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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOTIVATION OF BERRY NAMES IN
ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN**

BACHELOR THESIS

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Vilnius

2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION:

OD – Oxford Dictionary

OED – Online Etymology Dictionary

MW – Meriam Webster dictionary

CD – Collins dictionary

ZJ – Agnė Zujevaitė

INTRODUCTION

According to Hans Sauer, plant names are not only interesting for botanists, historians of medicine and many others, but also for philologists and linguists; among other aspects they can investigate their etymology, their morphology (including word-formation) and their meaning and motivation (Sauer 2004, 175). The comparative analysis of motivation of plant names in Lithuanian and English languages has not been done so far. There are several studies that compare plant names in Russian, Latin, English languages. Also, research has been done on floral names, plants and medical plants by several researchers such as A. O. Sinitsina (2010) and A. Z. Jalgasbaevna (2021) and others. It is important to mention that plant nominations are widely examined by Lithuanian researchers. Gritėnienė (2006) is one of the most important researchers for analyzing the motivated names of plants for the first time in Lithuanian language studies. A very positively evaluated bachelor thesis was written by Agnė Zujevaitė (2013) (further - ZJ) about the motivation of Lithuanian berry names. Her work provides a good opportunity for further comparative studies of berry names. Therefore, this work is limited to this group of the plant kingdom.

The results of the comparative analysis of berry names should be significant for typological language studies, lexicology, language and culture studies, ethnolinguistics. This would also be some initial research to perform a comparative analysis of the motivation of all plant names. The It is important to highlight that English and Lithuanian even though belonging to the same Indo-European language family, they are quite different (typologically and from the point of view of language history) languages, and therefore the names of the various berries were formed differently independently of each other throughout time. Lithuanian berry names may have their origins in the Baltic or Slavic languages, but some English berry names may have Germanic or Latin roots. It is expected that the comparison of berry names in such different languages as English and Lithuanian should very clearly show certain cultural differences and parallels.

The material of the thesis is about 96 names of berries (in this work they are synonymously called plant names, phytonyms) but only 62 berry names are analysed in thesis. These are the English equivalents of Lithuanian berry names studied in the thesis of ZJ, as well as other additional English phytonyms. They are collected from Merriam-Webster and Cambridge dictionaries.

The **Subject** of this research is the motivation of berry names in English and Lithuanian languages.

The research **aims** at comparing berry names motivation in English and Lithuanian languages by displaying their differences and similarities.

In order to achieve the aim, the following **objectives** have been set:

- 1) To define basic concepts and review scientific literature about comparative studies of English berry (plant) names and to compile and expand a preliminary list of English berry names based on the Lithuanian material of Zujevaitė's (2013)
- 2) To analyse English berry names in terms of origin and word-formation and to determine and classify according to their etymological or formation motivation.
- 3) To compare the motivation of Lithuanian and English berry names and the classification of motivation written in Zujevaitė's (2013) thesis.

DEFINITION OF MAIN CONCEPTS

1. Classification of phytonyms

Phytonyms (in other words – plant names) are an inseparable part of the lexicon of languages. Phytonyms are among the linguoculturemes that demonstrate the material culture of the people (Shormakova, Ibraymova, Shormakova, Nurzhanova, Daurenbekova, 2019, p. 610). According to the authors, the lexical set of plants is divided into several subgroups. In the research, authors divided phytonyms into 10 groups. The one most related to the topic of berries is the fifth subgroup. The fifth subgroup - berries are herbaceous plants and bushes (includes gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries) (Shormakova, Ibraymova, Shormakova, Nurzhanova, Daurenbekova, 2019, p. 613). This phytonym group shows that the berries themselves are related to the bushes or herbaceous plants. Overall, berries are described as the fruits of the plants which can be edible or inedible. The famous botanist Carl Linnaeus describes berries as a food naturally given to an animal but only under the condition that after consuming, they disperse their seeds (Egerton, 2007, p. 82).

2. Nomination and motivation

People all the time used plants. They have always lived alongside plants, using them for food, medicine, and other purposes. The experience and observations of plants were reflected in the language: plants got their names based on certain motivating signs. (Agafonova, Kruchenkova, 2021, p. 370). In this case, it proves that most of the plant names were named accordingly to their appearance, smell, or taste. One of the key issues in theoretical linguistics is nomination. Nomination – formation of language units that have a nominative function, i.e., naming and thus distinguishing fragments of non-linguistic reality and forming relevant concepts about them (Gritėnienė 2006, 24). After identifying plant nomination, we can assign it to the selected classification. Nomination can be considered a cognitive act that requires the user of the eloquence to concentrate all knowledge about reality, because the concept is always motivated by the understanding that people have about the relevant thing, the sign, the process, what clear signs it has (Baršėauskaitė, 2013, p. 11). After all not only the nomination helps to give the meaning of the certain object. The motivation of a word is a reflection of such a nomination in a (composed) language unit, when the connection between the sound side of the word and its meaning is visible (when the sound expression is not chosen randomly). The motivation of the word can be derivational. This is exactly the kind of motivation described by famous Swiss linguist F. de Saussure who laid the foundation of structural linguistics. Also, he is one of the

most famous creators of semiotics. According to the researcher, the word-formation motivation is the action of naming the object you want. Also, this is how the connection of that object with another object (or other objects) is indicated. This is the motivation related to the structure of the word (Urbutis, 1978, p. 56). Also, F. de Saussure himself, who was the first to broadly explain the approach to language as a system of signs, also noticed that some signs are relatively motivated, meaning words (derivatives) that resemble other words and their components in their components. In addition, two more types of word motivation are distinguished: phonetic and semantic motivation. Phonetic motivation is based on the fact that the phonetic side of the word directly reproduces non-linguistic (nature, living or unarticulated human) sounds related to the signified object. Here, the meaning of the word can be roughly understood by its phonetics itself, without the dominance of other words (Urbutis, 1978, p. 58). Semantic motivation is when a word is used figuratively (Urbutis, 1978, p. 58). Also, if the object of reality is named as a combination of several words, the motivation of its name emerges from the syntactic relations of the words. In this way, it is named syntactic-semantic motivation.

This work examines the formation, semantic and syntactic-semantic motivation of berry names. In addition, the word-formation motivation of the word is analysed from both a synchronic and a diachronic point of view. The diachronic formation of the word is shown by its etymological analysis.

3. Definition of etymology

The etymology is defined as the investigation of word histories generally. Also, as an account of the origin and historical development of individual words (Durkin, 2009, p. 183). Moreover, it is possible to define that etymological research is the study of the origin of the word form and its meaning. The object of etymology is words of synchronically uncertain origin - indigenous or borrowed. Etymological analysis helps to reveal the diachronic formation of an indigenous word. The loanword, which is also determined by etymological analysis, has no verb structure, and therefore no motivation. Hence, it is important to distinguish between indigenous and borrowed words when studying the motivation of words.

Loanwords entered the English language already in the ancient period. It is a well-known fact that Old English is rich in Latin the precise number is not yet known, it is a fairly safe at least 600 to 700 loan-words (Wollman, 1993, p. 1). Afterall, In Middle English, most words were borrowed from French language. As French ceased to be used as a prestigious spoken language, prestigious forms of English emerged, studded with loanwords from French, used to mark social

difference (Horobin, Smith, 2002, p. 34). Talking about loan words from the plant perspective in ME, the hundreds of plant names were taken over from French (some of the Latin words ultimately go back to Greek, and some of the French words ultimately go back to Latin) (Sauer, 2009, p. 137). In the Modern English language words borrowed from French were still dominant. There are a number of borrowings from Latin and Greek to name science and other terms (Li-na, 2016, p. 211). The phenomenon of folk etymology is partly related to borrowing. Folk etymology is when a foreign or unclear word sticks to phonetically close expression of other word it becomes semantically close. Folk etymology gives a word a specific, supposed (pseudo) motivation by associating it with a particular group of related words, giving it a distinct place in the language's lexical system (Kabašinskaitė, 2013, p. 73). Also, folk etymology was also discussed in Philips Durkin book "The Oxford Guide to Etymology" where he gave an example of *sparrowgrass* which is folk-etymological alteration of Greek word *asparagus* (Durkin, 2009, p. 203). The original loanword had no evident connection to any other word in English. In this way, the word *sparrowgrass* was created as a compound word of two familiar words which were similar to the appearance of the plant.

4. Definition of word-formation

The variety of words in English is very extensive and the word-formation processes can be exclusive. English language has four main parts of speeches and three of them are larger: noun, verb adjective, than the adverb (Dixon, 2016, p. 11). To be precise, part of speeches are the bases to create new words. Moreover, word-formation is the process by which new words are created from existing ones in a language. According to Bauer, word-formation can now be defined as the production of complex forms (Bauer, 2003, p. 30). The scholar signifies that the word-formation can be distinguished in two groups: into derivation and compounding. Because the word-formation creates complex forms, derivation creates derivatives and compounding produces compounds. To be precise, compounds are classified by the function which they perform in the sentence (Bauer, 2003, p. 201). Also, it needs to highlight the other word-formation type – derivation. The formation of derivatives is composed of adding suffixes to make different word (Schmitt, Zimmerman, 2002, p. 147). Also, not only suffixes can be added but also prefixes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As already mentioned, berry names are a small group of phytonyms. There are no separate studies on English berry names, so here are some comparative studies of plant names. The researcher A. O. Sinitsina (2010) in her research about *analysis of common plant names: motivological approach (as exemplified in Latin, English and Russian languages)* analysed 21 medical plant names in Russian, English and Latin languages and identified their motivational characteristics. Due to wide variety of distinguished features, she classified phytonyms into 3 different groups: the exact match of the motivational signs, partial match of the motivational signs, complete divergence match of the motivational signs. After all, the research's findings showed that when certain motivational attributes were nominated in each of the three languages, they were frequently mismatched due to factors like geographic location and usage styles. As a result, the group with partial signs of motivation is the most productive.

The researcher A. Z. Jalgasbaevna (2021) in her work analysed about the *Names of Flowers in Multi-System Languages (Based on the Material of English, Russian, Kazakh, Karakalpak Languages)*. The goal of this work is to experimentally explore and analyze the semantics of plants using English, Russian, Kazakh, and Karakalpak language data. She classified floral names in selected languages by conducting structural and derivational analysis in a comparative plan of this phytonymic vocabulary in English, Russian, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages; building a typology of plant nominations in the compared languages; identification of universal and nationally-specific motivational signs of plant nomination (Jalgasbaevna, 2021, p. 33). The results were carried out and it showed that it is feasible to distinguish between pragmatic and non-pragmatic nominations using the typology of plant nomination signs in the languages of English, Russian, Kazakh, and Karakalpak. Also, the characteristics of size, smell, taste, and texture as well as growth quirks, anthroponyms, and temporality make up the transition zone. Moreover, the prevalence of indirect nominations in the transmission of the feature of shape and colour and the direct designation of functional-target and geographical features is a universal way of conveying a motivational feature in English, Russian, Kazakh, and Karakalpak.

The Lithuanian Researcher Aurelija Gritėnienė in her book “Augalų pavadinimų motyvacija šiaurės panevėžiškių pratarėje” she investigates the dialectally motivated names of plants used in the northern Panevėžys dialect. Moreover, is discussed in the book the names' origins, usage patterns, prevalence, and novelty, as well as the sources of some borrowings and the assumptions made about their provenance.

Lastly, the Vilnius University student Agnė Zujevaitė (2013) wrote her bachelor thesis about the motivation of Lithuanian berry names. In her thesis she distinguished plat names in many groups. For example: Motivation of berry names – derivatives (Place of plant growth, relation with an animal or other living creature, names of inedible berries and poisonous berries, the colour or appearance of the fruit of the plant and etc). These groups will be presented in more detail in the following parts of the work.

METHODOLOGY

All the information and English examples for this research are taken from different dictionaries and online encyclopaedia such as the Meriam Webster dictionary, the Collins dictionary, Oxford dictionary, Online Etymology Dictionary and online encyclopaedia Britannica while the preliminary list of Lithuanian berry names are taken from Zujevaitė's thesis 'Lietuvių kalbos uoginių augalų pavadinimų motyvacija' (2013) (further - ZJ).

It was decided that the thesis will consist of preliminary list of English berry names based on the Lithuanian material of ZJ thesis. All the examples are stored in Excel file. They are classified according to the berry's Lithuanian name, Latin name, etymology, formation, and motivation. Furthermore, the exceptional examples are selected and described in the first part of the empirical research data analysis. The second part of the empirical research data analysis consist of comparison of the motivation of Lithuanian and English plant names. Moreover, in this part of the thesis, their differences and similarities are indicated. In this analysis the word formation and descriptive methods are used.

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH DATA ANALYSIS

1. NAMES OF EDIBLE BERRIES

1. 1 The motivation of berry names – compound words

In this chapter it will be introduced berry motivations and names that are compound words. In English language most berries are compound words. A compound word, for instance, is a term created by one of the word-formation processes by merging two different lexical items together to create a new word with a different meaning (Christianto, 2020, p. 27). Subgroups are divided by motivation of a berry plant which is described starting of the groups from the colour of the plant's fruit, appearance, place of growth and ending with groups of use of plant part and pseudo motivation based on the consonance of random words or according to the sound. Most of the words in the English language are motivated by the colour of the berry and its appearance and the association of the berry with animals. For example, gooseberry, whose name is derived from the grey-brown colour of the goose's feathers, which resembles the multi-coloured gooseberry berries. To highlight, some material of English berry names is not included in these analyses because the berry names were not motivated.

1. 1. 1 The colour of the fruit of the plant

In this subgroup, the names of berries are motivated according to the colour of the berry. Most of the fruit of the plant are blue, white, black, orange, and pink.

Blackberry “usually black or dark purple juicy but seedy edible aggregate fruit of various brambles (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family (*Rubus fruticosus*)” MW. The berries etymology according to the OED is derived from Old English language *blaceberian*. It is formed from adjective and noun: *black* + *berry*. The motivation of the berry is determined by berries ‘colour because the colour of the berries is black. The Lithuanian name of the same plant, *gervuogė* (see more in 1. 1. 2. 1 *bramble*).

Blueberry “the edible blue or blackish berry of any of several North American plants (genus *Vaccinium*) of the heath family (*Vaccinium* sect. *Cyanococcus*)” MW. According to the OED the very name of the berry was recorded in 1775 and described as “the fruit of several species of *Vaccinium*”. It is formed from nouns: *blue* + *berry*. It could be said that the motivation for this name was the blue colour of the berry. There is no exact berry name equivalent in Lithuanian language. The closest name would be a species of the highbush blueberry genus, *mėlynė*. The motivation of berry name in Lithuanian language according to Zujevaitė

(2013)(further – ZJ) is the berry's blue colour. Moreover, blueberries can brightly paint fingers, tongue and leave stains on clothes. Apparently, this is why the colour was stressed so much and was nominated as the explanation (ZJ 17).

Goldenberry “the small, round, orangish-yellow fruit of *Physalis peruviana* (*Physalis peruviana*)” OD. It consists of adjective and noun: *golden* + *berry*. *Goldenberry* is named because of berries bright orange colour. The Lithuanian name is open compound *peruvinė dumplūnė*. Also, this berry name is calque of the botanical scientific name. The motive of the names *physalis* and *dumplūnė* is the object which resembles the appearance of the plant – bladder and bellows because the calyx of the plant like a bladder surrounds the fruit (ZJ 15).

Raspberry “any of various usually black or red edible berries that are aggregate fruits consisting of numerous small drupes on a fleshy receptacle and that are usually rounder and smaller than the closely related blackberries (*Rubus idaeus*; *Rubus*)” MW. It is a hybrid word: *rasp* + *berry*. According to the OED the word has several etymologies. One of them is that it may be derived from *raspise*, “a sweet rose-coloured wine” (mid-15c.), from the uncertainly derived Anglo-Latin vinum *raspeys*. Then the compound would be borrowed *raspise* “a sweet rose-coloured wine” + *berry*. Most likely this motivation is related to berry colour or internal consistency (for other etymologies of the word see more in *raspberry* 1.1.2 and *raspberry* 1.1.3). Lithuanian name is compound word *Avietė*. The motivation in Lithuanian name is associated with animals - sheep (ZJ 10).

Whitethorn „a whitish-barked shrub of the coastal mountains of the western U.S. that has often spinose branchlets, leaves whitish beneath, and small white flowers in panicles (*Crataegus monogyna*)” MW. *Whitethorn* is calque of the botanical scientific name. It consists of adjective and noun: *white* + *thorn*. The motivation (borrowed from the Latin language) for this name is plants colour because the bush flower colour is white. Lithuanian name is compound word *Gudobelė*. In Lithuanian language according ZJ the terms “gudas” and “obelis” are combined to form the name. The root *gud-* indicates in compound phrases that although these plants are not highly valued, they resemble more valuable and beneficial plants in terms of appearance. *Gudobelė* is a wild plant whose berries are similar to apples (ZJ 22).

1. 1. 2 Characteristics of the appearance of the plant

This subgroup has the largest number of berries. The berries are divided according to the motivation of their appearance, the shape of the berry or plant, and the shape of the plant's flowers or leaves. Also, the names such as thimbleberry are sometimes formed based on the thing that resembles a detail in the appearance or shape of a berry.

Raspberry “any of various usually black or red edible berries that are aggregate fruits consisting of numerous small drupes on a fleshy receptacle and that are usually rounder and smaller than the closely related blackberries (*Rubus idaeus*; *Rubus*)” MW. Another possibility, than was discussed in section 1. 1. 1. according to the OED is that the berry name is originated from Germanic source akin to English rasp (v.), which original meaning is based on berry’s appearance which is “rough berry. In this way, the compound would be loan *rasp-* “rough” (cf. rasp v.) + *berry*. This motivation is related to berry’s shape and appearance because the berry is uneven, with hairs. Another suggestion according to OED is that it [i. e. *raspberry*] may come via Old Walloon *raspoie* “thicket,” which is of Germanic origin”. Then the compound would be loan *rasp-* “thicket” (ow. *raspoie* “thicket”) + *berry*. This motivation is related to berry’s growth characteristics, because it grows in a thicket. Lithuanian name is compound word *Avietė* (for another etymology of *raspberry*, see more in 1. 1. 3 *raspberry* and the motivation of Lithuanian *avietė*, see 1. 1. 1 *raspberry*).

Dewberry “any of several sweet edible berries related to and resembling blackberries (*Rubus caesius*)” MW. According to OED the berry name is derived from the words dew and berry, it is a common term for a forest bramble or its fruit that is black with a bluish dewy bloom. It was first used in England and North America in various contexts in the 1570s. It is made up of nouns: *dew* (water vapor deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night) + *berry*. The name “dewberry” is probably caused by the fact that the plants frequently gather dew in the morning, giving the berries a dewy appearance. Also, it could be that the name derives from the plant's white in colour, dew-like coating that develops on the fruit as it ripens. Lithuanian name is compound word *Gervuogė* (see more in 1. 3. 2. 1; *bramble*).

Cloudberry “a creeping herbaceous raspberry of north temperate regions also: its pale amber-colored edible fruit (*Rubus chamaemorus*)” MW. It consists of the nouns: *cloud* + *berry*. Mostly likely the berry was named according to the berry’s appearance because this berry consists of round balls that resemble clouds. Lithuanian name is open compound *paprastoji tekšė*. The motivation of berry name in Lithuanian language is due to berry’s consistency because the ripe berry of this plant is juicy and soft which could lead to connection of the name with the word *tėkšti*, *tėkšta*, *tėško*, meaning “fall down” (ZJ 16).

Cranberry “the red acid berry produced by some plants of the heath family (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*)” MW. The etymology of the berry according to the OED it appears to be an American English adaptation of Low German *kraanbere*, which is derived from the words *kraan* “crane” and Middle Low German *bere* “berry”. It is a loanword adaptation that imitates a compound word. It is made up of the nouns: *cran* + *berry*. According to OED the exact motivation of the berry’s name origin is not known but it's possible that it stems from an

imagined similarity between the plant's stamens and crane beaks. Lithuanian name is derivative *spanguolė*. The motivation of the berry is that the root word has the semantics of shining, shining component. A motivating feature is the brightness and shine of the berry (ZJ 18).

Bunchberry “a creeping perennial herb of the dogwood family that has whorled leaves and white floral bracts and bears clusters of red berries (*Cornus suecica*)” MW. It consists of nouns: *bunch* + *berry*. Most likely the plant was named this way because many berries grow at the same time. The Lithuanian name are open compound *švedinė sedula*. The adjective *švedinė* is added based on the scientific name, and the derivative *sedula* is associated with the verb “to sit” and its meaning is “low (i.e., sitting) bush” (Mažiulis, PED, see *sidis*). In this way, it was named because of the size of the plant, as it is a small bush.

Strawberry “the juicy edible usually red fruit of any of several low-growing temperate herbs (genus *Fragaria*) of the rose family that is technically an enlarged pulpy receptacle bearing numerous achenes on its surface (*Fragaria ananassa*; *Fragaria*)” MW. The etymology of the berry according to the OED is derived from Old English *strewberige*, *streaberie*. However, the name origin is unknown. The first word of the compound *straw* most likely came from scattered grains which gave the motivation to name this berry this way because it is in reference to the tiny chaff-like external seeds which cover the fruit. It is formed from nouns: *straw* + *berry*. Lithuanian name is derivative *braškė*. The motivation of *strawberry* according to ZJ is that the basis of the motivation is the click heard when picking a berry from a plant (ZJ 13).

Thimbleberry “any of several American raspberries or blackberries (especially *Rubus occidentalis*, *R. parviflorus*, and *R. odoratus*) having thimble-shaped fruit (*Rubus parviflorus*)” MW. The word consists of nouns *thimble* + *berry*. The berry name is named after berry's a little long and round shape because it reminds the tailor's work tool - thimble. The Lithuanian berry name is *smulkiažiedė gervuogė*. The first word of compound is calque from botanical science of the name (*parviflorus*).

Whitethorn „a whitish-barked shrub of the coastal mountains of the western U.S. that has often spinose branchlets, leaves whitish beneath, and small white flowers in panicles (*Crataegus monogyna*)” MW. The motivation (borrowed from the Latin language) for this name is plants colour because the bush flower colour is white (see more in 1. 1. 1; *whitethorn*). However, the second word of compound refers to the thorns of the plant, because the branches of the plant have thorns.

1. 1. 3 Place of plant growth

There is only one plant in the compound section, the motivation of which is determined by the name of the plant variety testing site.

Marionberry “A large black berry produced by crossing loganberry and blackberry cultivars; the plant bearing this fruit (*Rubus* L. subgenus *Rubus*)” OD. According to OD the plant's name is derived from where the cultivar was tested in Marion County, Oregon. Lithuanian name is derivative *gervuogė* (see more in 1. 3. 2. 1 *bramble*).

1. 1. 4 Association with any animal or other living creature

It is a plant group whose motivation is associated with the name of an animal or other living being. Animals can be related to berries because there are some animals whose colour is similar to the colour of the flowers of a plant, or the colour of the berries is similar to the animal, or the animal likes to eat these berries.

Gooseberry “the acid usually prickly fruit of any of several shrubs (genus *Ribes*, especially *R. hirtellum* of the U.S. and *R. uva-crispa* of Europe) grouped especially formerly in the saxifrage family but now often placed in a separate family (Grossulariaceae, the gooseberry family) (*Ribes uva-crispa*)” MW. According to the publishers of the OED, gooseberry is a compound word because “the grounds on which plants and fruits have received names associating them with animals are so commonly inexplicable, that the want of appropriateness in the meaning affords no sufficient ground for assuming that the word is an etymological corruption”. In the opinion of the author of this work, the motivation for the plant's name can be attributed to the grey-brown colour of the goose's feathers, which resembles the multi-coloured gooseberry berries. Moreover, the quality of the goose (to pinch) is metaphorically similar to the quality of a plant to sting, to prick. Lithuanian name is loanword *agrastas* (see more in 1. 1. 9. 1; *gooseberry*.)

Cowberry “a creeping ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, of temperate and arctic regions, with pink or red flowers and edible slightly acid berries (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*)” CD. It is partial calque of the botanical scientific name (the Latin *vaccīnium*, < *vaccīnus* of or pertaining to cows), which imitates the compound word: *cow* + *berry*. The motivation for the name is not clear (see more in 1. 1. 9. 1; *cowberry*).

Bearberry “a trailing evergreen plant of the heath family with astringent foliage and red berries (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi*)” MW. On the website Mountauburn.org, the botanical, scientific name of the plant is discussed, which is “often persisting into early winter that are indeed eaten by bears, as well as by deer, other smaller mammals, and birds. The etymology of the genus name is both Greek and Latin. In Greek, *arctos* means bear and *staphyle* is a bunch of grapes. In Latin, *uva* and *ursi* mean grape and bear respectively”. Therefore, the English berry name is a calque of the botanical scientific name: *bear* + *berry*. Borrowed from the scientific name, the

association with the bear can be explained by the fact that the plant growing in the tundra could be eaten by bears. Hence, the name is derived from the animal's name that feeds on these berries. Lithuanian name is open compound *miltinė meškaugė*. The motivation of Lithuanian name is equal as in the English language berry name. According to ZJ it is associated with the fact that bearberry is a plant of the tundra, where bears live, which could eat these berries as well (ZJ 22).

Salmonberry “a spineless raspberry bush, *Rubus spectabilis*, of North America, having reddish-purple flowers and large red or yellow edible fruits (*Rubus spectabilis*)” CD. It made up of nouns: *salmon* + *berry*. There are two motivations why this berry is named this way. According to Collins dictionary, the berry word origin is defined as the berry called from berries colour. To be more precise, the colour of the fish is similar to the colour of berries. The second motivation could be the common name *Salmonberry* is thought to have come from the natives' fondness for eating the berries with salmon roe. The Lithuanian name is open compound *puošnioji avietė*. The first compound word in the Lithuanian language is translated according to the botanical scientific name (*spectabilis*). According to ZJ thesis the second word of the compound is associated with the Lithuanian animal sheep (ZJ 10). Most probably it is related with sheep because sheep have wavy fur, and the berry has a wavy surface.

Sheepberry “a North American shrub or small tree having white flowers in flat cymes (*Viburnum lentago*)” MW. The plant's definition according to the online encyclopaedia Britannica the plant has rounded leaves, clusters of white flowers, and red berries that mature to purple black. It is formed from nouns: *sheep* + *berry*. The motivation for this plant name is related to the plant's colour and appearance because the bush flower colour is white, and the bush has round flowers that may resemble sheepskin. Lithuanian name is open compound *kanadinis putinas*. It mostly likely is associated with the words: *puta*, *pusnis*, *putlus* or the verbs *pūsti* because of their flower ring size, feature because they are big, fluffy (ZJ 16).

1. 1. 5 Berry name by creator's last name

This subgroup of motivation is associated with the creators of the berry, in whose honour the newly discovered berry varieties were named after their surnames.

Loganberry “A red-fruited upright-growing dewberry usually regarded as a hybrid of a western dewberry and a red raspberry or sometimes as a variety (*R. ursinus loganobaccus*) of a western dewberry (*Rubus loganobaccus*)” MW. The plant name according to the OED is named after American horticulturist James H. Logan for crossing blackberries and raspberries. Lithuanian name is open compound *ilgavaisė gervuogė* (see more in 1. 1. 2. 1 *bramble*).

Boysenberry “a large reddish black fruit with a raspberry flavour (*Rubus ursinus* × *R. idaeus*)” MW. According to the OED this berry name is named in honour of the Californian botanist Rudolf Boysen for crossing several species and creating a new species of large bramble-fruit. However, there is no equivalent of this berry in the Lithuanian language.

1. 1. 6 The taste of the plant

In this compound subgroup there is only one berry which according to its motivation has a sour and spicy taste.

Chokecherry “a wild cherry of the U.S. and Canada having bitter or astringent red to black edible fruit (*Prunus virginiana*)” MW. It is formed from nouns: *choke* + *cherry*. The motivation of berry’s name is mostly likely because of astringent sour and spicy berry taste. Lithuanian name is open compound *virgininė ieva*. The first compound word of the name is calque from scientific botanical name *virginiana* and second compound word *ieva* is an old Indo-European derivation that once meant pink wood tree (Mažiulis, PED, see *iuwis*).

Chokeberry „the red or purple bitter fruit of any of these shrubs (*Aronia*)“CD. It is formed from nouns: *choke* + *berry*. This berry has equal motivation as *chokecherry* (see above 1. 1. 6; *chokecherry*). The Lithuanian name is loanword *aronija*.

1. 1. 7 Plants ripening time and growth rate

In this subgroup, there are one berry that were named for their growth features, because plant can grow fast and several berries that are named after a plant’s ripening time. For instance, plants as Juneberry and Mayflower are named after the month name in which they bloom.

Juneberry “North American any of various small North American trees of the genus *Amelanchier* (family *Rosaceae*), esp. *Amelanchier canadensis*; (also) the often sweet, edible fruit of any of these trees” (*Amelanchier*)” OD. It is formed from nouns: *june* + *berry*. This berry name was named after the berry ripening time, as the berries of this plant begin to ripen in June. The Lithuanian name are loanwords *karintas*, *ameliankis*. The name *medlieva* is probably borrowed from another plant, *Rhamnus cathartica*, because of its fruits and leaves. It was later transferred to the name *Amelanchier*. ZJ (p. 33) thinks the opposite. *Medlieva* “*Rhamnus cathartica*”, according to LKŽ, is fixed in the texts of Jurgis Pabreža, so he could also be the creator of this name.

Mayflower “any of various spring-blooming plants (*Crataegus*, *Crataegus monogyna*)” MW. It consists of nouns: *may* + *flower*. According to OED, the motivation of the plant names is

most likely to be originated because the time of flowering, since it blooms in May. The Lithuanian name are compound word *gudobelė* (see more in 1. 1. 2; *whitethorn*).

Quickthorn “the common European hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*)” MW. It is formed from an adjective and noun: *quick* + *thorn*. The motivation of the plant according to CD comes from the plant’s features that the plant grows fast and most probably is planted as a hedge. The second word of compound *thorn* it testifies the appearance of the plant since the branches of the plant have thorns. The Lithuanian name is compound word *gudobelė* (see more in 1. 1. 2; *whitethorn*).

1. 1. 8 Use of plant part

This group has several phytonyms. The plants have been classified because some parts of the plant are used for other things, such as tea or to make a fence.

Hawthorn “any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of spring-flowering spiny shrubs or small trees of the rose family with glossy and often lobed leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits (*Crataegus*, *Crataegus monogyna*)” MW. According to the OED, the word is a common Germanic and Scandinavian compound: Old English *hagaþorn*, earlier *hæguborn* “hawthorn, white thorn”, Middle Dutch *hagedorn*, German *hagedorn*, Swedish *hagtorn*, Old Norse *hagþorn*. It was called *haw* "hedge or encompassing fence" due to usage in as fences or hedges. The Lithuanian name is compound word *gudobelė*. (see more in 1. 1. 2; *whitethorn*).

Teaberry “the spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)” CD. It is made up of nouns: *tea* + *berry*. The motivation of the plant name is due to the use of the berry/plant because the dried berries were used as a substitute for tea. The Lithuanian name is open compound *šliaužiančioji bruknuolė*, the participle of which was added based on the scientific name, and the newly created *bruknuolė*. It was most probably formed from *bruknė* which related to the similarity of the plant to cowberry.

1. 1. 9 Pseudo motivation based on the consonance of random words or according to the sound

This section groups together plants whose assumptive motivation for names is based on the consonance of random words by sound, a phenomenon determined by folk etymology.

1. 1. 9. 1 Random consonance with animal

Gooseberry “the acid usually prickly fruit of any of several shrubs (genus *Ribes*, especially *R. hirtellum* of the U.S. and *R. uva-crispa* of Europe) grouped especially formerly in the saxifrage

family but now often placed in a separate family (Grossulariaceae, the gooseberry family) (*Ribes uva-crispa*)” MW. The etymology of the plant according to the OED is “with *berry*, but the first word of compound is uncertain origin; no part of the plant seems to suggest a goose”. Some scholars as a Watkins believe that it is a loan from Old French *grosele* “gooseberry”, German *Krausebeere* or *Kräuselbeere*. In this way, *gooseberry* could be folk etymological transformation of loanword: the noun *goose* is the result of an accidental consonance of words. There is no real motivation for the name. However, according to the publishers of the OED, it could also be a compound word (see more in 1. 1. 4; *gooseberry*). Lithuanian name is loanword from polish language - *agrastas*. In Lithuanian language it has also the other name *dýgė*. The motivation of this name according to the ZJ (2013) “the prickly branches of the gooseberry”.

Wolfberry “any of various shrubs of the genus *Lycium*; the fruit of any of these plants, the edible bright red fruit of *L. barbarum* or *L. chinense*, widely cultivated in China as a health food (*Lycium barbarum*)” OD. The researcher E. Smal in his book about “Top 100 Exotic Food Plants” explained while the origin of word “wolfberry” is not known, it may be the theory that it came from the erroneous belief that the Latin word *Lycium* was derived from the Greek *λύκος* (*lycos*) which means “wolf” (Smal, 2012, p. 249). It is a partial folk-etymological calque and imitates the compound word: *wolf* + *berry*. Pseudo motivation is based on a mistranslated word. Lithuanian name is open compound *dygliuotojo ožekšnio uoga* (see more in 2. 2. 3; *wintercreeper*).

Cowberry “a creeping ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, of N temperate and arctic regions, with pink or red flowers and edible slightly acid berries (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*)” CD. Some scientists (Hyam, Pankhurst, (1995), p. 515, see Wikipedia, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) states that the scientific Latin name of the plant *vaccinium* is not really related to the Latin *vacca* 'cow'. In this case, the English name is not to be considered as a partial calque of the botanical scientific name, but as the result of folk etymology with only an alleged motivation. Lithuanian name is derivative *bruknė*. The motivation of Lithuanian name comes from the act of picking (*braukti, brukti*), as the berries are hard, they are difficult to crush, so they are plucked from the branches (ZJ 20).

1. 1. 9. 2. Random consonance with a body part

Huckleberry “any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of American shrubs of the heath family (*Vaccinium*)” MW. The etymology of the plant according to the OED is “common name of various plants bearing small blue, red, or black berries, 1660s, American English, probably an alteration of Middle English *hurtilbery* “whortleberry” (15c.), from Old English *horte*

"whortleberry." *Huckle* as a dialect word meaning "hip" is from 1520s in English, from Low German.". This alteration is considered as a folk etymological transformation of indigenous word, by identification with the similar sounding *huckle*. Lithuanian name is derivative *bruknė* (see more in 1. 1. 9. 1; *cowberry*).

1. 2 Motivation of berry names – compound modifier and open compounds

This chapter consists of two word-formations: compound modifiers and open compounds. A compound modifier is a grouping of two or more words that collectively serve to change the meaning of a noun. It is made by hyphenating many words together to generate a single meaning. Open compounds are defined when two or more words are merged to produce a new phrase, but they are still written as separate words without any spaces or hyphens in between. Each word in an open compound preserves its original meaning while also adding to the compound's overall meaning. Most of the berry names in this chapter are created by using open compound word-formation type.

1. 2. 1 The colour of the fruit of the plant

This subgroup is small, as there are relatively two berry names of open compound in English language. Also, they are similiar plants.

Black Mulberry and **Red Mulberry** “any of a genus (*Morus* of the family *Moraceae*, the mulberry family) of trees with an edible usually purple multiple fruit that is an aggregate of juicy one-seeded drupes; a dark purple or purplish black (*Morus nigra* and *Morus rubra*)” MW. The berries etymology according to the OED is declared as a “mid-14c. in reference to a berry from the tree; an alteration of *morberie* (13c.) from or cognate with Middle High German *mul-beri*; both from Latin *morum* "mulberry, blackberry" + Old English *berie*, Old High German *beri* "berry". The motivation, based on the first member of the compound, is the berries' colour. The Lithuanian name is *juodasis / raudonasis šilkmedis*. The Lithuanian name of the plant is seen from the LKŽ „a tree whose leaves are used for food by silkworm caterpillars” - according to the material produced by the animal that eats the plant (LKŽ, BŽ617, NdŽ, KŽ; L, Rtr, LFIII130 bot.).

1. 2. 2 Similarity of a plant to another plant

This group has quite small variety of phytonyms. There are 2 plant names which have similarities to the appearance of another plant. For example, black and red currant are similar to raisins and Siberian gooseberry is similar to gooseberry.

Black currant “very small kind of seedless blackish raisin or dried grape, used in cookery and confections (*Ribes nigrum*)” MW. The motivation of this open compound was formed by berries’ colour and size. The second word of open compound *currant* according to the OED is “a shortening of raysyn of *Curans* (late 14c.) "raisins of Corinth," with the -s- mistaken for a plural inflection. It is originated from Anglo-French *reisin de Corauntz*. The raisins were exported from southern Greece. In 1570s the word was applied to the small round red or black berry of an unrelated Northern European plant (genus *Ribes*), then lately introduced in England, on its resemblance to the raisins. It later was applied to plants having similar fruit in America and Australia”. To conclude, it is the transformation of loanword. *Black currant* was named by metaphorical transfer of meaning – other similar berries (currants) are named after small black raisins. Also, there is red currant which is the same berry as black currant but differentiates in colour. The motivation of red currant is equal to black currant. The Lithuanian name is open compound *Juodasis serbentas*. The first word of the open compound is *juodasis* is added because of the berry’s colour and the second word of open compound is *serbentas* is related to the Lithuanian verb meaning: *sirbti*. Its original meaning must have been “to blush” (ZJ 17).

Siberian Gooseberry “is an edible plant that grows naturally on mountains and in fields, so called, *sanchae*. It has been consumed as namul (a cooked vegetable dish with seasoning) for a long time in Korea (*Actinidia arguta*) (Ahn, Choe, 2015, p. 1265). It is made up of adjective and noun: *siberian* + *gooseberry*. The first member of open compound is related with growing place (see more in 1. 2. 4; *Siberian Gooseberry*). The second word of the open compound shows that the berry is named after other similar berries because of metaphorical transfer of meaning (see more in 1. 1. 4; *gooseberry*). Most probably, it is named after berries' appearance because it has similarities to the gooseberry. The Lithuanian berry name is open compound *smailialapė aktinidija*. It is half-calque and half loanword from a scientific botanical name.

1. 2. 3 The taste and smell of the plant

In this group, two motivations based on taste and smell are merged, since in the compound modifiers only two berry was motivated based on taste and the smell of the berry emitted.

Bitter cherry “a wild cherry of the western U.S. with bitter fruit (*Prunus emarginata*)” MW. It consists of adjective and noun: *bitter* + *cherry*. The berry name is named this way because of berries taste which is a bitter taste. There is no equivalent for this berry in Lithuanian, as it is a kind of US wild cherry.

Skunk currant “a wild currant native to the eastern U.S. that bears offensive-smelling red fruit (*Ribes glandulosum*)” MW. According to the OD the plant name of wild currant could be named after plant’s smell because it has similar odour as skunk’s spray. The Lithuanian name is open compound and calque from the scientific name *liaukotasis serbentas*.

1. 2. 4 Place of plant growth

This subgroup is the second largest group in the edible berries section. It is created according to the place of growth of the plant, the place of origin of the plant, and for some the plant is named after the name of the province.

Cape Gooseberry “the small, round, orangish-yellow fruit of *Physalis peruviana* (*Physalis peruviana*)” OED. This is the open compound and formed from nouns *cape* + *gooseberry*. The motivation based on the first member of the compound is place of berry growth. The second member is added as the more common berry that the namesake berry resembles. The Lithuanian name is *peruvinė dumplūnė* (see more in 1. 2. 1; *goldenberry*).

Sea buckthorns “a Eurasian maritime shrub of the family Eleagnaceae having silvery leaves and orange-red edible berries and yielding a yellow dye (*hippophae rhamnoides*)” BWP. The plant’s origin according to the MW is “common on sand dunes along the eastern and southeastern coasts of Great Britain and is widely distributed in the mountains of Europe and Asia “. *Sea buckthorn* is formed from nouns *sea* + *buckthorns*. It is partial calque of the botanical scientific name: the species name *rhamnoides* means “resembling the Rhamnus”, referring to another plant – *buckthorn*. Based on the first member of the compound, most likely the motivation is originated from place of growth because it grows near the coast, in wetter places. The Lithuanian name is *dygliuotasis šaltalankis*. The first word of open compound is based on botanical scientific name *rhamnoides*, because in Greek language *rhámnos* (ῥάμνος) meant some prickly bush, plant. Moreover, the second word of the compound modifier, *šaltalankis*: *šaltas*, *šalta* + *lanka*, most likely related to the peculiarities of plant growth - the ability to stay in cold weather (in cold grassland).

Alpine currant “a spreading dense European shrub often used as an ornamental or hedge plant especially in shady locations (*Ribes alpinum*)” MW. *Alpine currant* is formed from nouns *alpine* + *currant*. It is partial calque of the botanical scientific name. It is borrowed motivation from botanical scientific name and most probably it was named because this plant grows in mountainous areas. The Lithuanian name is open compound and derivative *kalninis serbentas* (see in 1. 2. 2; *black currant*), *bedrùškė*. The motivation of *bedrùškė* was determined by the tastelessness plant berries (ZJ 13).

Mountain currant „any of several currants (*Ribes* species) growing in upland areas; the plant *R. alpinum*, widespread in Europe (*Ribes alpinum*)” OD. According to the OD it is the numerous currant (*Ribes* species) species occurring in mountainous regions. It is partial calque of the botanical scientific name. The scientific name *alpinum* has been replaced by the more general word - *mountain*. The plant name of the Lithuanian language, see earlier, at the *Alpine currant*.

Siberian Gooseberry “is an edible plant that grows naturally on mountains and in fields, so called, *sanchae*. It has been consumed as *namul* (a cooked vegetable dish with seasoning) for a long time in Korea (*Actinidia arguta*) (Ahn, Choe, 2015, p. 1265). It consists of adjective and noun *siberian* + *gooseberry*. The first word of open compound is related with growing place. The second word of open compound is named after other similar berries. Most probably it was named because of growth place because this berry usually grows in Korea, Japan, China, North China and the Russian Far East. The Lithuanian berry name is compound modifier and claque and a loanword from the scientific botanical name *smailialapė aktinidija* (see more in 1. 2. 2; *Siberian Gooseberry*).

Guelder-rose “a highbush cranberry of Eurasia and northern Africa especially a cultivated form with large roundish heads of usually white sterile flowers (*Viburnum opulus*)” MW. According to Meriam Webster dictionary plant’s name is originated from “Guelderland, Gelderland, Netherlands.” It was named due to growth place of the plant because the plant was originated in the area of Holland, in province Gelderland. The Lithuanian name is derivative word *putinas* (see more in 1. 1. 4; *sheepberry*).

Saskatoon Berry “a serviceberry chiefly of the northwestern U.S. and western Canada (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)” MW. The plant’s name according to the website *The Canadian Encyclopedia* is originated from the name Saskatoon which comes from a Cree word for the sweet, juicy fruits, which were extremely valuable to both early immigrants and Aboriginal people. The berry was named after the place of growth. It was named due to name of the city where these fleshy fruits grow. The Lithuanian name is open compound and a calque of the botanical scientific name *Alksnialapė medlieva* (see more in 1. 1. 7; *juneberry*).

1. 2. 5 Healing properties of the plant

This group includes only one plant whose berries have healing properties and are useful for humans.

Cramp bark “the dried bark of the cranberry tree used as an antispasmodic (*Viburnum opulus*)” MW. The motivation of plant name is originated due to the healing properties of the

plant, as the dried bark of the spang tree is used as an antispasmodic. The Lithuanian name is derivative word *putinas* (see more in 1. 1. 4; *sheepberry*).

1. 2. 6 Association with any animal or other living creature

This group is not a large compound group, since there is only one berry whose name is associated with animals, since it is likely that a bird eats this berry.

Bird cherry “any of several small-fruited cherry trees frequented or fed on by birds (*Prunus padus*)” MW. It is formed from nouns: *bird* + *cherry*. The motivation of the plant name is derived because the birds like these berries very much. Because of this most probably the word “bird” is included in the name of the plant. The Lithuanian name is open compound *paprastoji ieva* (see more in 1. 1. 6; *chokecherry*).

1. 3 Motivation of berry names – derivatives

This chapter represents berry motivations and names that are derivatives. Morphological derivation involves the addition of affixes to existing words to produce new ones. There are not many derivatives in the English language. There are several subgroups which are divided by the colour of the fruit of the plant and the appearance.

1. 3. 1 The colour of the fruit of the plant

This subgroup is small, as there are relatively one derivative berry names in English language. However, this section discusses plant motivation based on berry colour.

Sloe “the small dark globose astringent fruit of the blackthorn (*prunus spinosa*)” MW. The berries etymology according to the OED is declared “Middle English *slo*, from Old English *slah* (plural *slan*), from Proto-Germanic **slaikhwon* (source also of Middle Dutch *sleeu*, Dutch *slee*, Old High German *sleha*, German *Schlehe*), from PIE **sleiǵ-* “blue, bluish, blue-black”. The Balto-Slavic words (Russian *sliva*, etc.) are perhaps from the same source”. Also, it is old inherited word. It could be said that the motivation for this name was formed due to the berries' colour because plant berries' colour is a dark blue colour. The Lithuanian name of the same plant, *dygioji slyva*, is a open compound. According to ZJ (2013) it has another motivation - it is named after the peculiarity of the plant's appearance - its branches are pointed, with prickly thorns (the second word of the compound *slyva* is loanword from Slavic) (ZJ 14).

1. 3. 2 Characteristics of the appearance of the plant

In this section, the motivation is divided according to the characteristics of the appearance of the plants, i.e. according to the shape of the plant. For example, bramble has a distinctive appearance of its berry.

Bramble “any of a genus (*Rubus*) of usually prickly shrubs of the rose family including the raspberries and blackberries (*Rubus saxatilis*)” MW. The etymology of the plant according to the OD and OED that this name comes from Old English *brembel*, *bræmbel* "rough, prickly shrub", the older form of which is *brémel*, *brémel*. It is a diminutive of Proto-Germanic **bræmaz* "thorny bush". Therefore, Bramble is a derivative, the meaning of which is “small prickly bush”. It is related to the appearance of the plant as the stem of the plant has thorns and it can be upright or creeping. In Lithuanian language this berry has several names: compound words *gervuogė*. In Zujevaitė (2013) thesis it is highlights that it can have two motivations. The first motivation was determined by the association of the plant with the crane, since the plant grows in riverside thickets, woods, coasts, which are often visited by cranes. The second motivation of the word *gervuogė* can be inspired by how a flower with a stalk resembles a crane's neck (ZJ 21).

2. NAMES OF INEDIBLE BERRIES AND POISONOUS BERRIES

2. 1 The motivation of berry names – compound words

The same as in the chapter of edible compound berry names, most berries are formed from compound words. Subgroups are divided by the colour of the plant's fruit, appearance etc. Also, there is a new motivation group which is related to attribution of negative properties of the plant. To highlight, some material of English berry names is not included in the analyses because the berry names were not motivated.

2. 1. 1 The colour of the fruit of the plant

This subgroup is not large, since it consists of only a one compound word. This section contains plants not only because of the plant's colour but also because of a thing the colour of which resembles the colour of a berry.

Snowberry “any of several white-berried shrubs (especially genus *Symphoricarpos* of the honeysuckle family) (*Symphoricarpos albus*) “MW. According to OD the plant etymology could be comparable to German *Schneebeere*. It is formed from nouns: *snow* + *berry*. The *snowberry* is named due to the white plant's berries colour. Moreover, they remain on the bush

for a long time, even after the snow falls. Lithuanian name is open compound or derivative *baltauogė meškytė, meškýtė*. The berry name of *meškýtė* is related that this plant is an important food source for many animals, e.g., for wild rams, deer, grizzly bears, so the name is related to the word bear (ZJ 34).

2. 1. 2 Characteristics of the appearance of the plant

In this section, the motivation is divided according to the characteristics of the appearance of the plants, i.e., according to the shape of the plant and method of plant's reproduction and spread.

Nightshade “nightshade "plant of the genus solanum," with white flowers and black poisonous berries (Solanum)” OED. The etymology of the plant according to the OED is derived from Old English *nihtscada* which means “shade of night”. Most probably it was named after the berries colour which is black and association with a dark night. Lithuanian name is compound word *kiauliauogė*. The motivation of *kiauliauogė* is related to the negative meaning due to poisonous berries (ZJ 37).

Mistletoe “a European semi parasitic green shrub (*Viscum album* of the family Loranthaceae, the mistletoe family) with thick leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy-white glutinous berries (*Viscum album*)” MW. According to the OED, *mistletoe*, Old English *mistiltan* is compound word from *mistel* "mistletoe" + *tan* "twig,". Scandinavians have similar formations. The etymology first word part *mistel* according to the OED is a word of uncertain origin. According to Watkins, it is a diminutive form, so called because it “is propagated through the droppings of the missel thrush” from Germanic suffixed form **mih-stu-*, "urine," hence "mist, fine rain". The second word of compound in OE which is *tan* is named after the appearance of the plant, as it looks like a bunch of branches. Thus, the reason for the name of mistletoe is not only its appearance, but also probably the method of its reproduction and spread. The Lithuanian name is open compound *paprastasis amalas*. *Amalas* is an old Indo-European word, the origin of which is not clear (Mažiulis, PED, see *emelno*). Another equivalent is the derivative *prilypas* (: *prilipti*), derives its name from the way the plant grows, since mistletoe grows parasitically on other trees, i.e., is attached, stuck (ZJ 31).

Buckthorn “The shrub *Rhamnus catharticus*; the berries of which yield sap-green and other pigments and were formerly used as a powerful cathartic (*Rhamnus*)” OD. English berry name most probably is the partial calque of the botanical scientific name (*thorn* = *Rhamnus*) and is similar to compound word: *buck* + *thorn*. It is not known why there is added first word of compound *buck*. However, according to the website *Friend of the Mississippi River*, most likely the motivation is related with the animal *buck* and the motivation of the *buckthorn* itself is

named for a twig tip's two buds that often comes together like deer hooves. Lithuanian name is compound word *šunobelė, šaltalankis* (see more in 1. 2. 4; *šaltalankis*). Here will be described the motivation of Lithuanian berry name *šunobelė*. The first word of the compound *šun-* means that it is a useless plant for humans. The second word of compound is identified as not valued wild plant which is associated with an apple tree because of its hard fruits (ZJ 23).

2. 1. 3 The taste of the plant

In this inedible and poisonous compound chapter there is only one berry which according to its motivation has sweet and bitter taste of the leaves and roots.

Bittersweet „a poisonous Eurasian woody vine of the nightshade family that has purple flowers and oval reddish berries and is naturalized (*Solanum dulcamara*)“ MW. According to the OED, the plant's etymology combines bitterness with sweetness. The leaves and roots of the plant have a bitter and sweet flavor that contributes to its flavor. The word is employed as a noun in Middle English (late 14c.) to describe both bitter and sweet beverages or sensations. Also, it is used to describe woody nightshades. It is a calque of the botanical scientific name and the plant's name motivation is borrowed. The Lithuanian name is compound word *karklavijas*. According to the Gritėnienė (2006) the plant's exterior traits, which resemble *karklas* which looks like a goat willow, served as motivation for the phytonym (Gritėnienė, 2006, p. 178) and the plant's stem and the way it grows are related to the other root, *-vij-* (Vilkonis, 2001, p. 236).

2. 1. 4 Plants ripening time and growth rate

In this subgroup there are one berry that is named for his growth features. For examples, *wintercreeper* can resist the cold weather.

Wintercreeper “an evergreen shrubby, trailing, or climbing euonymus that is widely cultivated as an ornamental in several horticultural varieties differing chiefly in habit or in form or colour of leaves (*Euonymus Fortunei*)” MW. It is made up of nouns: *winter* + *creeper*. The name is coming from plant's grow conditions because the plant is resistant to cold weather conditions. Also, the second word of compound *creeper* means that it is a dwarf plant that has a creeper base, so it can be formed on walls and on the ground or fence. The Lithuanian name is derivative *ožekšnis*. All portions of the plant are poisonous, however animals can consume this plant when they are deficient in certain nutrients or are ill, as well as in the early spring. The plant name *ožekšnis* is derived from the goat and more specifically from the effect that is harmful. However, they are still poisoned after eating and experience side symptoms such difficulty breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. (ZJ 34).

2. 1. 5 Attribution of negative properties of the plant

This group has only one plant, which is not only poisonous, but its very name comes from a negative meaning.

Baneberry “any of several perennial herbs (genus *Actaea*) of the buttercup family having acrid poisonous berries (*Actaea spicata*)” MW. The first word of compound *bane* according to the OD means poison. The motivation of berry name is coming from the negative meaning of the word because this berry is poisonous i.e., y-causing effects: nausea, vomiting. The Lithuanian name are open compound *varpotoji juodžolė*. The first member of compound *juodažolė* according to Zujevaitė (2013) is named after use of the plant because earlier berries and roots of *juodažolė* were used to make ink. The second member of compound was named because it summarizes that the plant’s root have coloring material (ZJ 40).

2. 1. 6 Association with any animal or other living creature

This group is very small compound group, since there is only one berry whose name is associated with animals, since it is likely that a bird eats this berry.

Crowberry “An evergreen subshrub of subtemperate regions with an inedible tasteless black berry (*Empetrum nigrum*) MW. The berries etymology according to OD that it is a translation of German *krähenbeere* and synonym of northern *crakeberry*. To conclude, the motivation for the English calque *crow + berry* is borrowed from the Germanic name. The crowberry is so named because crows eat the berries and reproduce them (seeds with feces). Lithuanian name is open compound *juodoji varnauogė*. It is possible that this name is also Germanic calque name. Moreover, Zujevaitė (2013) mentions a different motivation – it was named according to the berries’ colour because they are dark and have black colour. In Lithuanian language this plant has several names: *Vaivóras*, *Mėškauogė*, *Varnėlės uogėlės*. (ZJ 23).

2. 2 The motivation of berry names – compound modifier and open compounds

As in the previous chapter of edible berry names this group consists of two word-formations: compound modifiers and open compounds. Here, the berry names are distributed almost evenly by word-formation type. The subgroups were divided by plant’s properties and similarities to another plant.

2. 2. 1 Attribution of negative properties of the plant

This group has only one plant and the first word of open compound represents negative connotation.

Deadly Nightshade “a poisonous Eurasian solanaceous plant, having dull purple bell-shaped flowers and small very poisonous black berries (*Atropa belladonna*)” CD. The plant is named after its poisonous berries. Moreover, *nighthshade* was added as a common name for the plant family (see more in 2. 2. 2; *nighthshade*). The Lithuanian name is open compound *vaistinė šunvyšnė* (ZJ 37).

2. 2. 2 Similarity of a plant to another plant

In this section, the plants are classified according to the similarity of the berry of the plant to the berry of another plant or the appearance of the plant itself is similar to another.

Alder buckthorn, breaking buckthorn “A Eurasian shrub or small tree, with roundish glossy leaves and black berries, frequently growing in wet ground along with common alder (*Frangula alnus*)” OD. *Alder buckthorn* is partial calque of the botanical scientific name: *alnus* - *alder*. It is formed from noun and compound noun: *alder* + *buckthorn* (see more in 2. 1. 2; *buckthorn*). The plant is named after another plant because the plant’s leaves resemble buckthorn, and the berries are similar to sea buckthorn berries. Similarly with *breaking buckthorn*. However, the first member of open compound is associated with plants properties, breakable wood. The Lithuanian name is open compound and derivative *paprastasis šaltekšnis, skirpstas*. *Skirpstas* named after another plant *paprastasis šaltekšnis*, which seemed similar in its growth location, height, and parallel leaves to the *paprastasis šaltekšnis* plant (ZJ 33).

Holly berry “a bitter, slightly poisonous berry that grows on holly trees or shrubs (*Ilex verticillata*)” CD. It is formed from adjective and noun: *Holly* (derivative from PIE root *kel- "to prick") + *Berry*. The *holly berry* is named after the plant characteristics or appearance because the leaves have a spine which pricks. The Lithuanian name is open compound *virgininis bugienis*, most probably it is new name. Its name started to be used in the XX century (according to LKŽ).

Strawberry-bush “a shrubby spindle tree of the eastern U.S. with crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril (*Euonymus americanus*)” MW. The berry name is derived from the similarity to another berry which is the strawberry because the berries have a red colour. The Lithuanian name is compound *ožekšnis* (see more in 2. 2. 4; *wintercreeper*).

2. 2. 3. Use of plant part

This group consists of one phytonym from which some parts of the plant were useful to make spindles because of plant's hardwood.

Spindle-tree “any of various shrubs or trees of the genus *Euonymus*, *E. europaeus*, of Europe and W Asia, typically having red fruits and yielding a hard wood formerly used in making spindles (*Euonymus*)” CD. According to OD, the plant's name is translated from Old High German language *spindel-*, *spinelpaum*, *spinnilapoum*. The berry's name is originated after the plant's hardwood because in the past this plant's wood was used in making spindles. The Lithuanian berry name is derivative *ožekšnis* (see more in 2. 2. 4; *wintercreeper*).

2. 2. 4. The colour of the fruit of the plant

This group has one plant which is named after the colour of the action “burning”.

Burning-bush “a deciduous Asian shrub of the spindle tree family having stems with corky wings and leaves that turn a brilliant red in autumn (*Euonymus alatus*)” MW. Burning bush is from Exodus III. It is a calque from the biblical name, adage. The compound modifier consists of adjective and noun *burning* + *bush*. The motivation for the berry name is related to the action "burning" and its colour, which is similar to the colours of the berries of the bush. The Lithuanian berry name is derivative *sparnuotasis ožekšnis* (see more in 2. 2. 4; *wintercreeper*).

3. COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF BERRY NAMES MOTIVATION IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGES

This chapter will compare how many examples are accumulated in each motivational group and which group has more phytonyms and which has less.

In the analysis of the Lithuanian language, a total of 123 examples have been accumulated, of which 61 plants are classified as edible berries, and 62 as inedible and poisonous. A total of 96 berry examples were collected in the English analysis. In this thesis there is described only 62 due to the lack of berry name motivation etc. From 62 described examples 46 plants examples were classified as edible and 15 plants and berries were classified as poisonous and inedible. The average of most plant names in each group is about 2/3 of the plant examples in English language analysis. In the Lithuanian language analysis, the average of the plant names examples is 3/4 in each group.

3. 1 Analyses of motivational groups

In this thesis, a total of 12 motivational groups of berry plants were distinguished. In the Zujevaitės' (2013) (further – ZJ) thesis there were collected 14 groups of berry plant motivations. Most of the groups coincided with the groups identified in this thesis, since in general most of the berry plant names are derived either from the plant's appearance or the association with any animal, etc.

Table 1. All motivation groups in the analysis of English and Lithuanian berry plants.

All groups in English analyses of berry plant names:	All groups in ZJ Lithuanian analyses of berry plant names:
The colour of the fruit of the plant	The colour of the fruits of the plant
Characteristics of the appearance of the plant	Features of stem, leaves, fruit or blossom characteristics and the appearance of the plant
Place of plant growth	Place of plant growth
Association with any animal or other living creature	Association with any animal or other living creature
The smell of the plant	The smell of the plant
The taste of the plant	The taste of the plant
Similarity of a plant to another plant	Similarity of a plant to another plant
Use of plant part	Use of the plant in the household
Healing properties of the plant	Healing properties and use of the plant in medicine
	The sound emitted by the fruits of the plant
Plants ripening time and growth rate	The features of the plant growth
Attribution of negative properties of the plant	Attribution of negative properties of the plant
	Properties attributed to the plant (internal features)
	Fruit picking method

It can be seen from the *table 1* that in the analysis of the English berry name, the groups are more generalized, i.e., not detailed as in ZJ thesis. For example, in the analysis of the English language, the name of the group of berry plants as: characteristics of the appearance of the plant is a general description of the appearance of the plant, as well as the characteristics of the leaves and flowers. Meanwhile, in the thesis of ZJ, fundamentally the same appearance of the plant name is described in several chapters as the appearance of berries, leaves, stems, fruits of the plant.

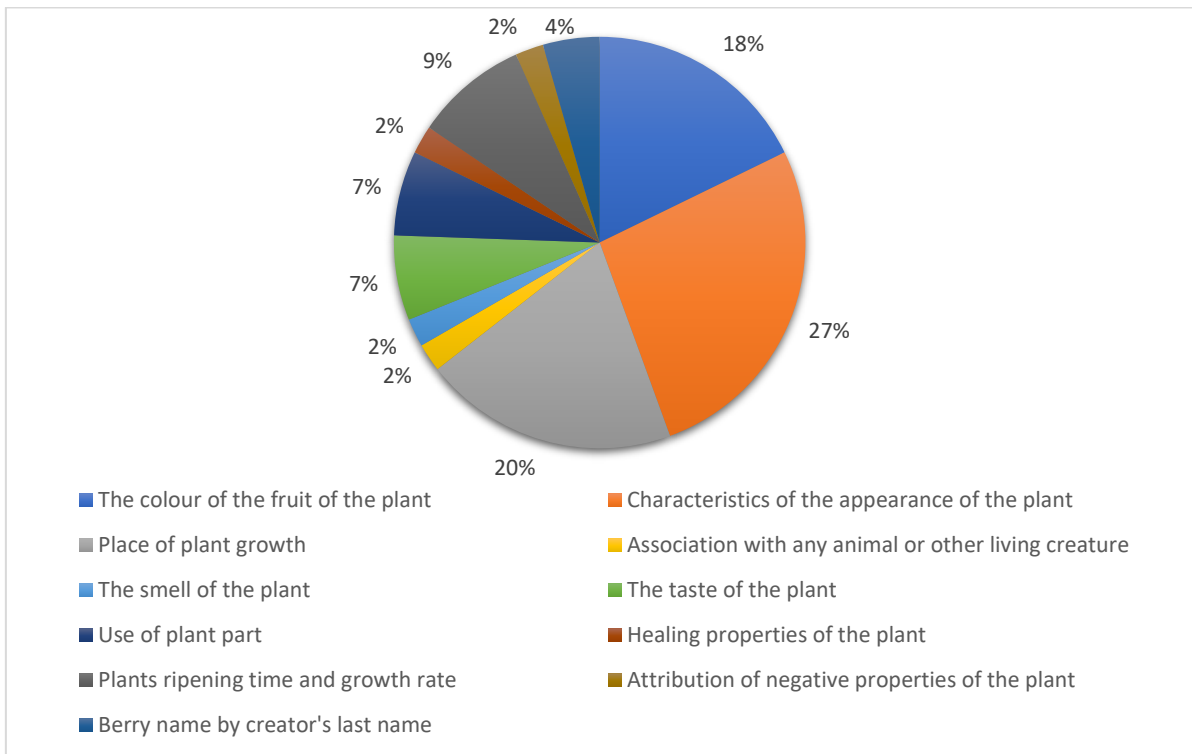


Figure 1. The most common motivation groups in English analyses of berry names

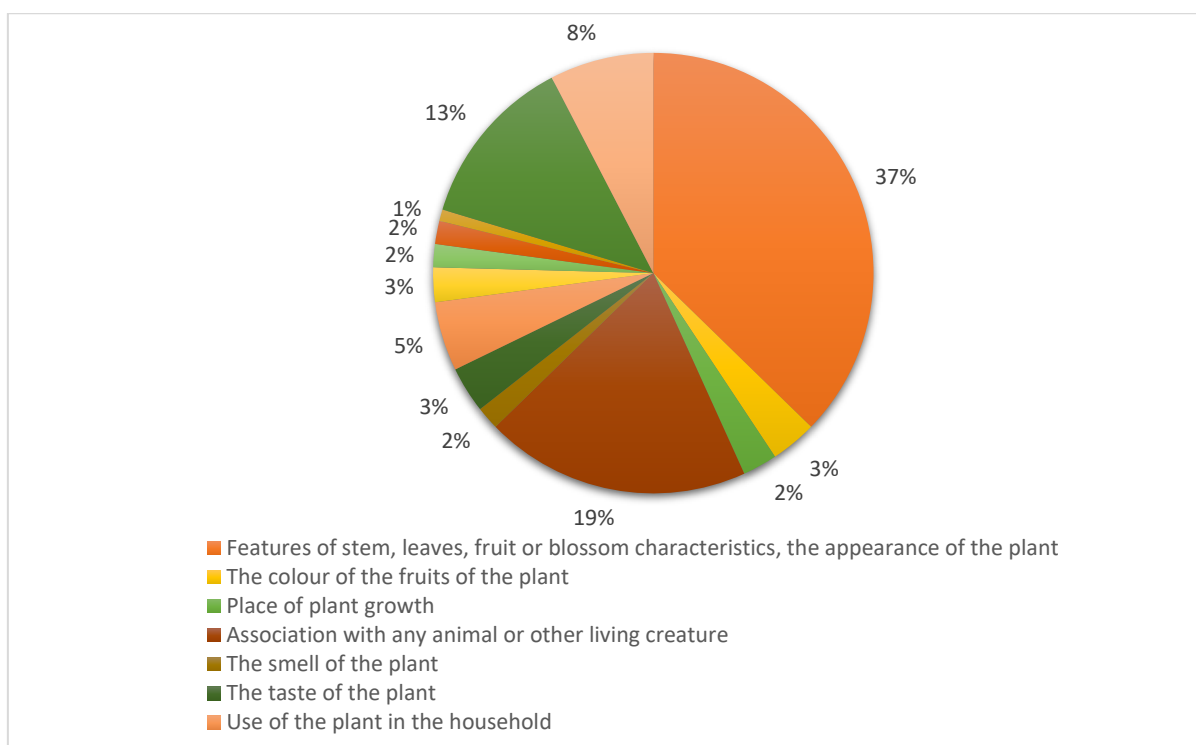


Figure 2. The most common motivation groups in Lithuanian analyses of berry names

The most common motivation group of English berry names was the characteristics of the appearance of the plants. It is showed in Figure 1. It has 12 examples which represents 27%. Also, in Lithuanian berry name analyses the most common motivational group is the appearance of the plant Figure 2. It consists of 44 examples which represents 37%. The second most common group in English is the colour of the plant. It has 8 examples at it represents 18%. In Lithuanian analyses the same group has only 3%. However, the second largest motivational group in Lithuanian analyses is association with any animal or other living creature. It has 23 examples which indicates 19%. In English analyses this group has only 2%.

In this paper, it was discovered that, the English and Lithuanian equivalents of the same berry name matched with motivations. The same berry names were found in the analysis of both English and Lithuanian languages, the motivation of which coincided, that was: *blueberry* – *mėlynė*, *bearberry* – *miltinė meškauogė* and *sheepberry* – *kanadinis putinas*. Moreover, it was examined that the same berry names were found, the names of which matched with the motivation groups in the analysis of the English and Lithuanian languages. The examples are *blueberry* – *mėlynė*, *cloudberry* – *paprastoji tekšė*, *cranberry* – *spanguolė*, *bearberry* – *miltinė meškauogė*, *salmonberry* – *puošnioji avietė*, *mistletoe* – *paprastasis amalas*, *crowberry* – *juodoji varnauogė*. There were also berries whose names in English language were borrowed and had no motivation. For instance, *Whitethorn* – *Gudobelė*, *Bog bilberry* – *Vaivoras/Šilauogė*, *Belladonna* – *Vaistinė šunvyšnė*, *Wahoo* – *Ožekšnis*, *Herb Paris* – *Keturlapė vilkauogė*,

Barberry – Raugerškis, Cherry – Vyšnia, Hagberry – Paprastoji ieva, Aronia – Aronija, and etc. Among the analyzed English names there were several plant names whose Lithuanian equivalent was a loanword. These are berries like *Gooseberry, Chokeberry, Juneberry, Siberian Gooseberry, Sloe*.

According to ZJ, in her research on berries plant name motivation in Lithuanian, most edible and non-edible berries have negatively connoted names. However, in the analysis of the English language, it can be said that there were not many berry names with negative connotations, and mostly plant's name was motivated by the appearance of the plant. The second largest group of phytonyms was associating the name of a plant with an animal. This group, as in ZJ classification, was reflected in the external features. For example, *gooseberry, bearberry, sheepberry* was related to the appearance of an animal. Nevertheless, in this subgroup, there was no association with a negative connotation, like in ZJ thesis. According to ZJ, her research shows that in the process of motivation, the language user phytonyms named after the senses as sight, taste, smell, touch and hearing (ZJ 49). To compare in the English berry name analyses there were 3 motivations of phytonyms which was related to the sense as in ZJ analyses. It was taste (*Chokecherry, Chokeberry, Bitter cherry, bittersweet*) and smell (*Skunk currant*) and touch (*Whitethorn*).

It should be noted that one English names affected by the phenomenon of folk etymology have been identified, which only have an apparent (pseudo) motivation: *cowberry*. Among Lithuanian berry names, such also occurred (at least 7 cases occurred which were plants like *ašvöklė, trėškė, uõgis, brišė, åtkakšnis, žalčiålunkis, mėšlunkis*).

3. 2 A comparison of edible and non-edible berry names in terms of motivation and structure

This paper compares the collected edible berry names' motivation groups in terms of their structure: derivatives, compounds and compound modifiers in English language and Lithuanian language. The results are carried out in the *Figure 3*.

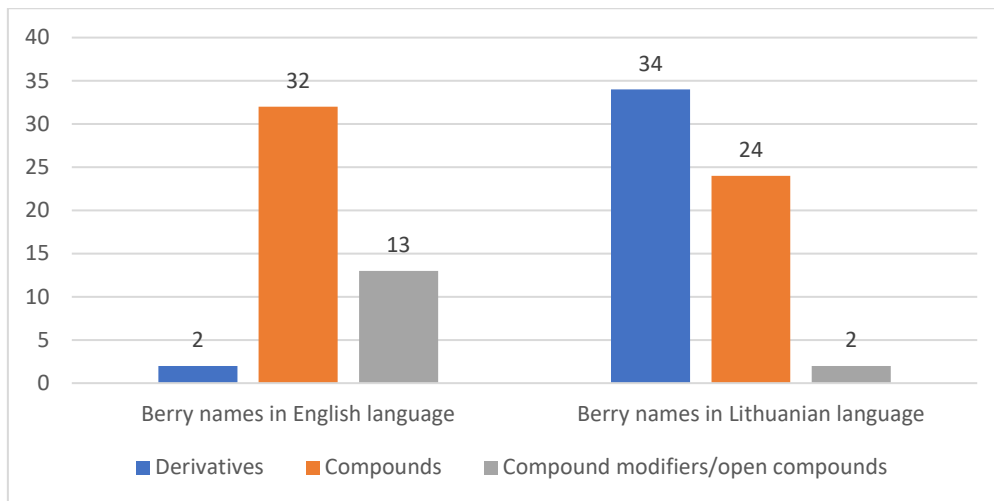


Figure 3. Edible berry plant in terms of structure

Structure of berry names in the English language. i.e., derivatives, compounds, and compound modifiers were distributed very differently. Most of the example was in the compound motivation group. The 32 samples were collected. The compound modifier and open compound motivation group followed with 13 examples and the least examples in the English berry name analysis was the derivative group with only 2 examples. In the motivational groups in the analyses of berry names in Lithuanian, the majority of examples were collected in the derivative motivation group. To be precise, 34 samples were collected. In the compound motivation group, 24 were collected and only 2 examples were collected in the Lithuanian berry name analysis of open compound group.

In the section on edible plants, the analysis of the Lithuanian language collected about 61 examples. About 48 examples were collected in the English language analysis. In the analysis of the Lithuanian language, 14 examples were collected in the section on edible plant names, in the subgroup of the features of stem, leaves, fruit or blossom characteristics and appearance. The plant names were derivatives. In the English analysis, only one example was found in the same subgroup, and a maximum of 8 examples were collected in the subgroup of the characteristics of the appearance of the plant. It was compound words.

The analyses of inedible berry name of motivation groups in terms of their structure were also carried out. The results are presented in the *Figure 4*.

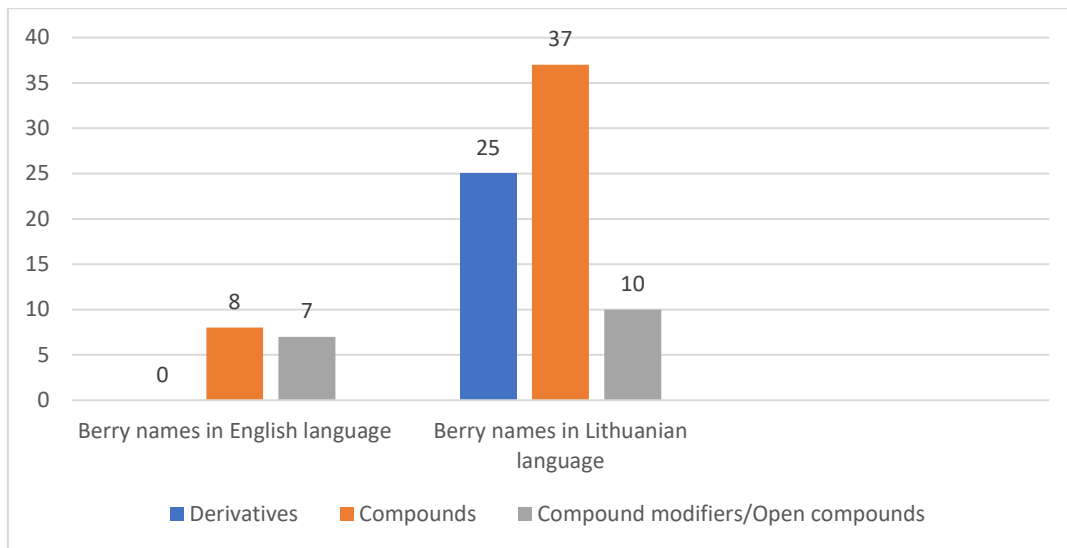


Figure 4. Inedible berry plant in terms of structure

Most of the example was in the compound motivation group. It was 8 examples. The compound modifier motivation group consists of 7 examples and there were no examples in the derivative group. In the motivational groups in the analyses of berry names in Lithuanian, the majority of examples were collected in the compound motivation group. A sample of 37 plant names were collected. In the derivative motivation group, 25 were collected, and in the open compound group, there were collected 10 examples.

In the section of inedible and poisonous plants, the analysis of the Lithuanian language collected more names of about 62 examples. About 19 samples were collected in the English language analysis. In the analysis of the Lithuanian language, 11 examples were collected in the section of mostly inedible and poisonous plants, in the subgroup where there was a connection between a plant and an animal and attribution of negative properties. The plant names were compound words. In the English analysis, only one example was found in the same subgroup, and a maximum of 4 examples were collected in the similarity of a plant to another plant in the subgroup. It was open compound and compound modifiers.

In general, in the English language most berry names function as compounds, while Lithuanian one's function as compounds and derivatives. Moreover, it was noticed that many compounds of berry names in English language have *-berry* as the second word of the noun compound. Among them there are quite a few whose origin of the first compound word is not clear. For example, *cranberry*, *buckthorn* or *wolfberry*. Such a structure with *-uoga* is also characteristic of the Lithuanian berry names. An example of 31 English berry plant name was collected whose second word of noun compound *-berry* was found. Mostly, it was compound words and open

compounds which was formed from noun. Moreover, 16 examples of Lithuanian berry plant names were found in the Lithuanian language whose second word of noun compound was - *uoga*. The vast majority also consisted of compounds and a few open compounds.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting the analyses of berry names in English and Lithuanian according to the berry's properties, it can be concluded:

1. After analysing the basic concepts and scientific literature it was determined preliminary list of berry plant names in the English language which were based on Zujevaites' (2013) bachelor thesis. A total of 96 berry examples were collected in the English analysis. However, only 62 examples were analysed because other berry names did not have motivation.
2. After categorising the English names of the berries according to motivation, 12 groups were formed: the colour of the fruit of the plant, characteristics of the appearance, place of plant growth, association with any animal or other living creature, the smell and the taste of the plant, similarity of a plant to another plant, use of plant part, healing properties of the plant, plants ripening time and growth rate, attribution of negative properties of the plant, berry name by creator's last name. In the berry motivation group, there were examples that were calques from the botanical scientific name and examples influenced by folk etymology. About 19 calques examples were collected, 5 were influenced by folk etymology.
3. The analysis revealed the following similarities and differences in the motivation of English and Lithuanian berry names:
 3. 1. In this thesis and in Zujevaites' (2013) thesis, the motivational classifications of berries coincided, mainly the names of berries according to the colour and appearance of the plant.
 3. 2. In the analysis of English and Lithuanian berry names, there was a similarity between the equivalents when naming the same plant in terms of its motivation. The motivations of berry names in both languages matched only in 3 examples: *blueberry*, *bearberry* and *sheepberry*.
 3. 3. The names of the berries matched in the word-formation process because the majority of the members of the second word of compound words, compound modifiers, and open compounds were nouns at their structural base in English and Lithuanian analyses. Additionally, it was determined by the fact that the word's first component was a noun, which typically denoted a colour, an animal or as in Zujevaitis(2013) thesis the appearance of the berry.

3. 4. Following the analyses, it was discovered that there were differences in the motivation of the groups, which were influenced by the rotation of groups. For example, in Lithuanian analyses, the group of fruit picking methods didn't have examples in the English analyses.

3. 5 Differences were noted in English and Lithuanian languages between the equivalents when naming the same plant in terms of its motivation. To be precise, the 8 examples of the equal berry name were motivated differently. It was *cloudberry*, *cranberry*, *strawberry*, *whitethorn*, *black currant*, *bramble*, *mistletoe*, *crowberry*.

3. 6 In analyses, it was found that the names of the berries had differences in word-formation process. For instance, about 41 examples of berry names made up of derivatives were gathered for the analysis of Lithuanian fruit names. In contrast, the lowest number in English was derivatives. Collected about 2 examples which were *sloe* and *bramble*. This demonstrates that derivatives are used less frequently in English than in Lithuanian.

3. 7 After doing the analyses, it was carried out that there are more differences between this thesis and the Lithuanian berry analysis thesis in regard to motivational groups and the word-formation process.

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SUMMARY

This thesis examines analyses motivation of berry names in English and Lithuanian. It is important to emphasize that motivation or nomination refers to the act of naming an object based on its properties. It was examined 96 examples of berry names, but only 62 examples are provided in the thesis, which had clear motivation. The collected examples of English berry names and their motivation were compared with the bachelor's thesis of Agnė Zujevaitė (2013), a student at Vilnius University, as her thesis dealt with the motivation of berry plant names in the Lithuanian language. After analysis it was found that the most similar examples of English and Lithuanian berry names were found to have berry plants that were motivated by colour and appearance. It was also possible to observe that the most common ways of forming berry plant names in English are compounds, compound modifiers and open compounds, while in Lithuanian derivatives and compounds predominate.

SANTRAUKA

Šiame darbe nagrinėjama anglų ir lietuvių kalbų uoginių pavadinimų motyvacija. Motyvacija, arba nominacija, yra pavadinimo suteikimas tam tikram daiktui pagal jo ypatybes. Buvo išnagrinėti 96 uogų pavadinimai, tačiau darbe panaudoti tik 62 pavyzdžiai, turėję aiškią motyvaciją. Motyvacija dažniausiai nustatyta remiantis sinchronine žodžių daryba, o žinios apie istorinę žodžio darybą imtos iš etimologijos veikaluose pateiktos informacijos. Surinkti anglų kalbos uoginių pavadinimų pavyzdžiai ir jų motyvacija buvo lyginami su VU baklaurės Agnės Zujevaitės bakalauro darbu (2013), kuriame buvo aptarta uoginių augalų pavadinimų motyvacija lietuvių kalboje. Atlikus analizę buvo nustatyta, kad daugiausia panašumų tarp anglų ir lietuvių uoginių pavadinimų turėjo tie, kurių pavadinimo motyvas yra uogos ar augalo spalva ir išvaizda. Taip pat paaiškėjo, kad dažniausias anglų kalbos uoginių pavadinimų suformavimo būdas yra dūriniai ir junginiai, o lietuvių kalboje labiausiai vartojami vediniai ir dūriniai.