are a source of drugs such as morpheme and codeine'. OD states that the word poppy is derived from 'Old English *popig, papæg*, from a medieval Latin alteration of Latin *papver*'. OD: maw seed – 'The oil-yielding seed of the opium poppy'. OD states the word is derived from the 18th c. German word for poppy. The semantic motivation, both in Polish and English, stems from the physical/healing/intoxicating properties of the plant. WDMPP, 2780: 'India. Herb, annual, robust erect, glaucous'; 'The source of opium and its modern derivatives'. MP, 77–78: has 'soporific and painkilling properties.' The Polish name reflects the plant's medical properties while the English name its sleep-causing properties and habitat.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SS, 217 states that: the poppy symbolizes night, oblivion, ignorance, sleep, dream, lethargy, indifference, silence, head, cunningness, laziness, drug, intoxication, madness, charm, witchcraft, Resurrection, lack of smell, cosmetic, gossip, disagreement, misfortune, fleeting pleasure, purity, consolation, reinforcement, flirt, love, blood, summer, fertility, multitude, trifle. The hypnotic and intoxicating effects of poppy seed juice and interrelated dangers were already known to the ancient people. That was an attribute of Morpheus who was presented with a wreath of poppies on his head and the flowers grew on the banks of the River of Oblivion (ibid.). When Demeter who was the goddess of fertility threatened to make the earth barren when Hades carried off her daughter Kore, Hypnos gave her poppy on her eyes and when she fell asleep vegetation came to life (ibid.). Poppy also symbolized fertility: 'Already the Cretan-Mycenaean images of goddesses with poppy flowers testify to the symbolism of the fertility of this seed-rich plant in the pre-Greek and early Greek world' (ibid.). Poppy is on one hand associated with love and pleasure and, on the other, with virginity and purity as it dissuades from amorous frolics. Being an anti-aphrodisiac, it is a symbol of virginity and the Greek goddess – Artemis (SS, 217). MP, 77–78: *P. Somniferum* was present in Britain at least in The Bronze Age but it

was not before the 19th century when the cultivation of the plant spread to a commercial scale. It was the source of 'poppy tea' which cured ague, rheumatism. At some point it became so popular that 'Fenland people were largely drugged with opium'. It was applied by folk people to calm children while teething or when fevered (either rubber teat was dipped into poppy seeds or petals were macerated in baby milk). ARMITAGE, 359 also states that opium made of the plant was already known before the Christ, poppy juice used to be served for children to make them fall asleep, and poppy seed was used for culinary purposes, both for people and birds[59] ('mawseed').

There are numerous references to the plant in the Polish literature such as Reymont or Sienkiewiecz, e.g. 'Czerwone wełniaki kobiet pstrzyły się między białymi sukmanami niby maki w polu dostałego żyta. [Red wooly cloths shone among white suits like poppies in a field of rye]'. The plant is also popular in English literature. The poppy species was made immortalized by John Mc Crae in 'In Flanders Field' (ARMITAGE, 357), which led to establishing the plant the Veterans' Day flower, celebrated since 1925. SZCZEŚNIAK (2013:220) states that Baltic and Slavic legends see in the flower the younger brother, who was drowned and who returned passing underground, in the form of a flower. Poppy seed was used to cause rain by pouring it into the river. It was thrown by children on water, then the water was stirred with sticks, which caused raining. The Slavs used it rather in black magic: poppy seeds were thrown into a well to summon rain. It was supposed to bring a sound sleep to the dead and give the living people peace. It was a symbol of sleep and death (ibid., 221). The flower was supposed to give fertility to brides, while Kashubian people believed that children who trampled or picked grain were turned into poppies (ibid.). The poppy seed that was sown by itself was used to fight unclean forces. The flower reflects short-term happiness in folk poetry. It was used as a dish in rituals commemorating the dead. The plant was placed in pillows of crying children and put into coffins of people accused of witchcraft (ibid.).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Papaver rhoeas*** L. (CHMIEL, 243)

Polish name(s): **mak polny** (CHMIEL, 243) [lit. field poppy]

English name(s): corn poppy (MBG), common poppy, African rose (RHS)

blind-eyes, blue-eyes, canker, canker rose, cheese couls, cheese cowl, cock rose, cop rose, copper rose, cornflower, corn poppy, corn rose, **field poppy**, Flanders poppy, headache plant, headaches, prophetic leaf, red corn flower, red poppy, redweed, Shirley poppy, thunder flower, wind rose.

[59] Confirmed in OD.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, Greek-Latin *rhoeas* 'wild poppy' (GENAUST, owing to its color). NOP, 331: old generic name for the field poppy. Still, ANDRÉ, 272 provides the name of 'coquelicot'. CD: meaning 'corn poppy'. 'C18: from French: crow of a cock, from its resemblance to a cock's comb'. Derived from Ancient Greek *rhoiás* probably from *rhéō* meaning 'I flow, run' 'or a Pre-Greek loan.'[60] (cf. GENAUST, 537). MBG: 'Fruit is a black-seeded poppy-type capsule which explodes when ripe to distribute its seed.' WDMPP, 2779: 'The milk from the capsules is narcotic with a slightly sedative property and contains morphine in exceedingly minute proportion. This plant has poisoned cattle according to early European literature.' Both Polish and English names ('mak polny', 'field poppy') are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 175) states that 'poppy' (*Papaver*) symbolizes 'fantastic extravagance'. In Poland poppies are associated with the Red Poppies at Monte Casino, for the British with soldiers who died during two world wars. Hence November 11, the British celebrate Remembrance Day, during which they attach artificial poppies to their clothes. The poppy symbol has been in use in Great Britain since 1921 and refers to poppies that grew on the battlefields of Flanders during World War I. MBG: 'This poppy is the common field poppy of Europe. It became a symbol for the blood spilled in World War I where it grew easily in the ravaged landscapes of the battlefields of Belgium notably including Flanders.'MBG: 'Subsequent to the end of World War I, this poppy became a symbol, not only for the blood spilled in the War, but also for the sacrifices of lives in the war along with the continued hope that their death had not been in vain.' MBG: 'Since 1921, millions of crepe paper red poppies have been distributed nationwide in exchange for financial contributions which support deceased, disabled and hospitalized veterans. Today, millions of these crepe paper poppies are distributed throughout the U.S. on Memorial Day (honoring vets who died in war) and on Veterans Day honoring living vets who served in the military).'

'Colonel John McCrae, Canadian surgeon with Canada's First Brigade Artillery, wrote in 1915 one of the most famous poems of World War I called "In Flanders Field", in which he mourned the "row on row" of graves of soldiers who died on Flanders battlefields, the first stanza being:

In Flanders the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky

[60] Retrieved from https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/rhoeas on 11 September 2022.

The larks, still bravely singing, fly.
Scarce heard amid the guns below.'

DQ, 208–209: POPPY

'Bridges, Robert
A Poppy grows upon the shore
Bursts her twin cup in summer late:
Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar,
Her petals yellow, delicate.

Poetical Works of Robert Bridges
Volume II
Book I,9

Taylor, Bayard
And far and wide, in a scarlet tide,
The poppy's bonfire spread.

The Poetical Works of Bayard Taylor
The Poet in the East
Stanza 4'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Pelargonium peltatum*** (L.) L'Hér. Ex Aiton.

Polish name(s): **pelargonia bluszczolistna** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 728) [lit. ivyleaf pelargonium]

English name(s): **ivyleaf geranium** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 728)

Semantic motivation: MBG: the family: *Geraniaceae*. KREINER, 156: Greek *pelargos* 'stork'. NOP, 294: '*Pelargonium* Stork', '(Greek name compares the fruit shape of florists' geranium with a stork's head)'. NOP, 294 *peltatum*: 'stalked from the surface (not the edge), peltate'. KREINER, 156: Greek-Latin *pelta* 'disc, crescent shape'. CD: peltate: 'C18: from Latin peltātus equipped with a pelta, a small shield' OD: pelargonium: 'A tender shrubby plant which is widely cultivated for its red, pink, or white flowers. Some kinds have fragrant leaves which yield an essential oil.' Origin: 'Modern Latin, from Greek *pelargos* "stork", apparently on the pattern of geranium (based on Greek *geranos* "crane").' OD: geranium: 'A herbaceous plant or small shrub of a genus that comprises the cranesbills and their relatives. Geraniums bear a long, narrow fruit that is said to be shaped like the bill of a crane.' MBG: 'They feature thick, lobed, medium green, ivy-like leaves and clusters of single or double flowers in shades of red, pink, lilac or white.'; 'Greek word *pelargos* meaning a stork. The fruit has a beak like stork.' WDMPP, 2819: Origin: South Africa. Cascading geranium, hanging geranium, ivy geranium, ivy-leaved geranium, ivy-leaved pelargonium. Properties: 'pounded leaves are an antiseptic for wounds, burns, skin

diseases. Sour tasting sap used to treat sore throats.' MBG: 'with brittle, trailing stems.' The Polish name is motivated by the Latin name of the genus and the structure of leaves. In English *geranium* refers to the plant's family (*Gerinaceae*).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Śliczny, dziewiczy jakby jest róż rozlicznych odmian pelargonij, od jutrzennej rumianości aż do płomiennej czerwieni zachodu' [Beautiful and pristine is the rose color of various varieties of pelargonium, from the blush of dawn to the fiery red of the sunset]. KONOP. Ludzie 301.', 'Wymyto okno i postawiono w nim kilka wazoników z kwitnącą pelargonią, heliotropem o rezedą [The window was washed and a few vases with blooming pelargonium, heliotrope and reseda were placed in it]. BAŁ. *Dziady 56*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Petunia Juss. Peunia hybrida*** hort. (CHMIEL, 281, PODB./ SUDN.-WÓJC., 353). *Petunia x hybrida Vilm. = Petunia x atkinsiana* D. Don ex Loud. *[axillaris x integrifolia]* (Nowick, 311)

Polish name(s): **petunia zwyczajna** (petunia ogrodowa) (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 353) [lit. common petunia (garden petunia)]

English name(s): BE **common petunia** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 353)

Semantic motivation: NOP: 298: '*Petunia* from the Brazilian Tupi-Guarani name, petun, for tobacco'. The data is confirmed by OD, where it is stated that the plant is related to petun, also confirmed in PN, 282. LINDSAY, 32: 'petunia' is Brazilian. PN, 282. NOP, 206: *hybrida*: hybrid. The Polish and English common names are equivalent but they solely share the genus name 'petunia' with Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 174) states that 'petunia (*Petunia*)' symbolizes 'your presence soothes me'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phacelia tanacetifolia*** Benth. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 110)

Polish name(s): **facelia błękitna** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 110) [lit. blue phacelia]

English name(s): BE **tansy phacelia**, fiddleneck (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 110), fiddleneck (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 299 *phacelia* – 'bundle', 'the clustered flowers' (confirmed in PN, 282; MARZELL vol. 3, 650; also by LINDSAY, 71: 'from phakeleos' – flowers grouped into

a bundle; WDMPP, 2866 and GENAUST, 474: 'after the flowers standing in coils (apparently one-sided spikes)'). NOP, 370: *tanacetifolius -a -um*: 'with leaves resembling those of Tanacetum'; *tanacet-, tanaciti-* 'tansy-like-, *Tanacetum-*'. RHS: 'densely set soft blue or lavender-blue flowers in terminal, curved cymes.' BRÜCKNER, 116: provides an entry for 'facelet': 'obsolete, "handkerchief", from the Italian *fazzoletto*, since the 15th century, by the Germans (for wiping the face [...])'. Data confirmed in STAROPOLSKI vol. 2, 45: '(Facelet) Facylet': '*sudarium, quo facies abstergitur, siccatur*'. Still, GENAUST, 474 calls the plant 'Bűschelschőn' ('tufted beauty'), after Greek *phákeleos* (bunch, tuft). Therefore, the Polish name might be a polonised version of the Latin lexeme. SJP: the species cultivated in Poland is 'facelia błękitna' as it is honey-giving plant. The semantic motivation of the plant's specific epithet in Polish is derived from the color of flowers. English common names are more varied as they refer to Latin, and the shape of cymes.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phalaris arundinacea*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 304)

Polish name(s): **mozga trzciniowata** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 304) [lit. reed canary]

English name(s): BE **reed-grass**, ribbon grass, reed canary grass, AE reed canarygrass (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 304)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 159: *phalaris-* 'type of grass'. GENAUST, 475: 'shining grass'. KREINER, 20: *arundinis-* 'reed'. NOP, 299: *Phalaris*: 'Helmet-ridge', Discorides' name 'for a plume-like grass'. LINDSAY, 71: 'PHALARIS, Canary Grass, from *phalaros*, shining, referring to shining seeds.' NOP, 57: *arundinaceus* 'Arundo-like, reed-like'. Arundo: 'the old Latin name, *harudo*, for a reed or cane'. MBG: an upright perennial grass, 'It is native to North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa.'; 'a wetland species'; 'stems are sometimes hollow, giving it a bamboo-like quality'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 304: often red colored. WDMPP, 2868: *phalaros* 'having a patch of white, crested', *phalos* 'shining, bright, white, a part of the helmet'. WDMPP, 2869: 'tall, tufted, sod forming, herbaceous, semi-aquatic'. The Polish name 'mozgowy' might have been derived from 'łąki mozgowe' (BOT.DICT., 391: it grows on canary grass meadows). MBG: found in 'bottomland prairies', 'flat green leaf blades (to 8–16" long and 2/3" wide)'. RU, 168: 'stiff, red-shaped blades.'

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phaseolus coccineus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 112)

Polish name(s): **fasola wielokwiatowa** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 112) [lit. multi-flower bean]

English name(s): BE **runner bean**, scarlet runner, AE scarlet runner bean (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 112), snap bean (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 300: *phaseolus* – 'Discorides' name for a kind of bean…' NOP, 113: *coccineus -a -um* 'crimson, scarlet'. RHS: the name runner refers to the plant's ability to climb and twine. OD: runner bean – 'A Central American bean plant with scarlet flowers and very long flat edible pods.' OD: snap bean – 'Late 18th century: so named because the pods are broken into pieces to be eaten.' According to MBG, the name of genus is derived from 'the Greek word for fava beans or an ancient Greek one for a species of *Vigna*.' BORYŚ, 149: Borrowing from Medievel German fasől/phasól, dialectal German Fasole 'fasola'/'bean' (Medieval Latin *Fassolius/fasellus* < Latin *phaseolus/phaselus*, taken from Greek). Both common names refer to plant's physical properties, the Polish one to the size of flowers, and the English one to the physical properties of the plant, i.e., its climbing properties.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phlox drummondii*** Hook. (NOWICK, 334)

Polish name(s): **floks Drummonda** [lit. Drummond phlox], Floks jednoroczny [annual phlox], płomyk jednoroczny [lit. annual flame] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 120), płomyk Drummonda [Drummond flame] (CHMIEL, 284)

English name(s): BE/AE **Drummond phlox** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 120), phlox (MBG), annula phlox (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 300: '*Phlox* Flame'; 'a plant with flame-colored flowers.' LINDSAY, 71: Phlox, a 'flame – brilliant flowers.' NOP, 145: '*drummondii* for Dr James Larson Drummond (1783–1853) founder of the Belfast Botanic Garden, or James Drummond (1784–1863), Curator of Cork Botanic Garden, or James Ramsay Drummond (1851–1921), of the Indian Civil Service, or Thomas Drummond.' OD: Drummond – 'designating a lamp which produces an intense light by the incandescence of a piece of lime when it is heated (typically by an oxyhydrogen flame). Chiefly in Drummond light.'; 'origin: Mid 19th century […] From the name of Thomas Drummond, Scottish army officer and civil engineer, who invented the lamp.' (Confirmed by ARMITAGE, 397). OD: *phlox* – 'A North American plant that typically has dense clusters of colorful scented flowers'; 'from Latin, denoting a flame-colored flower, from Greek, literally flame'. The Polish and the English common name are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: ARMITAGE, 396: the plant was already used for ornamental purposes in Victorian England. KIRKBY (2011, 175) claims that 'phlox' (*Phlox*) symbolizes 'our souls are united'.

SJP provides reference to the plant in Polish literature: 'Pełno tu było wiecznotrwałych floksów, białawych o zmroku [The place was full of everlasting phloxes, whitish at dusk]. IWASZ. J. *Księżyc 66*.', '[...] Wieczór to był już jesienny, ale jeszcze ciepły; a napojony delikatną migdałową wonią obficie i kędyś w pobliżu kwitnących floksów [It was an autumn evening, but still warm; and watered profusely with a delicate almond scent, near the blooming phloxes]. ORZESZ.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phlox paniculate*** L. (CHMIEL, 449)

Polish name(s): **floks wiechowaty** [lit. paniculate phlox] (CHMIEL, 449), floks – płomyk (BOT.DICT., 162), floks trwały, płomyk trwały (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 120)

English name(s): **garden phlox** (MBG), perennial phlox (RHS), summer phlox (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 120).

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 162: Greek phlox 'flame'. KREINER, 152: Latin *panicula* 'paniculate'. NOP, 300: '*Phlox* Flame', 'Theophrastus' name for a plant with flame-colored flowers.' ANDRÉ, 248: phlox: 'cultivated crown flower, odorless; indeterminate'. GENAUST, 479: 'after the flaming red color of the crown of several species.' NOP, 289: *paniculatus*: 'with a branched-racemose or cymose inflorescence, tufted, paniculate'. BOT.DICT., 162: appears mainly in North America and Siberia. BOT.DICT., 163: 'grows wild in the Atlantic part of North America. MBG: 'native from New York to Iowa south to Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas.' BOT.DICT., 163: Light red, medium flowers. MBG: 'Fragrant, tubular, pink-purple to white florets (to ¾" diameter) are densely packed in large, tiered, domed terminal clusters (to 6–8") over a long July to September bloom period. Each individual floret has a long corolla tube and five petal-like lobes.' (Confirmed in RU, 73). BOT.DICT., 162–163: an ornamental plant due to its showy flowers. The Polish name is semantically motivated by reference to the intense color of flowers and to a panicle. The English name includes a specific epithet which is semantically motivated by the plant's popularity and common occurrence. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 120–121: commonly cultivated in gardens (confirmed in GORCZYŃSKI, 73).

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Pełno tu było wiecznotrwałych floksów, białawych o zmroku [It was full of everlasting phloxes, whitish at dusk]. IWASZ. J. *Księżyc 66*.', 'Tuż pod oknem kwitnęła kępa floksów białych [A clump of white phloxes was blooming just below the window].

ZEG. *Zmory 269*.', 'Wieczór to był już jesienny, ale jeszcze ciepły; a napojony delikatną migdałową wonią obficie i kędyś w pobliżu kwitnących floksów [It was an autumn evening, but still warm; and drenched profusely with a delicate almond scent near the blooming phloxes.]. ORZESZ.'

DQ, 189:

'Taylor, Bayard
The aquilegia sprinkled on the rocks
A scarlet rain; the yellow violets
Sat in the chariot of its leaves; the phlox
Held spikes of purple flame in meadows wet,
And all the streams with vernal-scented reed
Were fringed, and streaky bells of miskodeed.

The Poetical Works of Bayard Taylor
Mon-Da-Min, Stanza 17'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phlox subulata*** L. (CHMIEL, 451)

Polish name(s): **floks szydlasty** (BOT.DICT., 163) [lit. awl-shaped phlox]

English name(s): **moss phlox**, mountain phlox, creeping phlox, moss pink (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 205: Latin *subula* 'awl'. NOP, 366: *subulatus*: 'awl-shaped'. BORYŚ, 610: 'szydło': 'From the Proto-Slavic language, it means a sharp tool for piercing material, such as leather'; 'original meaning 'that with which one sews'. BOT.DICT., 163: possesses numerous spreading wide stems. MBG: 'a vigorous, spreading, mat-forming, sun-loving phlox that grows to only 6" tall but spreads to 24" wide. It is noted for its creeping habit'. 'It is native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes from Michigan, Ontario and New York south to Tennessee and mainly in the Appalachians to North Carolina.' 'Flowers are red-purple to violet-purple, pink or infrequently white.' The specific epithet refers to awl-shaped leaves. 'From Latin, subulata means awl-shaped in reference to the leaves' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 163). MBG: 'Vegetation mats of this plant purportedly resemble moss, hence the common name.' WDMPP, 2884: used for rheumatism. Names: ground pink, moss phlox, moss pink, mountain phlox. The Polish name is a complete calque from Latin with total correspondence between *Phlox* and 'floks' and between *subulate* and 'szydlasty'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Phlox divaricate*** L. (CHMIEL, 450)

Polish name(s): **floks kanadyjski** (CHMIEL, 450) [lit. Canadian phlox]

English name(s): wild sweet William (MBG), blue phlox, early-flowering lychnidea, straggling phlox, **wood phlox** (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 144: *divaricatus*: 'wide-spreading, straggling, divaricate' (cf. KREINER, 67). BOT.DICT., 163: grows wild in North America from Canada to Florida. RHS: 'with trailing, footing stems, hairy ovate leaves and loose cymes of slightly fragrant, pale violet-blue or white flowers 2–3 cm in width in early summer'. MBG: 'a woodland species which occurs in rich woods, fields and along streams', 'stems are both hairy and sticky', 'can form large colonies over time as leafy shoots spread along the ground rooting at the nodes.' The Polish name refers to the native habitat of the plant and is a partial calque from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Physalis alkekengi*** L. (CHMIEL, 452)

Polish name(s): **miechunka rozdęta** (BOT.DICT., 373) [lit. inflated bladder plant], garliczka pęcherzyca (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287)

English name(s): strawberry groundcherry, strawberry tomato, **Chinese lantern**, winter cherry (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 164: Greek *physalis* 'bubble, bladder'. NOP, 42: *alkekengi*: 'from Persian, al-kakunadj, or alkakendj, for a nightshade', the name was used by Discorides. NOP, 302: '*Physalis* bellows', 'the inflated fruiting calyx resembles a bellows or bladder'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287: fruit – a shiny orange or scarlet berry with the size of a cherry (data confirmed in BOT.DICT., 373). PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 288: Asia. An ornamental and healing plant in China. RHS: with 'nodding creamy-yellow bell-shaped flowers 2cm wide, followed by inflated, lantern-like deep orange calyces 5cm long enclosing red berries.' MBG: 'The showy part of this plant is the papery, globose, orange-red calyx (to 2" long), resembling the shape of a Chinese lantern, that forms around each ripening fruit in late summer.' The genus name refers to the inflated calyx while the specific epithet 'comes from Arabic meaning bladder cherry in reference to the husked fruit' (MBG). SJP: 'of Solanaceae Family'; 'workowiśnia' [lit. cherry bag]. WDMPP, 2911: 'The enclosed immature fruits contain sufficient quantities of solanine, a bitter glykoalkaloid, to cause gastroenteritis and diarrhea in children.', 'Ritual, ceremonial, fruits used as religious symbol). In English: alkekengi, bladder cherry, Chinese lantern, Chinese lantern plant, Japanese-lantern, Jewish cherry, strawberry ground cherry, strawberry tomato, winter cherry. BRÜCKNER, 331:

'miech' – 'bag', 'sack'. The name 'physalis' has been derived from bladder which covers berries: 'miechow(n)ice', 'macherzynki', 'miechonki', 'michunki' ('moszonki'). BORYŚ, 323: 'Miech': 'original meaning (tanned) sheepskin' > 'vessel, receptacle (sack, bag, beaker), made of such leather. From early 18th century 'sack, bag, pouch' (ibid., 322). 'Miech': 'sack', 'bag' (cf. STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 200).

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Physalis peruviana*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287)

Polish name(s): **miechunka peruwiańska**, miechunka jadalna (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287) [lit. Peruvian bladder plant]

English name(s): **Peruvian groundcherry**, Cape-gooseberry (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287)

Semantic motivation: PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 287: 'fruit – spherical, yellow, fragrant berry. South America (Peru, Chile, Brazil), sweet and sour aromatic fruit edible raw.' (cf. BOT.DICT., 373). NOP, 298: *peruviana* – from Peru, Peruvian. WDMPP, 2913: Peru and Chile highlands. Names: Barbados gooseberry, Cape gooseberry, cherry tomato, gooseberry tomato, ground cherry, husk tomato, love apple poha, Peruvian cherry, Peruvian ground cherry, purple ground cherry, strawberry tomato, wild gooseberry, winter cherry.[61]

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Portulaca grandiflora*** Hook. (NOWICK, 356)

Polish name(s): **portulaka wielkokwiatowa** (CHMIEL, 245) [lit. large-flowered purslane]

English name(s): **rose moss** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 312: '*Portulaca* from a name, *porcilacca*, in Pliny (cognate with porcelain and purslane)'. NOP, 183: *grandiflora*: 'with large flowers.' OD: moss rose – 'US A purslane, especially garden purslane, Portulaca oleracea', 'A cultivar of the Provence (cabbage) rose, *Rosa centifolia*, with a mosslike covering of glands on the calyx and pedicel.' MBG states that the English common name reflects the ornamental values of the plant: 'ruffled, rose-like flowers [...] appearing on prostate to slightly ascending stems that form a moss-like foliage mat.' ARMITAGE, 404: 'the size of the leaves and the

[61] See the example above for more details.

close-to-the-ground branched habit are reminiscent of moss'. The leaves are long, hairy, and cylindrical (ibid., RHS). The Polish contemporary common name is a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Jakaś młodziutka blondynka z białym noskiem, usteczkami jak listki róży, z oczami jak listki błękitnej portulaki pokazała mi zwinięty w trąbkę język, czerwony jak listek polnego maku. [Some young blonde with a white nose, lips like rose leaves, eyes like blue purslane leaves showed me her tongue rolled up into a trumpet, red like a field poppy leaf] ŻER. *Opow. II, 60*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Primula auricula*** L. (CHMIEL, 455)

Polish name(s): **pierwiosnek łyszczak** (CHMIEL, 455) [lit. first spring shiny flower]

English name(s): **auricula** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: OD: auricular: 'An Alpine primula from which a wide range of flowering cultivars have been developed. It has leaves that supposedly resemble bears' ears. Also called "bear's ear'". Origin: 'Mid 17th century: from Latin, diminutive of auris "ear'". NOP, 62: *Auricula* 'Ear', 'the leaf shape of Primula auricular'. LINDSAY, 28–29: '*Primrose*, though the French have *prime rose*, and in Latin *prima rosa*, is really from Middle English *primerole*, a diminutive from Low Latin *primula*, from *primus* (first), as being an early flowering plant.' LINDSAY, 73: '(no connection with Rose), from *primus*, first, early flowering.' RHS: 'rosettes of obovate, sometimes mealy, pale green leaves.' OD: origin of primula: 'Modern Latin, from medieval Latin, feminine of *primulus*, diminutive of Primus "first"'. The English name is a one-lexeme partial calque from Latin. STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 133: 'łyskać' from 'lśnić'/'błyskać' – 'shine'/'flash'. BORYŚ, 307 gives 'łysy'/'bald' as devoid of growth, hair, vegetation; original meaning 'glowing, shining'. MARZELL vol. 3, 1039 provides a German name 'Toffatbandl' – 'after the silky shine of the plant', which might confirm the meaning of the Polish name 'łyszczak'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Primula officinalis*** Hill, syn. *Prima veris* L. (CHMIEL, 437)

Polish name(s): **pierwiosnek lekarski** [lit. officinal first flower of the spring], kluczyki [keys] (BOT.DICT., 467)

English name(s): **cowslip** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 358)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 279: officinalis 'of the apothecaries, officinal medicines, sold in shops' (cf. KREINER, 144). PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 359: edible plant possessing healing properties. BOT.DICT., 467: 'In the lower mountain ranges as a component of meadows and grasslands, shrubs, forest edges, clearings.' RU, 195: 'Leaves contain a lot of Vit. C (5–6% dry weight). Flowers are used in folk medicine as a diaphoretic for colds.' OD: primrose: 'A European plant o woodland and hedgerows, which produces pale yellow flowers in the early spring.' Origin: 'Late Middle English: compare with Old French primerose and medieval Latin prima rosa, literally "first rose"'. OD: cowslip: 'A European primula with clusters of drooping fragrant yellow flowers in spring growing on dry grassy banks and in pasture.' Origin: "Old English cūslyppe, from cū 'cow; + slipa, slyppe 'slime', i.e., cow slobber or dung." WANIAKOWA (2012, 78) provides a dialectal name motivated by the appearance of inflorescence – 'kluczyki' ['keys'] as it might resemble a bunch of keys. '[...] The bunch of keys alludes to St. Peter because Christ's words to him (Mt. 16:19): 'I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven' became the basis of the popular image of St. Peter as the key-keeper and doorman of the gates of heaven (Kopaliński 1988 s.v. key), moreover, medieval Latin names of primrose and German names indicate that Slavic names are calques.' The name was motivated by the shape of inflorescence and reference to St Peter: 'kluczyki św. Piotra' ['St. Peter's keys'], 'klucze św. Piotra' ['keys of St. Peter']. '[...] All these names are secondary and, as it were, double. Firstly, due to its metaphorical nature (associating the shape of inflorescence with a bunch of keys), and secondly, by referring to the Christian tradition associated with St. Peter. Other metaphorical names: 'kluczyki niebieskie' [blue/heavenly keys], klucze Matki Boskiej [Our Lady's keys]" WANIAKOWA (2021: 78–79)]. WANIAKOWA (2012: 156) writes about names that are called 'new borrowings' as they do not appear in old herbariums or dictionaries of the Old Polish language, and their area of occurrence is limited. The Medieval name of the plant is *clavis Santi petri* (Latin *clāvis* 'key'). According to the said author, Slavic names are most probably calques of Latin or German names (due to the geographic scope) (cf. WANIAKOWA (2012, 156–157).

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011, 169) states that 'cowslip' (*Primula veris*) means 'pensiveness'. The Slavs believed that the girl who finds primrose in the spring will get married this year. It is also called the flower of marriage (SZCZEŚNIAK, 200 following others). SZCZEŚNIAK, 200 states that Eastern Slavs believed that the name comes from the fact that St Peter dropped keys from which flowers grew. It symbolically opens the time of sunny warm weather. It was believed that people who are looking for treasures should go to the clearing at night, there they can meet a woman in a white dress with keys. These

are the keys to the treasures underground. The infusion of this plant aroused love in the person who drank it. The English believed that in the hanging primrose flowers dryads and gnomes found their shelter. The plant also cured stuttering in children.

BFM, 222: 'This favorite flower of spring greets the eye with its elegant blossoms in almost every meadow, pasture, and copse throughout the months of April and May.' [...] 'The generic name is very appropriately derived from *primus, first*, on account of the early appearance of the flowers. Cowslip, cuslippe in Saxon, probably owes its name to its growing in pastures where it often meets the cow's lip†. Thus, in "Pan's Anniversary,"

> "Strew, strew the glad and smiling ground
> With every flower, yet not confound.
> The primrose drop, – the Spring's own spouse,
> Bright days-eyes, and the *lips of cows*.' – *Ben Johnson*."'

BFM, 223: 'The fairy's description of the cowslip must not be omitted.
When talking of her queen, she says: –

> "The cowslips tall her pensioners be,
> In their gold coats spots you see,
> These be rubies, fairy favours."

The "dainty Ariel" sings:-

> "Where the bee sucks there suck I,
> In a cowslip's bell I lie,
> There I couch when owls do cry."'

BFM, 223: provides the name 'Common Primose' for *Primula vulgaris*, and states that *P. Auricula* is 'a native of the Alpine regions of Italy and Switzerland, is a well-known favorite of the florist.' BFM, 223: fragrant and sweet flowers are used to make wine. BFM, 224: *P. officinalis* → believed to 'disperse head-aches', 'Bergius recommends an infusion of the flowers in rheumatic affections', provokes sleep, 'relieves toothache', 'dispatching vertigo, hemicrania, and other nervous symptoms resulting from the suppression of the menses.'

BFM, 225:

> 'SYRUP OF COWSLIPS.
> Take a fresh Cowslip flowers, twelve ounces;
> Boiling water...one pint.
> Infuse for twenty-four hours and strain, then add
> White sugar ... half a pound.
> Boil gently to the consistence of a syrup.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Primula elatior*** Hill. (CHMIEL, 457)

Polish name(s): **pierwiosnek wyniosły** (CHMIEL, 457) [lit. tall primula]

English name(s): **oxlip,** great cowslip, true oxlip, bardfield oxlip (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 151: *elatus*: 'exalted, tall, high' (cf. KREINER, 72)

RHS: 'perennial to 30 cm, with a rosette of ovate to oblong leaves, and erect stems bearing one-sided clusters of dark-yellow flowers to 2.5cm in width'. OD: oxlip: 'A woodland Eurasian primula with yellow flowers that hang down one side of the stem.'; 'A natural hybrid between a primrose and a cowslip'. Origin: 'Old English oxanslyppe, from oxa "ox" + slyppe "slime"'. The Polish name shows complete correspondence with Latin – *Primula*/'pierwiosnek' and *eliator*/'wyniosły'.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Primula***[62] ***vulgaris*** Huds (syn. *P. acaulis* (L.) Hill) (CHMIEL, 457)

Polish name(s): **pierwiosnek bezłodygowy** (CHMIEL, 457) [lit. stalkless first spring flower]

English name(s): **primrose** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: MBG: 'Short-stalked'. Genus name: 'from the contraction of the medieval name *primula veris* for the daisy, meaning "firstling of spring"'. KREINER, 230: Latin *vulgaris* 'usual'. The English name appears to be a partial calque of the Latin name. In Polish, the difference refers to the motivation of the specific epithet, which means 'stalkless'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Spod cienkiej warstewki topniejącego śniegu błysną liliowe barwy pierwiosnków [The lilac colors of primroses gleam from under the thin layer of melting snow]. ORZESZ. *Na dnie II, 189.*', 'Ogród nasz okrył się tysiącami fiołków i pierwiosnków, które tu żółtego i różowego są koloru [Our garden is covered with thousands of violets and primroses, which are yellow and pink here]. SŁÓW. *Listy I, 123.*', 'Z niebieskich najrańszą piosenek ledwie zadzwonił skowronek, najtańszy kwiatek pierwiosnek błysnął ze złotych obsłonek [The lark hardly sang one of the earliest blue songs, the cheapest primrose flower flashed from the golden casings]. MICK. *Ball.7.*'

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[62] See the examples above for more details.

DQ, 194: PRIMROSE

'Wordsworth, William
Long as there's a sun that sets,
Primroses will have their glory;
Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story:
There is a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little Celandine.

The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth
To the Small Celandine
Stanza I'

DQ, 200 [HAEBELL]

'Shakespeare, William
Thou shal not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose nor
The azured harebell, like thy veins…

Cymbeline
Act IV, Scene II, 1.220–2'

DQ, 209:

'Disraeli, Benjamin
"I could have brought you some primrose, but I do not like to mix violets with anything."
"They say primrose make a capital salad," said Lord St Jerome.

Lothair
Chapter XIII (p.57)'

'Wordsworth, William
A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing mor.

The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth
Peter Bell
Part I, Stanza 12'

KIRKBY (2011: 175) states that 'primrose (*Primula*)' symbolizes 'childhood'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Pulsatilla vernalis*** (L.) Mill.[63]

Polish name(s): **sasanka wiosenna** [lit. ? spring pine forest flower]

English name(s): shaggy windflower, **lady of the snows** (RHS)

[63] Retrieved from https://atlas-roslin.pl/gatunki/Pulsatilla_vernalis.htm on 21 July 2021.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 177: Latin *pulso* 'strike, knock'. KREINER, 228: *vernus* 'of the spring.' KORPANTY, 511: *pulsātiō*: strike one by one. NOP, 320: *Pulsatilla*: 'Quiverer, *pulsata* (Brunfels' name for the movement of the flowers in the wind, '*pulsatione floris vento*' in Linnaeus)'. GENAUST, 518: 'Latin *pulsiitus* <push, beat> in the sense of <bell-ringing> (to *pulsiire* <push, (at)-beat" with regard to the bell-shaped, in some species (e.g., *P. pratensis*) overhanging perigon, which moreover sways back and forth in the wind'. BRÜCKNER, 482: 'sasanka': 'a plant named "anemone pulsatilla", found in Stanek 1472 *sesenki*, later *sesanki* and *sasenki*, seemingly a foreign name (?).' *Wielki słownik języka polskiego* writes about unclear etymology: 'Attempts have been made to link the word to the Old Greek soũson 'lily' (Duridanov, Lehr-Spławiński), while the multitude of Slavic forms is explained by the influence of folk etymology (the Czech and Bulgarian lexemes are identical).[64] One might be tempted to claim that the name was derived from 'sosna' (pike) as the plant 'grows in pine forests or on dry limestone slopes' (SJP). Still, the data have not been confirmed. RHS: 'Bell-shaped white flowers 6cm in width, nodding in bud, later upward-facing, followed by silky seed-heads'. RHS: *Pulsatilla* 'with solitary, hairy bell-shaped or cup-shaped flowers followed by silky-plumed seed-heads'.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Pulsatilla***[65] ***pratensis*** Mill (CHMIEL, 459)

Polish name(s): **sasanka łąkowa** [lit. ? meadow pine forest flower], czarne ziele [lit. black herb] (CHMIEL, 459) (BOT.DICT., 572)

English name(s): **small pasque flower**[66]

Semantic motivation: NOP, 313: *pratensis*: 'of the meadows.' BOT.DICT., 572: 'it grows wild in the south, east, middle and northern Europe, western Siberia; in Poland in the lowlands as a xerothermic plant of dry hills and clear pine forests. A silver hairy perennial (confirmed in GORCZYŃSKI, 232). GORCZYŃSKI, 232: The herb contains saponins, has strong bactericidal properties and was used in folk medicine against numerous diseases in the past. BOT.DICT., 573: the plant is both medicinal and poisonous. MBG: Pasque comes from Old French for Easter in reference to the spring bloom time.' OD: pasque flower: 'A spring-flowering European plant related to the anemones, with purple flowers and fern-like foliage.' Origin: 'Late 16th century (as passeflower): from French passé-fleur.

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[64] Retrieved from https://wsjp.pl/haslo/do_druku/63187/sasanka on 5 September 2022.

[65] See the example above for more data (*Pulsatilla vernalis* L.).

[66] Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulsatilla_pratensis on 21 July 2021.

The change in spelling of the first word was due to association with archaic pasque "Easter" (because of the plant's early flowering).'

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Pulsatilla***[67] ***vulgaris*** Mill. (syn. *Anemone pulsatilla* L.) (CHMIEL, 459)

Polish name(s): **sasanka zwyczajna** (CHMIEL, 459) [lit. common pine forest flower]

English name(s): **pasque flower** (MBG), pasqueflower (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 404: *vulgaris* 'usual, of the crowd, common, vulgar'. BOT. DICT., 573: 'decorative spring plant of rock gardens.' MBG: 'a purple-flowered pasque flower that is native to Europe (Great Britain and France to the Ukraine). Hairy flower stems emerge from the ground in spring (March-April in St. Louis), sometimes when patches of snow are still on the ground.' MBG: genus name: 'from Latin meaning sway as the flowers sway in the wind.'

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Pulsatilla***[68] ***patens*** Mill. (syn. *Anemone patens* L.) (CHMIEL, 459)

Polish name(s): **sasanka otwarta** (CHMIEL, 459) [lit. open pine forest flower]

English name(s): **eastern pasqueflower**, American pasqueflower (RHS), (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 154: *patens* 'open. MBG: 'features silky, hairy, fern-like foliage and erect, open bell-shaped, solitary, blue-violet (but occasionally yellow or white) flowers' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 573). MBG: This species and varieties thereof are native to prairies, sub-alpine meadows and dry rocky areas in northern Europe, Siberia, and North America (Alaska south to Washington, New Mexico, Texas and Illinois). SJP: 'with white or yellow flowers, stems and leaves covered with fine fluff; grows in pine forests or on dry limestone slopes.' WDMPP, 3142: spreading Pasque flower, 'considered very poisonous', 'Fresh leaves used to treat rheumatism and neuralgia; crushed leaves for poultices; pulverized leaves smelled to alleviate headaches; burned leaves, fresh or dried, burned as mosquito repellent. Decoctions from roots to treat lung problems, pulmonary ailments. Insecticide, strong decoction of whole plant to kill lice and fleas.' The adjective

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[67] See the example above for more data (*Pulsatilla vernalis* L.).

[68] See the example above for more data (*Pulsatilla vernalis* L.).

'open' is a translation of Latin *patens*. The English name alludes to the plant's blooming period, i.e., Easter.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: obscure equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Other remarks: SJP: 'Wiosna była coraz potężniejsza; budziła lasy skostniałe; anemony, pierwiosnki, sasanki śmiały się pod cieniem sennych jeszcze olbrzymów [Spring was getting stronger and stronger; it woke up fossilized forests; anemones, primroses, pasque-flowers were laughing under the shadow of still sleepy giants] REYM. *Ferm.II, 139.*', 'Zalatywał zapach sasanek i żółtego kwiecia mimozy [There was the smell of pasque-flowers and yellow mimosa flowers]. SIENK. *Leg.112.//L.*'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Reseda odorata*** L. (NOWICK, 356)

Polish name(s): **rezeda wonna** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 398) [lit. fragrant reseda]

English name(s): BE **garden mignonette**, AE common mignonette (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 398), sweet mignonette (Armitage), bastard rocket, little darling, love flower, mignonette, sweet reseda, sweet-scented reseda (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 328: '*Reseda* Healer', 'the name in Pliny refers to its use in treating bruises'. KORPANTY, 436: *odōrāta*: fragrant, sweet scented. OD: 'A herbaceous plant with spikes of small fragrant greenish flowers.' OD: Origin: 'Early 18th century: from French mignonette, diminutive of mignon small and sweet.' LINDSAY, 40–41: Mignonette ('little darling'). ARMITAGE, 411: 'Reseda comes from Latin, resedo ("to calm"), an allusion to the sedative properties of the genus.' The Polish name is a calque from Latin. The English name includes French 'mignonette' and adjective 'garden', which alludes to the plant's popularity and common occurrence.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: ARMITAGE, 411: The plant's popularity dates back to Victorian times, 'when hundreds of acres of mignonette were grown under glass for the fragrant cut flowers.' KIRKBY (2011: 173) claims that 'mignonette' (*Reseda odorata* L.) symbolizes 'your qualities surpass your charms'. SJP: 'Szczyty drzew wyzłacało słońce, jarzębina paliła się koralami, pachniało rezedą i lewkonią [The tops of the trees were gilded with the sun, the rowan burned with corals, it smelled of mignonettes and gillyflower] KOW. A. *Rogat. 112.*', 'Powiewy wieczoru, donoszące woń rezedy, wywoływały nas na przechadzkę. [The evening breezes carrying the scent of mignonettes made us take a stroll] MARC. *Ideały 97.//SWil*'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Ricinus communis*** *L.* (CHMIEL, 285)

Polish name(s): **rącznik pospolity**, kleszczowina, rycynus (CHMIEL, 285) [lit. common palm plant, tick plant, ricinus]

English name(s): **castor oil** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 395; RHS), castor bean (MBG), castor oil plant (PWN)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 332: '*Ricinus* Tick, *ricinus* (the appearance of the caruncled and coloured seeds)'. NOP, 116: *communis* – 'growing in clumps, gregarious, common'. OD: castor oil – 'a pale-yellow oil obtained from castor beans, used as a purgative, a lubricant, and in manufacturing oil-based products.' (confirmed in SZCZEŚNIAK, 10). BOT.DICT., 525: poisonous plant due to its highly toxic ricin. MBG states that the name in Latin refers to the 'tick-like appearance of the seeds.' Semantic motivation in English derives from the shape of seeds and the oil obtained. LINDSAY, 54: 'Ricinus, the Castor Oil Plant, means a tick, because its seeds resemble that horrid pest.' (PN, 322: confirms the resemblance of seeds to a tick.). The Polish name 'rącznik' is most probably applied to the shape of leaves that resemble a palm. Compare ARMITAGE, 416: 'The alternate, palmately lobed leaves are the most attractive part of the plant; they are peltate (the long petiole attaches to the middle of the leaf) and resemble a hand (in the Middle Ages, plants were called *palma Christi*, "hands of Christ").' The plant was recultivated as an ornamental plant at the beginning of the 21st century (ibid.). BOT.DICT., 525: the plant may reach the height of 3 meters in moderate climate, and in a tropical zone –up to 13 meters.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Rodgersia aesculifolia*** Batal. (CHMIEL, 461)

Polish name(s): **rodgersja kasztanowcolistna** (CHMIEL, 461) [lit. chestnut-leaved rodgersia]

English name(s): rodgersia (MBG), **chestnut-leaved rodgersia** (RHS), fingerleaf rodgersia (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 333: '*Rodgersia* for Rear Admiral John Rodgers (1812–82), expedition commander of the US Navy'. KREINER, 5: Latin *aescus* 'type of oak'. KREINER, 85: Latin *folium* 'leaf'. BOT.DICT., 532: comes from China; possesses palmate leaves, narrowed at the base and distantly serrated. RHS: 'strongly veined palmately divided leaves with 5–9 obovate leaflets to 25 cm in length.' MBG: 'the large, crinkled, coarsely-toothed, palmate, dark green, basal leaves (to 12" cross) with bronze tinting are often the main reason gardeners grow this plant. Leaves resemble the leaves of the horse chestnut (*Aesculus*), hence the species name. Each leaf usually has seven leaflets.' NOP, 37:

aesculin- 'horse-chestnut like-, Aesculus'. MGB: The specific epithet refers to foliage similar to the genus *Aesculus*. OD: rodgersia: 'An Asian plant which is sometimes cultivated for its attractive foliage.' There is a complete correspondence between the three languages.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Rudbeckia hirta*** L. (NOWICK, 326)

Polish name(s): **rudbekia owłosiona** (CHMIEL, 286)

English name(s): **Black-eyed Susan** (MBG), blackeyed Susan, hairy coneflower (WDMPP, 3267)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 335: '*Rudbeckia* for Linneaus' mentor Olaus (Olof) Rudbeck (1630–1702) and his son Olof Rudbeck (1660–1740) both professors of botany at Uppsala.' KORPANTY, 306: *hirta* – hairy, fuzzy. The English common name is derived from the appearance of the flower, OD: 'plants having flowers with yellowish petals and a dark center.' MBG: It 'features daisy like flowers', 'with bright yellow to orange-yellow rays and domed, dark chocolate-brown center disks.' The Polish specific epithet refers to the plant's hairy leaves. WDMPP, 3267 'roughly stemmed plant, bristly-hairy leaves'. The Polish common name is a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Rudbeckia laciniata*** L. (CHMIEL, 462)

Polish name(s): **rudbekia naga** (BOT.DICT., 557) [lit. naked Rudbeckia]

English name(s): thimbleweed, **cut-leaved coneflower** (RHS), cutleaf coneflower (MBG), tall coneflower (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 227: *laciniata* 'jagged, fringed, slashed, with many flaps' (Confirmed in KREINER, 112). OD, coneflower 'A North American plant of the daisy family, which has flowers with cone-like centers.' BOT.DICT., 557: 'grows wild in North America from Canada to Florida and New Mexico; in Europe it is cultivated as an ornamental and wild plant.' MBG: 'Well-named since it may grow to 9' tall in the wild, but typically grows 3–4' tall in cultivation. It features daisy-like flowers (to 3.5" across) with reflexed (drooping), yellow rays and dome-like, green center disks. Pinnate, deeply-lobed (3–5 parted), light green leaves.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 408: commonly called 'złota kula' [lit. golden ball]. WDMPP, 3267: Other English names provided include: 'golden glow', 'lance-leafed

coneflower'. The Polish name is a partial calque from Latin. The specific epithet in Polish most probably refers to the plant's appearance and the shape of leaves (like in the English name).

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Salvia sclarea*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 450)

Polish name(s): **szałwia muszkatołowa** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 450) [lit. muscatel flavoring sage]

English name(s): BE **clary sage**, clary wort (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 450)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 339: '*Salvia* Healer, *salveo, salvere*, the old Latin name for sage with medicinal properties'. NOP, 345: *Sclarea* – 'Clear, medieval Latin, *sclarea* (an old generic name for a *Salvia*, clary, used for eye lotions).' OD: 'An aromatic herbaceous plant of the mint family, some kinds of which are used as culinary and medicinal herbs.' Originated in Late Middle English. OD: 'from obsolete French claire, from medieval Latin sclarea'. OD: wort – [in combination] used in names of plants and herbs, especially those used formerly as food or medicinally'. BOT.DICT., 616: of muscatel flavoring. MBG: the plant's uses include: 'herbal flavoring for foods, muscatel flavoring for wines, vermouths and liqueurs, and as an aromatic additive to soaps, perfumes and cosmetics.' According to the data presented by MBG, the genus name is derived from salveo, 'meaning to save or heal' due to its medicinal properties', while the specific epithet is derived from *skeria,* meaning 'hardness in reference to the hard parts of the flower petals', and the common name – from Latin *clarus*, with regard to 'the use of the oil as an eyewash to 'clear' the eyes of inflammation and foreign materials.' PN, 331: 'The mucilaginous *seeds* used to clear the eye of foreign particles.' WDMPP, 3306: *Salvia sclarea* L.: clary, clary-sage, clear-eye. The Polish name refers to the plant's flavor.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Santolina chamaecyparissus*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 420)

Polish name(s): **santolina cyprysikowata** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 420) [lit. cypress santolina]

English name(s): lavender cotton, **gray santolina** (MBG), holy flax (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 420), cotton lavender (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 340: Santolina 'Holy-flax' (confirmed in KREINER, 188). NOP, 101: *Chamaecyparissus* 'Pliny's name [...] for a ground-hugging cypress.' KREINER, *chamae-* from Greek (chamai) 'on Earth; dwarf'. KREINER, 59: Greek-Latin *cyparissus* 'cypress'. OD: cotton lavender 'A small aromatic shrubby plant of the daisy family, with silvery or greenish lavender-like foliage and yellow button flowers. Native to the Mediterranean area, it has insecticidal properties.' MBG: with 'silver-gray foliage'. MBG: 'Genus name comes from the old name for the species *S. virens*.' NOP, 402: *virens* 'green, -flourishing, -vigorous.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 420: grown as a moth remedy. WDMPP, 3318: French lavender, lavender-cotton. LINDSAY, 36: '*Santolina*, from *sanctum linum*, holy Flax, is said to have derived its name from its medicinal powers.' The Polish name is a calque from Latin while the English name is its partial calque.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Saxifraga x arendsii*** Arends (CHMIEL, 465)

Polish name(s): **skalnica Arendsa** (CHMIEL, 465) [lit. The Arendsi rockwort]

English name(s): rockfoil**, the Arendsi hybrids** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 342: *Saxifraga* 'Stone-breaker' NOP, 55: '*arendsii* for Georg Adalbert Arends (1863–1952), German nurseryman of Wuppertal-Ronsdorf'. MBG: 'a group of over forty (40) evergreen saxifrage cultivars', 'developed and introduced by Arends Nursery in Ronsdorf-Wuppertal near Cologne, Germany. Georg Arends (1863–1952) founded this nursery in 1888 and first started working with saxifrage shortly thereafter.' BOT.DICT., 579: 'this is a hybrid species, produced by crossing species', 'decorative perennial in rock gardens and flower beds.' OD, rockfoil: Saxifrage. Origin: 'Late 19th century; earliest use found in John Ruskin (1819–1900), art critic and social critic. From rock + foil.' WDMPP, 3339: *saxum frago* 'stone-breaking', 'stone-crushing'. The name of the genus refers to the plant's habitat, i.e., the fissures of rocks (MBG). The Polish name is a calque from Latin while the English name alludes to the plant's cultivar nature.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Saxifraga sarmentosa*** L., *syn. S. stolonifera* Curtis

Polish name(s): **skalnica rozłogowa** (BOT.DICT., 578), 'wąs Polaka' (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 426)

English name(s): **creeping saxifrage**, strawberry begonia, strawberry geranium (MBG), wandering Jew, mother-of-thousands (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 426)

Semantic motivation: LINDSAY, 36: 'saxifrage, which means "broken stone", one would naturally explain by its habitat. It is said, however, to refer to its efficacy against stone in the bladder.' KREINER, 189: Latin *sarmentum* 'twig, brushwood'. NOP, 341: *sarmentosus* 'with long slender stolons or runners'. NOP, 362: *stolonifer* 'spreading by stolons, with stems rooting at the nodes' (KREINER, 203: *stolo* 'side branch'). MBG: 'plants spread by strawberry-like runners and have begonia/geranium-like leaves', 'stoloniferous, mat-forming perennial' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 578–579). 'Plants form rosettes of long-stalked leaves that will typically rise to 8" tall and spread somewhat rapidly by thin, thread-like stolons to 24" wide', 'From late spring to early summer, flower stems rise well-above the foliage to 18"tall bearing loose, airy panicles of asymmetrical white flowers (1" wide), each flower having two large lower petals and 3–4 smaller upper petals.' MBG: The name 'mother of thousands' alludes to the plantlets formed at the stolon tips. The specific epithet refers to numerous stolons. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 426: possesses red-spotted flowers. This might constitute semantic motivation behind the name of 'strawberry geranium'.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: total equivalence
Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Saxifraga aizoon*** Jacq. (CHMIEL, 465)

Polish name(s): **skalnica gronkowa** (CHMIEL, 465) [lit. bunch saxifrage]

English name(s): **lifelong saxifrage** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 579: forming dense turf of barren leaf florets. NOP, 40: *Aizoon* 'Always-alive'. MBG: 'Flowers (each to ½" diameter) bloom in elongated clusters atop upright stems rising well above the rosette to 12" tall.'; 'Flowers bloom in mid-June to August.' The English name is a calque from Latin while the specific epithet in Polish most probably refers to clusters. CD: 'from STAPHYLO- (in the sense: like a bunch of grapes) + COCCUS so called because of their shape'.

Latin-English: total equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Senecio cineraria*** DC, *Cyneraria maritima* L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440)

Polish name(s): **starzec popielny** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440) [lit. silver old-man]

English name(s): BE/AM **silver groundsel** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 440), silver ragwort (RHS), dusty miller (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 349: '*Senecio* Old-man, *senex, senis* (the name in Pliny refers to the grey hairiness as soon as fruiting commences).' NOP, 108: *Cineraria* – 'Ashen-one, *cinis, cineris* (the foliage colour).' LINDSAY, 74: 'from senex, an old man. The somewhat fanciful explanation given is that the seed vessel is like a bald head.' The semantic motivation is based on the plant's grey leaves. ARMITAGE, 446: the plant is noxious and invasive. OD: groundsel – 'A widely distributed plant of the daisy family, with yellow rayless flowers.' Origin: 'Old English gundæswelgiæ (later grundeswylige), probably from gund "pus" + swelgan "to swallow" (with reference to its use in poultices). The later form may be by association with ground and refer to the plant's rapid growth.' OD: ragwort – 'A yellow-flowered ragged-leaved European plant of the daisy family, which is a common weed of grazing land and is toxic to livestock.' OD: dusty miller – 'A plant of the daisy family with whitish or grayish foliage.', Origin: 'Early 19th century: named from the fine powder on the flowers and leaves.'

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: In SPÓLNIK, 118: 'Kwiatki barzo iako włosy na tym zielu siwieją' [The flowers turn gray as the hair turns gray on this herb] Marcin z Urzędowa (282).'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Scilla siberica*** Haw. (CHMIEL, 555)

Polish name(s): **cebulica syberyjska** (CHMIEL, 555) [lit. Siberian squill]

English name(s): **Siberian squill** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 62), (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 191: scilla 'sea onion'. WDMPP, 3367: Siberian scilla, Siberian squill. Squilla 'a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill'. LINDSAY, 36: 'Scilla, from skullo, to tear or to annoy, was called from its poisonous properties.' NOP, 344: *Scilla*: the ancient Greek name and Latin name for the squill. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 62: plant range: 'Southeast Europe, Asia Minor'. RHS: 'perennial to 20cm in height, with narrow strap-shaped leaves and purplish stems bearing short racemes with 2–5 nodding, bowl-shaped bright blue flowers 1.5cm in width.' MBG: 'Genus name from the Greek name skilla for sea-squill.' Both Polish and English names constitute calques from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Scilla bifolia*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.U, 62)

Polish name(s): **cebulica dwulistna** (SJP) [lit. twin-leaf squill]

English name(s): scilla (MBG), alpine squill, early spring squill (RHS), **twin-leaf squill** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 62)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 70: *bifolius* 'two-leaved'. SJP: possesses starry azure-blue flowers. MBG: 'native to lower mountain areas from central and southern Europe south to Turkey and Syria'. MBG: the specific epithet is motivated by the fact that 'each bulb usually produces two (infrequently 3 or 4), linear, 3–6" long basal leaves [...] and 1 to 6 upright unbranched scapes each of which is topped in early spring (March-April) with a one-sided 2–10 flowered raceme of starry gentian-blue flowers (each to ½" across)' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 80). As in the case of *Scilla siberica*, both Polish and English names are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Sedum acre*** L. (CHMIEL, 467)

Polish name(s): **rozchodnik ostry** (CHMIEL, 467) [lit. sharp-tasted creeping plant]

English name(s): **moss stonecrop** (MBG), biting stonecrop (RHS), common stonecrop, gold moss stonecrop

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 543: 'perennial with a pungent flavor', found 'on rocks and walls, on sandy beaches, in dry grasslands, along the edges of dry forests', creates dense turf from fleshy, densely leafy shoots.' NOP, 347: '*Sedum* a name, *sedo*, in Pliny (refers to the plant's "sitting" on rocks etc. in the case of cushion species)'. MARZELL vol. 4, 201: sedum=aizoum (confirmed in ANDRÉ, 21). KREINER, 192: Latin *sedeo* 'sit'. KREINER, 3: Latin *acre* 'sharp'. NOP, 35: *acris* 'sharp-tasted'. OD: stonecrop 'A small fleshy-leaved plant which typically has star-shaped yellow or white flowers and grows among rocks or on walls.' MBG: 'tuberous-rooted, carpet-forming, evergreen succulent perennial which typically grows to only 3" tall but spreads in a moss-like fashion along the ground to 24" or more to form an interesting and often impressive ground cover', 'tiny, star-shaped, five-petaled, yellow flowers (each to ½" across) bloom in flat terminal inflorescences just above the foliage'. LINDSAY, 57–58: the plant is called Stonecrop, as it grows on stones. The Polish name refers to the physical properties of the plant, i.e., its sharp taste and the ground cover (cf. BORYŚ, 520: 'rozchód' in the meaning of spreading to the sides; STAROPOLSKI, vol. 7, 503–504 '*in omnes partes discedere, dispergi*'). STAROPOLSKI vol. 11, 355 also provides a name of 'rozchodne ziele' [lit. spreading herb]. 'Rozchodnik': bot. *Sedum acre* L.;

Sempervivum tectorum L. (STAROPOLSKI, vol. 7, 503). Even though the English name refers to the place of the plant's habitat, it still does not correspond with the Latin name.

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: MP. 138: In Norfolk the plant's juice served for dermatitis and in Cardiganshire was used as 'ointment for shingles.' In Ireland used to rid worms and for kidney problems.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Sedum spectabile*** Bor. (CHMIEL, 468), *syn. Hyleotelephium spectabile*

Polish name(s): **rozchodnik okazały** (CHMIEL, 468) [lit. spectacular creeping plant]

English name(s): **Brilliant stonecrop**, ice plant, hylotelephium, showy stonecrop, live-forever, ice plant, orpine

Semantic motivation: NOP, 357: spectabilis 'admirable, spectacular, good-looking'. BOT. DICT., 546: possesses large flowers up to 15 mm. MBG: 'Common name of stonecrop is in reference to the fact that many hyleotelephiums and sedums are typically found in the wild growing on rocky or stony ledges. Common name of 'live-forever' is in reference to the vigorous and persistent characteristics of this plant which is easy to grow (will regenerate from a single leaf) and whose mature foliage will remain for some time on cut stems or uprooted plants without falling off.' OD: orpine: 'A purple-flowered Eurasian stonecrop.' Origin: 'Middle English: from Old French orpine, probably an alteration of orpiment, originally applied to a yellow-flowered sedum.' There appears to be a total correspondence between names in all three languages:

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Sempervivum arachnoideum*** L. (CHMIEL, 470)

Polish name(s): **rojnik pajęczynowaty** (CHMIEL, 470) [lit. clustered cobweb plant]

English name(s): **cobweb houseleek**, cobweb sedum (RHS)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 192: *sedeo* 'sit'. RHS: 'leaves green or reddish, with cobwebby white hairs at the tips.' NOP, 349: *sempervivus*: 'houseleek-like". KREINER, 193 Latin semper '*always.*' KREINER, 230: *vivus* 'vivid'. GENAUST, 576: 'This is probably based not only on the observation that the succulent leaves of houseleeks remain green even in winter'; *sempervīvus* <always living>' [data confirmed by MARZELL vol. 4, 243].

NOP, 53: *arachnoideus* 'cobwebbed', 'covered in a weft of hairs.' KREINER, 17: *arachn* – 'Greek Arachne, a mythical character transformed into a spider'. MARZELL vol. 4, 243: *arachnoideus* 'cobwebby' from the cobwebby pubescence of the rosettes, from Greek 'spider'. STAROPOLSKI vol. 7, 484: 'Rojnik' bot. '*Melissa officinalis* L.' 'Rojownik, Rojewnik' bot. *Sempervivum tectorum* L.', *Melissa officinalis* L.' [confirmed in BRÜCKNER, 461: the name 'rojownik' comes from 'everything that sprouts']. BRÜCKNER, 461 states that 'rojny' refers to 'źródełko'/'spring'. Perhaps form '*roić się*', meaning 'to appear clustered' (cf. BORYŚ, 516; confirmed in SJP). SJP: 'grows wild on rocks and sand, forming dense turf'. 'Rojnie': 'crowded, clustered, in large numbers',[69] probably in reference to its always vivid nature'. CD: 'houseleek': 'a succulent plant, *Sempervivum tectorum*, of the stonecrop family, native to Europe, having reddish flowers and leaves forming dense basal rosettes' CD: Origin: '[1325–75; ME *howsleke*]'. CD: origin of 'house': Old English *hūs*; related to Old High German *hūs*, Gothic *gudhūs* temple, Old Norse *hūs* house.'; 'ME *hous* < OE *hus*, akin to Ger *haus* (OHG *hūs*) < IE **(s)keus-* <base **(s)keu-*, to cover, conceal > sky.' CD: 'ME *lek* < OE *leac*, akin to Ger *lauch* <? IE base **leug-*, to bend > L *luxus*, excess: so named? from its outward-bent leaves'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Sempervivum***[70] ***tectorum*** L. (CHMIEL, 470)

Polish name(s): **rojnik murowy** (CHMIEL, 470) [lit. wall clustered flower]

English name(s): **house leek**, hens and chicks (MBG), barren privet

Semantic motivation: LINDSAY, 74: 'SEMPERVIVUM, from *semper*, always, and *vivus*, alive-tenacity of life.' KREINER, 201: Latin *tectorius* 'covering'. NOP, 372: *tectorius* 'of a plasterer; of rooftops, growing on rooftops, of the tiles.' KORPANTY, 603: *tectōrium* 'sztukateria' [eng. architectural decoration]. MARZELL vol. 4, 245: provides a German name of 'Dach-Hauswurz' meaning 'roof houseleek'. BOT.DICT., 533: 'perennial of rock gardens and low walls', 'flowers […] with 12–16 petals of the crown, ovate-lanceolate, dirt pink with darker stripes, gathered in the apex, dense, branched strands.' MBG: 'The mother rosette (hen) spreads in all directions by horizontal stems to form offsets (chicks). In summer, leafy, pubescent, upright flowering stalks rise from the hen to as much as 12" tall topped with cymes of red-purple flowers. After the hen flowers, it sets seed and dies leaving the chicks to fill in the space and spread.' 'In Europe, sempervivum was once planted on

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[69] Retrieved from https://pl.wikisource.org/wiki/M._Arcta_Słownik_ilustrowany_języka_polskiego/R_(całość) on 6 September 2022.

[70] See the example above for more details (*Sempervivum arachnoideum* L.)

roofs of houses for a number of reasons, including warding off lightning/fire, holding slates in place or providing emergency salad food (edible leaves as roof leeks) in winter.' Data confirmed in PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 400: 'In Germany, planted on reed roofs, it was a layer that protected against fire; also a magic plant – it was supposed to protect against lightning, heal burns. Ornamental and medicinal plant.'

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: MP, 134: house-leek, sengreen. 'A plant with strong magico-religious associations, allegedly sacred to the sky god and generally said to owe its presence to having been planted on roofs to protect houses from lightning bolts'. MP, 135: 'sengreen' is an Anglo-Saxon name but 'At what period or periods it was brought over from continental Europe can only be guessed at'. The plant was used for sore eyes, earaches, deafness, and for staunching bleeding. MP, 136: 'Sempervivum is on record in Britain for insect and nettle stings in Kent and Gloucestershire, croup in Norfolk, asthma in Lincolnshire and fevers in the Highlands.' MP, 137: In Ireland it was used for tuberculosis jaundice, headaches, worms, kidney trouble, and as an abortifacient, cuts, sore eyes, headaches, lumps and swellings.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Solidago virgaurea*** L. (CHMIEL, 472)

Polish name(s): **nawłoć pospolita** (BOT.DICT., 404) [lit. common spike flower], GORCZYŃSKI, 172: polska mimoza

English name(s): **goldenrod** (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 198: Latin *solido* 'to fix, to make stronger'. KREINER, 229: Latin *virga* 'thin twig, a rod'. NOP, 356: *Solidago* Uniter, from *solido, solidare*, verbal noun with feminine suffix (Brunfels' name for its use as a healing medicine)'. KORPANTY, 571: *solidō*: 'cover gaps, strengthen'. NOP, 402: *virgaurea* 'rod-of-gold, golden-rod, *virga-aureus* (golden rod of Turner).' BOT.DICT., 404: 'grows wild in Europe, West and North Asia, North Africa, North America; In Poland it is common up to the upper mountain levels as a component of dry forest communities and forest clearings, scrubs, slopes, dry meadows and grasslands, roadsides, sand. A perennial with a stem up to 100 cm high, profusely but loosely leafed.', 'Baskets up to 18 mm, yellow, gathered in top, elongated, narrow panicles or complex clusters.' This is a medicinal plant as it contains saponins and a decorative perennial. A dyeing plant – yellow dye obtained from flowers and leaves. MBG: 'an upright, clump-forming golden rod that typically grows to 3' tall in rocky, grassy or woodland areas. Goldenrods are attractive to bees and butterflies.' OD: goldenrod: 'A plant of the daisy family, which bears tall spikes of small bright yellow flowers.' NOP, 39: '*-ago* -like, a feminine suffix on masculine nouns (*vir*, hero, *virago*, heroine)'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC.,

312: a plant attractive to bees; common in the lowlands and in the mountains. The genus name refers to the healing properties of the plant. Confirmed in BFM, 360: 'This plant was first brought into notice by Arnoldus de Villa Nova*, who highly extolled it as a remedy for stone in the bladder, and for its vulnerary qualities†.' Other effects: 'good effects in grave and other diseases of the urinary organs, given either in powder or infusion', 'useful in ulcers and wounds of the bladder'. GORCZYŃSKI, 172: the plant, its leaves and roots are applied in bladder stones. BFM, 359: 'The florets of the ray vary from five to ten, they are ligulate, three-toothed, pistilliferous, perfect, tubular, with five equal spreading segments.' [...] 'The generic name is a derivative of *solidari*, *to unite*, because of the voluntary qualities of the plant*. It was formerly called Solidago Sarracenica, and was said to have been brought over by the Christians who returned from the Saracen wars. It received its specific name from the Latin *virga, a rod, aurea of gold*, in allusion to its racemes of yellow flowers' (BFM, 359). BRÜCKNER, 626: 'włoć' is already almost unknown; this is an old name for 'kłos'/'spike'. 'Włoć' might be derived from hair and needle. Confirmed in BFM, 358: Root 'consisting of long simple fibers'. WDMPP, 3498: 'Flower infusion for snakebite and fever.', 'Magico-religious beliefs, good luck charm.' Another English name: meadow goldenrod (ibid.). The English name reflects the Latin specific epithet while the Polish name refers to physical properties of the plant (its resemblance to a spike) and its common appearance.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: LINDSAY, 36 states that '*Solidago*, Golden Rod, [is] the national flower of the United States, from *solido*, to unite, was used for cuts. It is interesting to know that the Latin word solidus was used in later times for a coin, which is a solid disc of metal.' SZCZEŚNIAK, 16: In the Middle Ages, the use of goldenrod was taken from Tatar and Turkish slaves.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Solidago canadensis*** L. (CHMIEL, 472)

Polish name(s): **nawłoć**[71] **kanadyjska** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 312; BOT.DICT., 404) [lit. Canadian rod wort]

English name(s): **Canadian goldenrod** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 312)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 404: Origin: east regions of North America. Confirmed in MBG: 'throughout Canada and the U.S., except absent from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Hawaii'. WDMPP, 3498: 'stout hairy stem, long lanceolate hairy veined leaves, tiny yellow flowers'. Both Polish and English names reflect the Latin

[71] See the example above for more details.

specific epithet which refers to the plant's habitat (i.e., Canada). The English name applies 'goldenrod' as in the case of *Solidago virgaurea* L.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks:

DQ, 200: GOLDENROD

'Jackson, Helen Hunt
I know the lands are lit
With all the autumn blaze of Golden Rod...

Verse
Asters and Goldenrod'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Stachys byzantina*** K. Koch (syn. *Stachys lanata* Jacq. non Crantz) (CHMIEL, 473)

Polish name(s): **czyściec wełnisty** (CHMIEL, 473) [lit. woolly laxative plant]

English name(s): **lambs' ear** (MBG), bear's ear, bunnies' ears, cat's ear, lamb's tongue, lamb's wool, mouse ear, rabbit ear, wooly woundwort.

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 201: Greek stachys 'spike'. KREINER, 113: Latin *lana* 'wool'. NOP, 360: *Stachys* 'Spike', 'the Greek name used by Discorides for several deadnettles'. NOP, 229: *lanata* 'wooly'. NOP, 82: *byzantinus*: 'from Istanbul (*Byzantinum*, Constantinopole), Turkish.' BOT.DICT., 116: 'grows wild in the Middle East'. BOT.DICT., 116: 'Silky silvery perennial'. MBG: 'grown primarily for its thick, soft, velvety, silver-gray leaves', 'Dense rosettes of wooly, tongue-shaped, gray-green leaves', 'Leaf shape and texture resemble a lamb's ear', 'Erect, small-leaved flowering stems with terminal spikes of insignificant, tiny, purplish-pink flowers'. 'Greek *stacys* meaning ear of corn in probable reference to the inflorescence of a related plant'. WDMPP, 3552: 'lamb's tail, lamb's tongue, wooly betony, wooly stachys'. OD, betony: Origin: 'Middle English: from Old French betoine, based on Latin betonica, perhaps from the name of an Iberian tribe.' OD: woundwort: 'A hairy Eurasian plant resembling a dead-nettle, formerly used in the treatment of wounds.' WDMPP, 3551: 'Leaves infusion antiasthmatic, for vascular disorders, varicose veins.' BRÜCKNER, 82–31 a laxative plant [BRÜCKNER, 82–83 a name derived from 'przeczyszczające'/'laxative' properties of the plant]. The Polish name refers to the plant's laxative properties and its hairy structure. The English names refer to the plant's physical properties.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tagetes erecta*** L. (NOWICK, 413)

Polish name(s): **aksamitka wzniesiona** [lit. erected velvet flower], aksamitek wzniesiony, aksamitka wielkokwiatowa, szarańcza wzniesiona, szarańcza wielkokwiatowa, tagetes wzniesiony (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 14)

English name(s): BN/AE **Aztec marigold**, big marigold (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 14), African marigold, American marigold (RHS, MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 370: '*Tagetes* for Tages, Etruscan god of the underworld and grandson of Jupiter'. LINDSAY, 52: '[...] and Tagetes, of which the African Marigold is a species, after a Tuscan deity.' KORPANTY, 246: *erecta* – 'erected'. OD: 'A plant of the daisy family with yellow, orange, or copper-brown flowers, cultivated as an ornamental.', 'Used in names of plants with yellow flowers other than true marigolds, e.g., corn marigold, marsh marigold.' Origin: 'Late Middle English: from the given name Mary (probably referring to the Virgin) + dialect gold, denoting the corn or garden marigold in Old English.' SJP: the plant is native to South America (Mexico). ARMITAGE, 463: 'This, [i.e. tagetes] common name will mean different plants to different people. In Europe, it is often synonymous with the pot marigold, *Calendula;* in Africa, species of *Dimorphotheca* are the sun marigolds, and *Caltha palustris* is the marsh marigold. But in America, the genus *Tagetes* is the undisputed owner of the marigold moniker.' '[...] Monks and nuns assumed that the Virgin Mary wore a yellow flower on her breast as a material symbol of the golden glow radiating from her head. By medieval times, the flower was called "Mary's gold," later "marigold" [...] In the language of flowers, marigolds represent sorrow and despair; in Mexico, they are called la flor de la muerte ("the flower of death"). [...] The roots of several species [...] produce insecticidal or allelopathic herbicidal compounds. Various species deter such weeds as celandine, ground elder, and even bindweed, and bedding plant forms have been used effectively around potatoes and tomatoes as a barrier to non-beneficial nematodes.' WDMPP, 3663: African marigold, Aztec marigold, big marigold, French marigold, marigold. The Polish name has been semantically motivated by tactile sensations as the plant's characteristic feature is its velvet touch. 'Lingual flowers are velvety to the touch' [72].The adjective 'wyniosły' is a translation of Latin *erecta*. The English name refers to the place of origin (South America) and the Virgin Mary.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 173) states that 'marigold (*Calendula*)' symbolizes 'grief'.

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[72] Retrieved from http://ozdobne.waw.pl/index.php/rosliny-a-z/1078-tagetes-aksamitki on 15 February 2017.

Name of the flower in Latin: **Tanacetum parthenium** (L.) Schultz-Bip. (NOWICK, 413)

Polish name(s): **wrotycz maruna**[73] [lit.? golden flower bringing back to life], złocień maruna, marunka (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 521)

English name(s): BN **feverfew**, wild chamomile, AE Feverfew chrysanthemum (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 521), feverfew (MBG, RHS), batchelor's buttons, maids, maithes, place maids, pellitory (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 370: '*Tanacetum* from the Latin, *tanazita*, [...] (tansy was placed amongst the winding sheets of the dead to repel vermin)' [confirmed by MARZELL vol. 4, 589; 'the plant smells strongly aromatic, which is particularly noticeable when leaves are crushed (ibid., 581)]. ANDRÉ, 311: 'tanaceta herb'. 'NOP, 292: *Parthenium* – 'virginal', a name 'for composites with white ray florets.' Tansy: 'from Old French *tanesie*, from Medieval Latin *athanasia* tansy (with reference to its alleged power to prolong life), from Greek: immortality.'[74] OD: feverfew – 'A small bushy aromatic Eurasian plant of the daisy family, with feathery leaves and daisy-like flowers, used in herbal medicine to treat headaches.' Origin: 'Old English feferfuge, from Latin febrifuga, from febris "fever" + fugare "drive away"'. OD: pellitory – 'A plant of the daisy family, "Anacyclus pyrethrum", with a pungent root, once used as a remedy for toothache.' Origin: Late Middle English: 'probably a variant of obsolete pelleter, via Old French from Latin pyrethrum'. PWN: *pyrethrum* – 'złocień' [lit. 'golden flower']. BFM, 337, provides description of *Tanacetum vulgare* (EN Common Tansy), with translation into Polish: 'wrotycz'. It does confirm the data that the plant has been used to treat fever 'It has been essayed in intermittent fevers, but the good effects are not very well marked.' (ibid.,339), 'much esteemed as a remedy in severe colics' (ibid., 340). Externally, it was applied in 'diseases of the skin, for sprains, contusions, and the like' (ibid., 340). BRÜCKNER, 633: 'wrotycz' is derived from 'wrot' (meaning 'wracać', 'przywracać'/'bringing back'); 'wrotycz' – 'tanacetum' plant (because maidenhood returns), made as sweet and bitter' (ibid., 632–633).[75] Both SJP and BRÜCKNER, 324: 'maruna' is derived from 'mary' – meaning bier for the dead and a catafalque. BRÜCKNER, 324: 'mary' – means 'the dead man's brier" from German. 'Bahre', stem – 'bher'- meaning 'to carry'. Confirmed in STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 166. Additionally, BORYŚ, 316 states that 'mary' has been derived from Czech mřít 'to die'.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

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[73] STAROPOLSKI vol. 4, 166 states that 'maruna' is a botanical name for *Chrysanthemum parthenium* Bernh.

[74] Retrieved from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/tansy on 11 June 2021.

[75] STAROPOLSKI vol. 5, 41 provides an entry of 'wrotycz' stating that it is a botanical name for *Tanacetum vulgare* L. See the next example for more details.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tanacetum***[76] ***vulgare*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 522)

Polish name(s): **wrotycz pospolity** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 522) [lit.? common flower bringing back to life]

English name(s): tansy, **common tansy**, golden buttons (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 522)

Semantic motivation: WANIAKOWA (2012: 123): 'nawrotycz'. WANIAKOWA (2012: 149): the name of the plant is related to the verb 'wrócić' [go back], as it was believed that the plant was supposed to 'ensure a happy return', 'to restore youth and health', and 'it has the power to bring back what is lost, even of a loved one', and 'to renew lactation'. WANIAKOWA (2012: 155) claims that 'przywroteń' is another name, which is a borrowing from Ukrainian and Russian. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 522: a perennial with strong fragrance and yellow flowers (confirmed in SZCZEŚNIAK, 320–321). WDMPP, 3670: 'Greek athanasia "immortality", the Medieval Latin *tanazita*'. Confirmed in LINDSAY, 37: 'from its supposed virtue to prolong life.' WDMPP: 3672: common tansy, ponso, tanse, tansy. MARZELL vol. 4, 587: provides such names as e.g., Goldknőppchen [golden buttons], Rainfarn [rain fern], Jesusauge [Jesus eye], Stinker.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: According to SZCZEŚNIAK, 320–321, the plant was part of a bunch blessed on August 15, Our Lady of Herbs Day. In the Middle English and the Renaissance, it was considered a plant that restores strength in spring. In Brittany, it was drunk on easter Monday and the plant was supposed to protect against fever. It was also believed that the plant protected against witchcraft and demons. MP (following Brunfels 1530: 250), 295–296: Gaelic name of that plant, recorded in 1698 translates as 'French herb'. The plant is supposed to appear in British Isles owing 'to human influence'. It was used as a repellant because of vermicidal properties. Also, during the times when people started to believe 'that infections were transmitted by inhaling them' they would wear a piece of the plant placed between the upper lip and the nose or would place it in their shoes to prevent miasma. Due to its relaxing properties, the plant was used to counter rheumatism, palpitations, indigestion and menstruation pains, or even gout and fever. MP, 357: Besides, it was used in veterinary (Red-water fever, worms in horses, adder bites).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Thalictrum aquilegiifolium*** L. (CHMIEL, 476)

Polish name(s): **rutewka orlikolistna** (CHMIEL, 476) [lit. aquilegia leaf rue]

English name(s): **meadow rue** (MBG), French meadow rue (RHS)

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[76] See *Tanacetum parthenium* L. above for more interrelated data.

Semantic motivation: LINDSAY, 75: 'THALICTRUM, from *thallo*, to flourish, referring to the vivid green of the young shoots' [confirmed by GENAUST, 638]. KREINER, 213: *thalictrum* Greek 'type of a plant'. GENAUST, 638 also states that the name might have also been derived from Greek '*thalássios*' (sea-green) and '*íkteros*' (yellowish) 'because of the sulfur-yellow, fragrant flowers and the gray-green leaves.' KREINER, 17 Latin aquailegus 'pulling water'. KREINER, 85 Latin *folium* 'leaf'. NOP, 376: *Thalictrum* → a name, θαλικτρον, used by Discorides for another plant, θαλλω to grow green. NOP, 53: '*Aquilegia* Eagle, aquila (claw-like nectaries) or from medieval German Acheleia, *Akelei*'. NOP, 53: *aquilegifolius* 'with *Aquilegia*-like leaves'. MBG: 'features a basal clump of lacy, fine-textured, compound, bluish-green foliale (resembling Columbie or maidenhair fern).' RHS: 'with ternately or pinnately divided, of ten attractive foliage.' CD: rue 'any rutaceous plant of the genus Ruta, esp R. graveolens, an aromatic Eurasian shrub with small yellow flowers and evergreen leaves which yield an acrid volatile oil, formerly used medicinally as a narcotic and stimulant.' CD: Origin: C14: from Old French, from Latin *rūta*, from Greek *rhutē*.' BOT.DICT., 559: 'grows wild in Europe to northern Sweden, the mountains of the Iberian Peninsula; in Poland it is widespread in the lowlands and in the mountains as a plant of mid-forest meadows, forest clearings, wet shrubs and forest edges.' OD: meadow rue: 'A widely distributed plant of the buttercup family, with divided leaves and heads of small fluffy yellow flowers.' WDMPP, 3712: applied in intestinal troubles, catarrh, small wounds. MP, 75: leaves of the plant are laxative. STAROPOLSKI vol. 8, 52 provides entry solely for 'ruta' (*Ruta graveolens* L., *Fumaria officinalis* L., *Asplenium Ruta muraria* L., *Saponaria officinalis* L.) and 'rutka' (*Asplenium Ruta muraria* L., *Fumaria officinalis* L.). SJP: rutewka: 'a plant of *Ranunculaceae* family with lilac flowers.' MARZELL vol. 4, 683 provides an entry of *T. minus* with its German name of 'Kleine Wiesenraute' [small wild rue].

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks:

DQ, 205: MEADOW RUE

'Goodale, Elaine
When emerald slopes are drowned in song,
When weary grow the unclouded blue,
When warm winds sink in billowy bloom,
And flood you with a faint perfume,
One moment leaves the rapturous throng
To seek the haunts of meadow rue!

All Round the Year
Meadow Rue
Stanza 4'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Thymus serpyllum*** L. (CHMIEL, 477)

Polish name(s): **macierzanka piaskowa** (CHMIEL, 477) [lit. sandy thyme]

English name(s): **wild thyme**, mother-of-thyme (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 267), mother of thyme, creeping thyme (MBG)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 216: Greek-Latin *thymum* 'tyme'. KREINER, 194: Latin *serpillum* 'thyme'. NOP, 379: '*thymoides* Thyme-like'; '*Thymus* Theophrastus' name, θυμος, for a plant used in sacrifices, θυω to burn incense, θυοω to perfume. NOP, 350: *serpyllum* 'from an ancient name for thyme' (confirmed in WDMPP, 3735) OD: Origin of thyme: 'Middle English: from Old French thym, via Latin from Greek thumon, from thuein "burn, sacrifice"'. BOT.DICT., 352: 'grows wild in temperate and cool zones of Eurasia', 'common in Poland in the lowlands – on sandy lands, in pine forests'. MBG: 'creeping, woody-based perennial'. MBG: 'the common name of creeping thyme refers to the creeping nature of the plant' (MBG). MBG: 'leaves are aromatic' (confirmed in GORCZYŃSKI, 151). PODB./ SUDN.-WÓJC., 267: 'thyme oil is used in the food, perfumery and soap industries.' WDMPP, 3736–3737: 'strongly antiseptic', 'deodorant', 'sedative and tonic', treats 'bronchitis, catarrh, laryngitis, flatulent indigestion, painful menstruation, colic and hangovers' (confirmed in GORCZYŃSKI, 151). BRÜCKNER, 326: formerly 'macierza duszka' [lit. mother's spirit] and 'macicza duszka' [lit. uterus sprit]. The plant was used for uterus ailments. SMiTK, 667: Mother – from Latin *Matres*. In Celtic-German mythology, chthonic deities of fertility and family happiness.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: zero equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 150: Eastern Slavs believed that if unclean force walks around houses and does not let you sleep, you should sew the dried plants into a pillow. It served against the charms in the form of tinctures, bath infusions. On the day of the Ascension of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the painting of the Mother of God was decorated with bunches of this herb. Hunters wore it around their necks to bring good luck. Fishing nets, rifles and snares were incensed. Following CHODURSKA, SZCZEŚNIAK (2013:150–151) writes that the herb prevents intoxication and its consequences; therefore, it cures drunkards from addiction. Requirement: the herb must be harvested on St. John (Kupala feast) and put into spirit with a recited spell. Such drink was supposed to stand from Monday to Friday, then it was to be drunk by a drunkard, who was aware of the purpose for which he was consuming it. This herb was believed to even bring back life. Therefore, after fainting, the herb was given to smell. The Slavs, making sacrifices, threw this plant into the fire. As the smoke rose vertically, the sacrifice was accepted. It was part of the wreaths for the octave of Corpus Christi. The thyme smoke chased away evil spirits. SZCZEŚNIAK,

151–152: 'In the Germanic culture, thyme was added to the mattress to prevent harmful earth radiation.'

SJP: 'Śle mi swą woń macierzanka, palą pokrzywy piekące. [The thyme sends me its scent, burning nettles burn] STAFF L. *Poezje II, 358*.', 'Wokoło zaś wahały się suszące się snopy szałwii, benedykty kardy, macierzanki, cała zielna domowa apteka Wojszczanki [Drying sage sheaves, Benedict Kardas, thyme, and the whole herbaceous herbal pharmacy of Wojszczanka waved around]. MICK. *Tad. 263.//L*'.

DQ, 213:

'Shakespeare, William
I know a bank where the wild thyme blows.

A Midsummer-Night's Dream
Act II, Scene I, l. 249'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Thymus vulgaris***[77] L. (CHMIEL, 477)

Polish name(s): **macierzanka zwyczajna** (CHMIEL, 477), tymianek pospolity, tymianek właściwy (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 267)

English name(s): garden thyme (MBG), **common thyme**, pot-herb thyme

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 230: vulgaris 'common'. NOP, 404: *vulgaris* 'usual, of the crowd, common, vulgar'. MBG: 'leaves are highly aromatic (reaching their peak just before plants flower) and are frequently used fresh or dried as a seasoning in a variety of culinary applications including soups, stews, sauces, meat and fish dishes.' WDMPP, 3736: 'Wheel plant as a sleep inducer, for labor pains, abdominal colic, colds, bronchitis, toothache.' PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 268: 'The herb oil contains thymol, which has strong bactericidal and fungicidal properties.' MP, 224: Thymus was used for treating coughs and even tuberculosis. Thyme tea soothes nerves.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: SZCZEŚNIAK, 298: the plant appears in the Bible; cultivated in the Middle Ages.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tradescantia albiflora*** Kth. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 486)

Polish name(s): **trzykrotka białokwiatowa** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 486) [lit. white flower triple plant]

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[77] See the example above for more appellation details.

English name(s): BE **wandering jew**, AE wanderingjew (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 486)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 383: '*Tradescantia* for Old John Tradescant (1567–1638), gardener of Charles I, and his son John Tradescant (1608–62), both travelers and collectors (their collection, Tradescant's Ark, was the basis of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford).' KREINER, 7: Latin *albus* 'white'. NOP, 41: *albiflorus* 'white-flowered'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 486: possesses white flowers. OD, wandering jew: 'A tender trailing tradescantia, typically having striped leaves which are suffused with purple'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 486: 'Perennial with long, knotty, creeping or hanging shoots.' SJP: 'When the cut-off twig is planted with the end to the ground, after a few days the planted part will slowly start to grow adventitious roots.'

Latin-English: zero equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: zero equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tradescantia virginiana*** L. (CHMIEL, 478)

Polish name(s): **trzykrotka wirginijska** (CHMIEL, 478) [lit. Virginia triple flower]

English name(s): **Virginia spiderwort** (WDMPP, 3765), spider lily (MBG)

Semantic motivation: BOT.DICT., 658: origin: North America. NOP, 402: *virginiana* 'from Virginia, USA, Virginian' (KREINER, 299). MBG: 'clump-forming herbaceous perennial', 'grows up to 3' tall', 'Violet-blue to purple, three-petaled flowers […] accented by contrasting yellow stamens open up, a few at a time, each for only one Day, from terminal clusters (umbels) containing numerous flower buds' (confirmed in BOT.DICT., 658). MBG: 'When the stems of spiderworts are cut, a viscous stem secretion is released which becomes threadlike and silky upon hardening (like a spider's web)'. LINDSAY, 43: a commemorative name. WDMPP, 3765: Virginia spiderwort. The Polish name refers to physical features of the plant, i.e., the three-petaled flowers and the place of origin. The English name reflects the place of origin and threadlike secretion of a stem.

Latin-English: partial equivalence
Latin-Polish: partial equivalence
Polish-English: partial equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Trollius europaeus*** L. (CHMIEL, 478)

Polish name(s): **pełnik europejski** (CHMIEL, 478) [lit. European globular flower]

English name(s): globe flower, **European globeflower** (MBG), bolts, common globeflower, common golden ball, gowan, lapper gowan, lopper gowan, lockin gowan, luckin gowan

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 221: Old German troll 'something round'. NOP, 389: '*Trollius* Closed-in-flower (Gesner's name, *flos trollius*, from the Swiss-German name, trollblume, for Gerard's globe flower)' (confirmed by LINDSAY, 76: 'TROLLIUS, from German *troll*, round, has globular flowers.'). BH, 475 in turn state that the name 'Troll-flower' was coned from troll being 'a malignant supernatural being'. NOP, 159: *europaeus* 'from Europe, European'. OD, globeflower 'A plant of the buttercup family with globular yellow or orange flowers, native to north temperate regions.' OD, gowan: 'A wild white or yellow flower, especially a daisy'. Origin: 'Mid–16th century: probably a variant of dialect gollan, denoting various yellow-flowered plants, perhaps related to old English golde "marigold"'. BOT.DICT., 460–461: 'grows wild in almost all of Europe', 'flowers almost spherical, golden or lemon yellow; poisonous plant'. MBG: features 'globular lemon-yellow flowers (to 2" cross) atop sparsely-leaved stems'. It appears that both Polish and English common names are calques from Latin.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tropaeolum majus*** L. (NOWICK, 427)

Polish name(s): **nasturcja wielka**, nasturcja większa (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 311) [lit. great nasturtium, greater nasturtium]

English name(s): BE large Indian cress, AE **Common nasturtium** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 311), garden nasturtium (RHS, MBG), greater Indian cress, Indian cress (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 389: *Tropaeolum*: 'Trophy, [...] *tropaeum* (the garden's *Nasturtium* was likened by Linnaeus to the routed losers' shields and helmets displayed in the manner of the Greeks after victories in battle)'. LINDSAY, 39: '*Tropaeolum* is from the Greek *tropaion*, a trophy, as worthy to be borne by a conqueror. This word comes from *trepo*, to turn, because the foe turned and fled. (Thus the tropics are where the sun appears to turn in his course, and a trope is a turn or figure of speech.)'. The plant has: 'rounded, long-petioled, parasol-like leaves'. RHS: 'The whole plant has a sharp aroma.' OD: nasturtium – origin: 'Old English (originally denoting any cruciferous plant of the genus nasturtium, including watercress): from Latin, apparently from naris "nose" + torquere "to twist"'. OD: Indian cress – British: 'The 'nasturtium' (genus Tropaeolum), which has peppery leaves; formerly in plural.' Origin: 'Late 16th century; earliest use found in John Gerard (c1545–1612), herbalist.' BOT.DICT., 403–404: the plant is native to Central and South America. NOP, 269: *Nasturtium*: 'Nose-twist'. ARMITAGE, 482: 'the peppery tasting leaves and colorful flowers are used as a garnish, like cress, accounting for the common name Indian cress. [...] The well-established tendency of gardeners to allow nasturtiums to climb up

tepees of poles and netting reminded Linnaeus of a Roman battlefield, where the victors would hang the shields (the rounded leaves) and helmets (flowers) of the vanquished on pillars as a trophy of conquest.' WDMPP, 3813–3814: 'English names: common nasturtium, garden nasturtium, Indian cress, nasturtium, tall nasturtium'. It appears that the in Polish the name refers to the plant's fragrance while in English both its ornamental feature plus its aroma.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: SJP provides numerous references to the plant in Polish literature, including Kasprowicz: 'Nasturcje, co w naszym ogródku puściły kiełki i rosną, w raba zmieniają mą duszę potęgą swą bezlitosną. [Nasturtiums, which sprouted and grow in our garden, turn my soul into a slave with their merciless power] KASPR. *Księga 28*.'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tulipa gesneriana*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487)

Polish name(s): **tulipan ogrodowy** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487) [lit. garden tulip], tulipan Gesnera [Gesner's tulip]

English name(s): BE **garden tulip**, late tulip, AE common tulip (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487)

Semantic motivation: KREINER, 222: Turkish *Tulban* 'turban, tulip'. NOP, 390: '*Tulipa* original seed sent by Ogier Gheselin de Busbecq (1522–92), Viennese Ambassador to Suliman the Magnificent, described as tulipan, from the Persian name, dulbend or thoulyban, for a turban'. NOP, 177: *Gesneria* 'for Conrad Gesner (1516–65), Swiss botanist of Zurich'. BOT.DICT., 659: 'from the Middle East'. OD, tulip. Origin: 'Late 16th century: from French tulipe, via Turkish from Persian dulband "turban", from the shape of the expanded flower.' (confirmed in LINDSAY, 76). Boryś, 653: states that the Polish name has been borrowed from German; still, 'the ultimate source of the lexeme is Turkish tülbend "turban", the plant was so named because of its resemblance to an oriental headdress.' Both Polish and English names apply the adjective 'ogrodowy'/'garden'.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: partial equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 177) states that 'tulip' (*Tulipa*) symbolizes 'declaration of love'. SMiTK, 1212 mentions Tulipomania, which took place in the 17th century Holland, engulfing all social classes and was the source of many bankruptcies. Tulip prices were traded on the stock exchange, and the love of flowers did not play a major role.

In Polish literature, Słowacki and Mickiewicz made reference to the flower: 'Tyś mi pokazał wczoraj tulipana: myślałam, że to jest duch ze złotymi oczyma, w głębi swego serca żywy! [You showed me a tulip yesterday: I thought it was a ghost with golden eyes, alive in the depths of its heart!] SŁOW. *Krak. 16*', 'Wilija w miłej kowieńskiej dolinie śród tulipanów i narcysów płynie. [Wilija flows in a pleasant Kaunas valley among tulips and narcissus.] MICK. *Konrad 83*.' (SJP)

DQ, 214:

'Montgomery, James
Dutch tulips from the beds
Flaunted their stately heads.

Poetical Works of James Montgomery
Volume II
The Adventure of a Star

Moore, Thomas
Like tulip-beds of different shape and dyes,
Bending beneath the invisible west-wind's sighs.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore
Lalla Rookh
The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan'

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Tulipa***[78] ***suaveolens*** Rth. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487)

Polish name(s): **tulipan pachnący** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487) [lit. fragrant tulip]

English name(s): **Ducvanthol**[79] **tulip** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 487)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 365: *suaveolens* 'sweet-scented' (Confirmed in KREINER, 205)

Latin-English: obscure equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: obscure equivalence

Interestingly, the contemporary English common name is reflected in the single historical Polish name ('Diukwantol') (MAJEWSKI, 799).

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[78] See the example above for more data.

[79] Etymology unknown.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Viola odorata*** L. (CHMIEL, 482)

Polish name(s): **fiołek wonny** (CHMIEL, 482) [lit. sweet-scented violet]

English name(s): BE common violet, **sweet-scented violet**, sweet violet, garden violet (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 402: '*Viola* the Latin name, *viola, violae*, applied to several fragrant plants (the equivalent of the Greek name, ιον)'. NOP, 278: *odoratus* 'fragrant, sweet-scented, bearing perfume'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118–119: possesses fragrant flowers. 'Flowers used to flavor food and as an edible decoration of dishes.' Used in perfumery. OD, Violet. Origin: 'Middle English: from Old French violette, diminutive of viole, from Latin viola "violet"'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 118: grows in damp forests and thickets. MP, 111: sweet violet. Viola odorata was '[...] at hand in cottage gardens, cultivated for its scent – and once introduced, very difficult to eliminate.' All three languages prove complete correspondence between names: *Viola*/'fiołek'/'violet' and *odorata*/'wonny'/'sweet-scented'.

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 178) states that 'violet (*Viola odorata*) symbolizes 'modest worth'.

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Viola cornuta*** L. (CHMIEL, 482)

Polish name(s): **fiołek rogaty** [lit. horned violet] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117)

English name(s): **horned violet** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117; MBG), tufted violet (MBG), horned pansy, horned violet, baby faces, bedding pansy, Pyrenean violet, tufted pansy, viola (RHS)

Semantic motivation: NOP, *cornus* –horned (KREINER, 53). MBG: 'a tufted perennial'. PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117: 'the lower lobe with a spur'. OD: Pansy 'A cultivated variety of viola with brightly colored flowers.'

Latin-English: total equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: total equivalence

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Viola tricolor*** L. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117)

Polish name(s): **fiołek trójbarwny**, bratek trójbarwny (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117) [lit. viola tricolor, tricolor brother wort]

English name(s): BE **wild pansy**, cat's face, love-in-idleness, Johny-jump-up, heart's ease (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 117), Manual: violet, pansy

Semantic motivation: NOP, 402: *Viola* – 'the Latin name, *viola, violae*, applied to several fragrant plants [...] (Violaceae)' *violaceus-a-um*: 'violet colored'. OD: pansy: 'A cultivated variety of viola with brightly colored flowers.' Origin: 'Late Middle English: from French pensée "thought, pansy", from penser "think", from Latin pensare, frequentative of pendere "weigh, consider"'. OD: love-in-idleness = heartsease: 'A wild European pansy which typically has purple and yellow flowers.' WANIAKOWA (2012:121, 126, 129): bratczyk [brother], brat z siostrą [brother and sister], braciszki [brothers]. BRÜCKNER, 39: from '*brat'/'brother*', diminutive form: '*bratki'/'brothers'*, 'brat z siostrą' [brother and sister], 'fijołek' [violet], 'siostra z bratem' [sister and brother]. BRÜCKNER, 122: violet – feminine, refers to color (Violet). ARMITAGE, 495: 'they signify remembrance'. ARMITAGE, 496: the name 'Johny-jump-up' is derived from the fact that the plants tend to redeem wherever they stay.

Latin-English: zero equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: zero equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 174) states that 'pansy' (*Viola*) symbolizes 'think of me'. SZCZEŚNIAK (2013:130) claims that the name of the plant refers to the 'duality of the Kupala festival', during which the Kupala figurine, known in some regions as Ivan and Marina, was burned. The two-color feature of the flower refers to the incestuous love of a brother and sister. SPÓLNIK (1990: 96) writes that yellow flowers are considered a transformed brother, blue as a sister. The tricolor flowers, in turn, refer to the legend according to which a girl was cast into a flower for her 'curiosity about other people's lives' (SZCZEŚNIAK 2013, 130).

BARTON & CASTLE (1838: 377) provide reference to the plant in literature:

Shakespeare:

'_____"Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath." *Winter's Tale*
_____ "like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor." *Twelfth Night*.'

In Shakespeare's A Midnight Night's Dream, Titania, on whose eyelid fell pansy juice, fell in love with the first creature she encountered, which was a donkey's head (SZCZEŚNIAK, 130). Interestingly, the symbol of love and fidelity associated with this plant was very popular in England, where cards with violet were sent on February 14th (ibid.).

Name of the flower in Latin: ***Zinnia elegans*** Jacq., syn. *Zinnia violacea* Cav. (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 79)

Polish name(s): **Cynia wytworna**, cynia zdobna, **jakobinka**[80] (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 79) [lit. elegant cinnia, graceful zinnia, Jacob's plant]

English name(s): BE/AE **common zinnia** (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., 79), zinnia (MBG)

Semantic motivation: NOP, 411: '*Zinnia* for Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727–59), German professor of pharmacology and director of botanic garden at Göttingen' (confirmed as a commemorative name by LINDSAY, 43 and WDMPP, 4006). NOP, 151: *elegans* – 'graceful, elegant'. ARMITAGE, 507: the plant has broad, showy flowers, with green or black disk. WDMPP, 4007: The plant's leaf juice is applied in wounds and skin diseases, which is reflected in its historical names. Polish common name appears to be a calque from Latin.

Latin-English: partial equivalence

Latin-Polish: total equivalence

Polish-English: partial equivalence

Other remarks: KIRKBY (2011: 178) states that 'zinnia (Zinnia)' symbolizes 'I mourn your absence'. SJP: 'W październikowym, bladym słońcu złociły się późne nasturcje (...) czerwieniły cynie i dalie [In the pale October sun, late nasturtiums turned gold (...) zinnia and daliahs turned red]. *Płomyk 9, 1950*.'

Based on the classification and structure of names presented by WANIAKOWA (2015, 61) and described in Chapter I hereof, as well as data presented in YULE (2010, 59) and DEMENCHUK (2018, 39–40), the botanical names presented in this book appear to follow the following pattern:

Table 1. Classification and structure of names

Number	Name	Simple	Compound	Complex
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ketmia piżmowa		X	
	musk okra		X	
2.	krwawnik pospolity		X	
	common yarrow		X	
3.	tatarak zwyczajny		X	
	sweet flag		X	
4.	adiantum stopowate		X	
	five-fingered maidenhair fern		X	

[80] Etymology unknown. Maybe the name was derived from proper name 'Jakub' (cf. BRŮCKNER, 197).

1	2	3	4	5
5.	miłek wiosenny		X	
	spring Adonis		X	
6.	żeniszek meksykański		X	
	Floss Flower		X	
7.	dąbrówka rozłogowa		X	
	common bugle		X	
8.	prawoślaz różowy		X	
	hollyhock		X	
9.	alternantera powabna		X	
	Joseph's coat		X	
10.	smagliczka skalna		X	
	rock madwort		X	
11.	szarłat zwisły		X	
	tassel flower		X	
12.	szarłat wiechowaty		X	
	showy amaranth		X	
13.	zawilec wielkokwiatowy		X	
	snowdrop windflower		X	
14.	wyżlin większy		X	
	common snapdragon		X	
15.	orlik pospolity		X	
	Columbine			X
16.	gęsiówka aplejska		X	
	alpine rockcress		X	
17.	zawciąg nadmorski		X	
	sea thrift		X	
18.	parzydło leśne		X	
	goat's beard		X	
19.	aster alpejski		X	
	Alpine aster		X	
20.	aster gawędka		X	
	Italian aster		X	
21.	astilbe Arendsa		X	
	Astilbe			X
22.	wietlica samicza		X	
	lady fern		X	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	obrecja zwyczajna		X	
	common aubrieta		X	
24.	begonia stale kwitnąca		X	
	perpetual begonia		X	
25.	stokrotka pospolita		X	
	daisy	X		
26.	uczep rózgowaty		X	
	fern-leaved beggar ticks		X	
27.	bergenia sercowata		X	
	heart-leaved bergenia		X	
28.	pantofelnik skabiozolistny		X	
	slipper flower		X	
29.	nagietek lekarski		X	
	common marigold		X	
30.	aster chiński		X	
	common china-aster		X	
31.	kaczeniec błotny		X	
	marsh marigold		X	
32.	dzwonek karpacki		X	
	Carpathian bellflower		X	
33.	dzwonek ogrodowy		X	
	Canterbury bells		X	
34.	kanna indyjska		X	
	Indian canna		X	
35.	grzebionatka właściwa		X	
	cock's comb		X	
36.	chaber bławatek		X	
	blue centaurea		X	
37.	chaber górski		X	
	mountain bluet		X	
38.	rogownica kutnerowata		X	
	wooly mouse-ear chickweed		X	
39.	śnieżnik sardeński		X	
	Glory of the snow		X	
40.	złocień japoński		X	
	Indian chrysanthemum		X	

1	2	3	4	5
41.	klarkia wdzięczna		X	
	Clarkia		X	
42.	zimowit jesienny		X	
	autumn crocus		X	
43.	koleus Blumego		X	
	common coleus		X	
44.	konwalia majowa		X	
	lily-of-the-valley		X	
45.	nachyłek wielkokwiatowy		X	
	large-flowered tickseed		X	
46.	krokus wiosenny		X	
	spring crocus		X	
47.	kosmos pierzastolistny		X	
	common cosmos		X	
48.	dalia zmienna		X	
	garden dahlia		X	
49.	ostróżka wyniosła		X	
	delphinium		X	
50.	goździk siny		X	
	Cheddar pink		X	
51.	goździk brodaty		X	
	bearded pink		X	
52.	goździk chiński		X	
	Chinese pink		X	
53.	goździk ogrodowy		X	
	carnation			X
54.	serduszka okazałe		X	
	showy dicentra		X	
55.	dyptam jesionolistny		X	
	dittany			X
56.	naparstnica purpurowa		X	
	purple foxglove		X	
57.	omieg wschodni		X	
	Caucasian leopard's bane		X	
58.	omieg zachodni		X	
	great leopard's bane		X	

1	2	3	4	5
59.	narecznica samcza		X	
	male fern		X	
60.	jeżówka purpurowa		X	
	purple coneflower		X	
61.	mikołajek płaskolistny		X	
	flat-leaved eryngo		X	
62.	maczek kalifornijski		X	
	California poppy		X	
63.	kostrzewa ametystowa		X	
	tufted fescue		X	
64.	kostrzewa czerwona		X	
	red fescue		X	
65.	szachownica cesarska		X	
	crown imperial		X	
66.	szachownica kostkowata		X	
	checkered fritillary		X	
67.	gailardia oścista		X	
	blanket flower		X	
68.	śnieżyczka przebiśnieg		X	
	common snowdrop		X	
69.	gazania lśniąca		X	
	Gazania		X	
70.	bodziszek popielaty		X	
	ashy cranesbill		X	
71.	bodziszek cuchnący		X	
	herb Robert		X	
72.	mieczyk gandawski		X	
	Gandavian cornflag		X	
73.	gipsówka wiechowata		X	
	tall gypsophyll		X	
74.	słonecznik zwyczajny		X	
	common sunflower		X	
75.	słonecznik bulwiasty		X	
	Jerusalem artichoke		X	
76.	kocanki piaskowe		X	
	sandy everlasting		X	

1	2	3	4	5
77.	kocanki ogrodowe		X	
	strawflower everlasting		X	
78.	heliotrop peruwiański		X	
	tomiłek peruwiański		X	
79.	ciemiernik biały		X	
	black hellebore		X	
80.	liliowiec rdzawy		X	
	orange daylily		X	
81.	przylaszczka pospolita		X	
	liverleaf		X	
82.	wieczornik damski		X	
	dame's violet		X	
83.	żurawka krwista		X	
	coral bells		X	
84.	funkia babkowata		X	
	Hosta		X	
85.	hiacynt wschodni		X	
	common hyacinth		X	
86.	ubiorek wiecznie zielony		X	
	evergreen candytuft		X	
87.	niecierpek balsamina		X	
	balsam	X		
88.	wilec purpurowy		X	
	common morning glory		X	
89.	irezyna Herbsta		X	
	Herbst's bloodleaf		X	
90.	kosaciec żółty		X	
	yellow flag		X	
91.	kosaciec florentyński		X	
	florentine iris		X	
92.	irys hiszpański		X	
	Spanish iris		X	
93.	irys niemiecki		X	
	German iris		X	
94.	irys karłowy		X	
	dwarf iris		X	

1	2	3	4	5
95.	kosaciec syberyjski		X	
	Siberian Iris		X	
96.	ismelia orzechowa		X	
	annual chrysanthemum		X	
97.	mietelnik żakula		X	
	broom cypress		X	
98.	fasolnik egipski		X	
	hyacinth bean		X	
99.	groszek pachnący		X	
	sweet pea		X	
100.	leukantema właściwa		X	
	ox-eye daisy		X	
101.	leukantema wielka		X	
	shasta daisy		X	
102.	śnieżyca wiosenna		X	
	spring snowflake		X	
103.	języczka pomarańczowa		X	
	big leaf ligularia		X	
104.	lilia biała		X	
	white lily		X	
105.	lilia bulwkowata		X	
	bulb-bearing lily		X	
106.	lilia złotogłów		X	
	martagon lily		X	
107.	zatrwian szerokolistny		X	
	broad-leaved statice		X	
108.	zatrwian wrębny		X	
	notchleaf statice		X	
109.	lobelia przylądkowa		X	
	edging lobelia		X	
110.	Lobelia rozdęta		X	
	Indian tobacco		X	
111.	smagliczka nadmorska		X	
	sweet Alyssum		X	
112.	miesiącznica roczna		X	
	Moneyflower		X	

1	2	3	4	5
113.	łubin wąskolistny		X	
	narrow-leaved lupine		X	
114.	łubin trwały		X	
	large-leaved lupine		X	
115.	firletka chalcedońska		X	
	scarlet lychnis		X	
116.	firletka omszona		X	
	mullein pink		X	
117.	firletka poszarpana		X	
	rogged robin		X	
118.	tojeść kropkowana		X	
	dotted loosestrife		X	
119.	tojeść rozesłana		X	
	creeping Jenny		X	
120.	lewkonia dwurożna		X	
	night-scented stock		X	
121.	dziwaczek jalapa		X	
	jalap plant		X	
122.	miskant cukrowy		X	
	Amur silver grass		X	
123.	miskant chiński		X	
	Chinese silver grass		X	
124.	pysznogłówka dwoista		X	
	Bergamot	X		
125.	szafirek drobnokwiatowy		X	
	common grapehyacinth		X	
126.	szafirek miękkolisnty		X	
	true grapehyacinth		X	
127.	niezapominajka błotna		X	
	water forget-me-not		X	
128.	narcyz biały		X	
	poets narcissus		X	
129.	narcyz żonkil		X	
	Jonquil	X		
130.	narcyz trąbkowy		X	
	wild daffodil		X	

1	2	3	4	5
131.	narcyz wielokwiatowy		X	
	tazetta daffodil		X	
132.	grążel żółty		X	
	yellow pond lily		X	
133.	grzybień biały		X	
	white waterlily		X	
134.	długosz królewski		X	
	royal fern		X	
135.	piwonia chińska		X	
	Chinese peony		X	
136.	piwonia lekarska		X	
	common peony		X	
137.	mak wschodni		X	
	oriental poppy		X	
138.	mak lekarski		X	
	opium poppy		X	
139.	mak polny		X	
	field poppy		X	
140.	pelargonia bluszczolistna		X	
	ivyleaf geranium		X	
141.	petunia zwyczajna		X	
	common petunia		X	
142.	facelia błękitna		X	
	tansy phacelia		X	
143.	mozga trzciniowata		X	
	reed-grass		X	
144.	fasola wielokwiatowa		X	
	runner bean		X	
145.	floks Drummonda		X	
	Drummond phlox		X	
146.	floks wiechowaty		X	
	garden phlox		X	
147.	floks szydlasty		X	
	moss phlox		X	
148.	floks kanadyjski		X	
	wood phlox		X	

1	2	3	4	5
149.	miechunka rozdęta		X	
	Chinese lantern		X	
150.	miechunka peruwiańska		X	
	Peruvian groundcherry		X	
151.	pierwiosnek łyszczak		X	
	Auricula			X
152.	pierwiosnek lekarski		X	
	cowslip		X	
153.	portulaka wielkokwiatowa		X	
	rose moss		X	
154.	pierwiosnek wyniosły		X	
	oxlip		X	
155.	pierwiosnek bezłodygowy		X	
	primrose		X	
156.	sasanka wiosenna		X	
	lady of the snows		X	
157.	sasanka łąkowa		X	
	small pasque flower		X	
158.	sasanka zwyczajna		X	
	pasque flower		X	
159.	sasanka otwarta		X	
	eastern pasqueflower		X	
160.	rezeda wonna		X	
	garden mignonette		X	
161.	rącznik pospolity		X	
	castor oil		X	
162.	rodgersja kasztanowcolistna		X	
	chestnut-leaved rodgersia		X	
163.	rudbekia owłosiona		X	
	Black-eyed Susan		X	
164.	rudbekia naga		X	
	cut-leaved coneflower		X	
165.	szałwia muszkatołowa		X	
	clary sage		X	
166.	santolina cyprysikowata		X	
	gray santolina		X	

1	2	3	4	5
167.	skalnica Arendsa		X	
	the Arendsi hybrids		X	
168.	skalnica rozłogowa		X	
	creeping saxifrage		X	
169.	skalnica gronkowa		X	
	lifelong saxifrage		X	
170.	starzec popielny		X	
	silver groundsel		X	
171.	cebulica syberyjska		X	
	Siberian squill		X	
172.	cebulica dwulistna		X	
	twin-leaf squill		X	
173.	rozchodnik ostry		X	
	moss stonecrop		X	
174.	rozchodnik okazały		X	
	Brilliant stonecrop		X	
175.	rojnik pajęczynowaty		X	
	cobweb houseleek		X	
176.	rojnik murowy		X	
	house leek		X	
177.	nawłoć pospolita		X	
	goldenrod		X	
178.	nawłoć kanadyjska		X	
	Canadian goldenrod		X	
179.	czyściec wełnisty		X	
	lambs' ear		X	
180.	aksamitka wzniesiona		X	
	Aztec marigold		X	
181.	wrotycz maruna		X	
	Feverfew		X	
182.	wrotycz pospolity		X	
	common tansy		X	
183.	rutewka orlikolistna		X	
	meadow rue		X	
184.	macierzanka piaskowa		X	
	wild thyme		X	

1	2	3	4	5
185.	macierzanka zwyczajna		X	
	common thyme		X	
186.	trzykrotka białokwiatowa		X	
	wandering jew		X	
187.	trzykrotka wirginijska		X	
	Virginia spiderwort		X	
188.	pełnik europejski		X	
	European globeflower		X	
189.	nasturcja wielka		X	
	common nasturtium		X	
190.	tulipan ogrodowy		X	
	garden tulip		X	
191.	tulipan pachnący		X	
	Ducvanthol tulip		X	
192.	fiołek wonny		X	
	sweet-scented violet		X	
193.	fiołek rogaty		X	
	horned violet		X	
194.	fiołek trójbarwny		X	
	wild pansy		X	
195.	cynia wytworna		X	
	common zinnia		X	
196.	lewkonia letnia		X	
	Stock		X	

Source: own elaboration.

Following the bi-partite structure of Latin names, most national botanical names include compounds (196 in Polish, 187 in English). The English language also includes 5 complex lexemes and 4 simple lexemes. Proper name derived plant names have been treated as compound lexemes.[81] The names subject to analysis in the Polish language included solely compound names.

[81] Following DEMENCHUK (2018: 40), even though they have been derived and somehow match better the complex lexeme classification. WANIAKOWA (2015) did not include the names in question in her analysis.

Conclusions[1]

The main thrust of the book was a contrastive analysis of Polish and English names of ornamental plants compared against Latin scientific names. The direct trigger for conducting the analysis was an observed gap in this type of Polish-English analysis regarding ornamental plants, bearing in mind that most contrastive research within the said scope focuses either on Slavic languages or other foreign languages.

The analysis proper was based on numerous recognized sources, including various dictionaries, and reliable Internet sites (Missouri Botanical Garden for American English, Royal Horticultural Society for British English, and Atlas Roślin for Polish). The material subject to the analysis included commonly recognized annual, biennial and perennial plants excerpted mainly from Polish botanical dictionaries (PODB./SUDN.-WÓJC., CHMIEL, SJP, BOT.DICT.).

The monograph depicted semantic, cultural and etymological aspects of names. The applied model of analysis was supposed to present, with greater clarity, the meandering nature of names. Each analyzed example included mainly direct quotations from various botanical sources, which was concluded in the form of juxtaposition presenting statement on the degree of equivalence. Undoubtedly, this was one of the greatest challenges of the book as names, quite frequently, constituted a hardly solvable puzzle. The difficulty resulted from common names of obscure origin. Often, semantic motivation of names was completely different from the Latin name and hardly decipherable even with an unambiguous literary meaning of a given name. Sometimes, names constituted a calque or translation of a synonym of the Latin name. There also appeared examples where the motivation of names was almost identical, still; due to slight differences in names, one-to-one correspondence could not be ascertained.

I have also provided all common names found by me for informative and comparative purposes.

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[1] All the provided translations into English of quoted and invoked publications in the Polish language constitute my own translations and machine assisted translation. The same applies to quotations and paraphrases from German and French language publications.

The two aspects which deserve a short comment include: the semantic motivation mechanisms driving the names, and the juxtaposition of Latin, Polish and English lexemes in terms of equivalence.

Semantic motivation – wise, both Polish and English names reflect all types of described mechanisms. They include the application of proper names like 'maciejka', 'dąbrówka', 'zimowit', or 'Jenny'. It also became extremely visible for me, during research, that many names show people's attitude towards them as in the case of 'aster gawędka' [lit. chat buddy/suggested translation: starwort ox-eye], 'Betty' or 'beggar ticks'. They also contain names of botanists and explorers – *Dahlia variabilis* Desf.*, Gazania rigens* L. (Gaertn.) or *Hosta plantaginea* Aschers, borrowed into Polish and English. The analyzed names refer, among others, to nature in general ('grzybień biały'), to youth reflected in e.g. *Ageratum houstonianum* Mill. where the 'unageing' nature of the plant's flower heads is embodied in Polish 'Żeniszek' ['Bridegroom'], to Paracelus with the *signatura rerum* principle present in 'kwiat wątrobiany', or to magical properties such as 'Helleborus'. Apart from prevailing Greek and Latin origin, some names appear to combine various multi-lingual references such as 'szachownica cesarska' or 'Ducvanthol' referring to a turban, where in the former name 'szachownica' was derived from a Persian king's name while the latter is of obscure origin. Semantic mechanisms also incorporate 'animal' element as in 'gęsiówka alpejska', 'goat's beard', 'kaczeniec błotny' or 'leopard's bane'. Most names have been derived from plant's presumed properties: *Achillea millefolium* L./'krwawnik pospolity'/'bloodwort', which possesses hemostatic properties or 'thyme' – the herb of life – treating tuberculosis. Some names, both Polish and English, show reference to Christianity. The analysis has also proved the application of a single name to several plants (e.g., 'daisy', 'snapdragon'). Considering interesting folk beliefs and legends it appears that these are Slavic names that are more prolific in that respect.[2] Those include *Primula officinalis* Hill., *Calendula officinalis* L., *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott, *Galanthus nivalis* L., *Nymphea alba* L. or *Thymus serpyllum* L. English names which incorporate interesting connotations and beliefs encompass: *Lathyrus odoratus* L., *Papaver rhoeas* L., *Campanula medium* L. ('Canterbury bells'), and *Digitalis purpurea* L. This is naturally interrelated with the phenomenon of migration of names and beliefs as in the case of 'wyżlin większy' and 'forget-me-not'. 'Herb Robert', in turn, was coined by Linnaeus due to his unfavorable attitude towards the Englishman Roberts. Interestingly, in Belles-letters these are usually 'mainstream' common names of plants that are used: 'violets', 'asters', 'begonias', 'daisies', 'marigolds', 'chabry', 'crocuses', 'dahlias', 'carnations', 'lilies', 'daffodils' or 'hyacinths.'

As for the degree of equivalence, each of the 196 examples presented in Chapter 2 was followed by a summary concerning the visible and presumed equivalents between Latin, English and Polish names presented in the following juxtaposition:

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[2] Though the sample is far from representative and, undoubtedly, requires further in-depth analysis.

Latin-English:

Latin-Polish:

Polish-English:

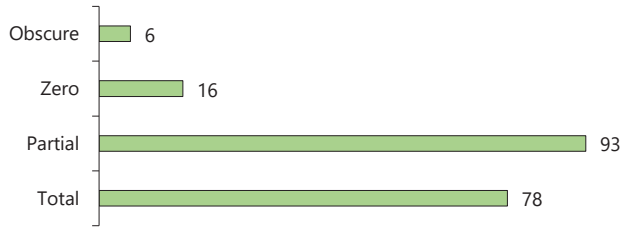
The established equivalence provided for the following options:

a) Total equivalence
b) Partial equivalence
c) Zero equivalence
d) Obscure equivalence

Total equivalence was stated when there was 100% correspondence between names, partial equivalence was stated in the case of partial correspondence, where the differences usually affected specific epithets or their lack, zero equivalence was recognized in the case of different semantic motivation of names while obscure motivation was acknowledged in the cases of names of presumably obscure origin.

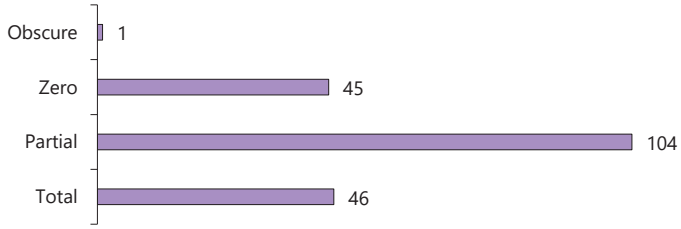
Out of the 196 juxtapositions, total equivalence with Latin was reported in 78 Polish common names against 46 English names. Partial equivalence with Latin was reported in 93 English names against 104 Polish names. Lack of equivalence (=zero equivalence) was reported in 45 English names against 16 Polish names. Obscure equivalence appeared in 6 Polish names against 1 English name.

Figure 1. Polish-Latin equivalence



Source: own elaboration.

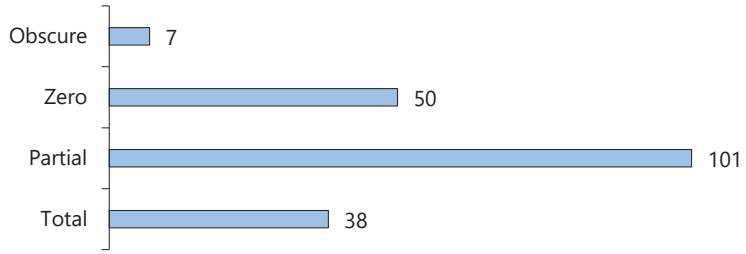
Figure 2. English-Latin equivalence



Source: own elaboration.

Comparing Polish-English equivalence, total equivalence was reported in 38 examples (from 196), partial in 101 examples (from 196), zero equivalence in 50 examples (from 196) and obscure equivalence in 7 examples (from 196).

Figure 3. Polish-English equivalence



Source: own elaboration.

Bearing in mind that the sample of examples is far from representative, one may still form a preliminary statement that Polish names show greater correspondence with Latin.

As it has already been stated, such preliminary analysis may solely indicate some visible trends. The analysis is far from complete, and the etymology of some names remains obscure.

Despite the impression of the niche nature of the issue, the problem of ornamental plant nomenclature is a litmus test for the majority of research in the area of the specialist terminology, not only in botany, but within the specialist discourse in general. The biological sciences are of course a special case because, unlike, for example, the economic or engineering sciences, they are inextricably linked to the history and culture of particular languages and regions of the world. Thus, it is not possible to have a real impact on botanical nomenclature. The future will bring neither simplification nor unification of terminology in this regard; it will remain a complex research issue in specialist discourse.

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List of figures and tables

Streszczenie

Motywacja semantyczna nazw roślin. Analiza kontrastywna nazw łacińskich, polskich i angielskich

W niniejszej monografii przedstawiono zagadnienie dotyczące tradycyjnej analizy kontrastywnej nazw, zarówno naukowych, jak i zwyczajowych, roślin ozdobnych w języku polskim i języku angielskim w ujęciu synchronicznym. W szczególności publikacja ma na celu przedstawienie mechanizmów – właściwej dla onomastyki – motywacji semantycznej determinującej akt nazwotwórczy. Swoiste *tertium comparationis* przedmiotu analizy pracy stanowią naukowe nazwy roślin funkcjonujące w języku łacińskim, jako pozwalającym na jednoznaczną identyfikację rośliny.

Monografia składa się z dwóch rozdziałów, a także wstępu i konkluzji.

W rozdziale pierwszym zawarto przegląd badań z zakresu lingwistyki kontrastywnej w języku angielskim i języku polskim. Poszczególne podrozdziały poprzedzoną są szczegółowym opisem historii nazewnictwa roślin oraz różnych wpływów i zmian dotyczących nomenklatury botanicznej. Wskazano w nim także osoby opracowujące oraz tworzące przedmiotową terminologię w kulturze polskiej i angielskiej. Następnie przedstawiono zagadnienia lingwistyki kontrastywnej. Publikacje z zakresu nazewnictwa nazw roślin w języku polskim obejmują prace naukowe dotyczące języków słowiańskich, badań polikonfrontatywnych oraz opracowań pokrewnych. Publikacje w języku angielskim dotyczą wybranych opracowań obejmujących okres od roku 1880 do roku 2019.

W rozdziale drugim przedstawiono cele, metodę i materiał badawczy pracy, jak również jej część analityczną. Jak wskazano powyżej, w niniejszej pracy ukazano mechanizmy nazwotwórcze w trzech językach, tj. łacińskim, polskim i angielskim. Przyjęta w pracy metoda badawcza obejmuje metodę leksykalno-semantyczną opracowaną przez profesor Jadwigę Waniakową. Materiał badawczy, obejmujący jednoroczne, dwuletnie i wieloletnie rośliny ozdobne wyekscerpowano ze słowników i opracowań botanicznych. Analizie poddano 196 nazw łacińskich, 196 nazw polskich i 196 nazw angielskich. Analiza językowa materiału badawczego w aspekcie porównawczym języka łacińskiego, języka angielskiego i języka polskiego polegała na przedstawieniu znaczenia nazw oraz komentarza w zakresie ekwiwalencji łacińsko-angielskiej, łacińsko-polskiej i polsko-angielskiej, a także przedstawieniu dodatkowych informacji dotyczących obyczajów związanych z daną rośliną i jej zastosowań.

Ostatnia część publikacji to konkluzje, gdzie w szczególności znalazło się podsumowanie analizy semantycznej i leksykalnej.

Summary

Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English

The book presents the issue of the traditional contrastive analysis of names, both scientific and common, of ornamental plants in Polish and English from a synchronic perspective. In particular, the publication aims to explain the mechanisms of semantic motivation, characteristic of onomastics, which determine the act of naming. *Tertium comparationis* of the subject of the analysis is constituted by scientific plant names functioning in Latin as allowing for an unambiguous identification of plants.

The monograph consists of two chapters preceded by an introduction and followed by final remarks.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of research in the field of contrastive linguistics in Polish and English. Individual subchapters are preceded by a detailed description of the history of plant naming and various influences and changes concerning botanical nomenclature. It presents scientists who developed and created the terminology in question in the Polish and English culture. Further, the chapter depicts issues of contrastive linguistics. Publications on plant naming in Polish include scholarly works on Slavic languages, polyconfrontative research and related studies. Publications in English concern selected studies covering the period from 1880 to 2019.

The second chapter deals with the analysis proper preceded by the aims, method and the research material of the study. As indicated above, the book exposes plant naming mechanisms in three languages, i.e., Latin, Polish and English. The research method adopted herein is the lexical-semantic method developed by Professor Jadwiga Waniakowa. The research material, including annual, biennial and perennial ornamental plants, was extracted from dictionaries and botanical studies. The analysis comprised 196 Latin names, 196 Polish names and 196 English names. The empirical analysis of the research material in the comparative aspect of Latin, English and Polish relied on the presentation of the meaning of names and a commentary on Latin-English, Latin-Polish and Polish-English equivalence. It also illustrated additional information on traditions connected with a given plant and its application.

The monograph ends with final conlusions on the semantic and lexical anlysis.

The topic of the book is very interesting and unusual. (...) it presents a contrastive analysis of Polish, English and Latin plant names, both synchronically and diachronically. The author examines not only scientific names, but also common, historical and dialect names, which is noteworthy. She also analyzes the semantic motivation of names. In addition, (the author) sets herself a practical goal, namely, to show the ways of translating examples of plant names. A great asset (...) are the author's own translations of Polish names into English, as well as some necessary information on the meanings and semantic motivation of Polish and Latin names of plants. (...) the book (...) is an interesting novelty in the field of contrastive studies on plant names.

Temat pracy jest bardzo interesujący i nietuzinkowy. (...) przedstawia analizę kontrastywną polskich, angielskich i łacińskich nazw roślin, zarówno w ujęciu synchronicznym, jak i diachronicznym. Autorka bada nie tylko nazwy naukowe, ale też zwyczajowe, historyczne i gwarowe, co jest godne uwagi. Analizuje też motywację semantyczną nazw. Ponadto (Autorka) stawia sobie cel praktyczny, mianowicie pokazuje sposoby tłumaczenia przykładowych nazw roślin. Olbrzymim atutem (...) są samodzielnie dokonane przez Autorkę tłumaczenia na język angielski polskich nazw oraz pewnych koniecznych informacji z zakresu znaczeń i motywacji semantycznych polskich oraz łacińskich nazw roślin. (...) praca (...) stanowi interesujące novum w zakresie kontrastywnych studiów nad nazwami roślin.

prof. dr hab. Jadwiga Waniakowa

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ISBN 978-83-7972-596-0 (online)
ISBN 978-83-7972-582-3 (print)
9 788379 725823