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## THE WORLD'S FAVORITE FLOWER ROSE AND ITS SYMBOLIC ASSOCIATIONS

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**Abstract.** The flower kingdom is an important fragment of a linguistic worldview conveying one's mood, emotions and feelings. Love of roses is rooted in several thousand years of admiration, cultivation and hybridization.

The image of the rose attracted poets from different countries as a state of peace and the most important component of the emotional inner world. The aroma of this flower affected the soul and heart and inspiration of poets

As an integral component of many phraseological units, roses are closely related to the folklore and mythology of the people.

The study of the given paper has been provided from different linguistic angles: descriptive, semantic and etymological analysis of the flower rose on both the linguistic and the extra-linguistic levels.

**Keywords:** flower, linguistic, roses, symbol, phraseology, associations, poems

## ЛЮБИМЫЙ ЦВЕТОК МИРА РОЗА И ЕЕ СИМВОЛИЧЕСКИЕ АССОЦИИ

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**Аннотация.** Разные культуры и народы имеют свое особое отношение к цветам. Роза пользуется большой любовью и популярностью во всех уголках мира. Она может передать настроение человека, чувства в разные моменты жизни, счастливые или грустные.

Роза среди цветов, как во фразеологии, так и в поэтических текстах используется наиболее часто. Исследование данной работы было представлено с разных лингвистических сторон: описательный, семантический и этимологический анализ цветка розы как на лингвистическом, так и на экстралингвистическом уровнях.

В статье анализируются разнообразные ассоциации розы, символические значения как в восточной, так и в западной, британской и грузинской культуре и поэзии.

**Ключевые слова:** цветок, лингвистика, розы, символ, фразеология, ассоциации, стихи

## **INTRODUCTION**

Since ancient times, linguistic units have been created in the fund of languages which describe the process of their origin and use related to life realities, people's history, traditions and their cultural values.

Peoples' life, history, culture and traditions are interpreted by the language strengthening and unifying their relationships. Language is not only a means of communication; it is the first and most important form of revealing its essence and the inseparable sign of peoples like the national culture and national mentality. Humboldt writes: "Different languages are not different designations (names) of the same thing, but different views of them ... Through the diversity of languages, our knowledge of the world and what we will know in this world is directly enriched. [Humboldt, 1993:9].

A study and analysis of words cannot be done without the consideration of various features and linguistic theories. Each word exhibits different forms, natures, elements and meanings. As is known the word is a unit of speech which serves the purposes of human communication. According to L. Lyons the word is ambiguous, both everyday usage and also as it is employed technically by linguists. Words may be considered purely as forms, whether spoken or written, or, alternatively, as composite expressions, which combine form and meanings. (Lyons 1995)

## **FLOWER SYMBOLISM**

As a symbol of nature flowers played an important role in the life of all nations and cultures. Each flower has an ancient history turned into legends and myths. Flowers preserve symbolic, religious, and sometimes even mystical meanings, which reflect the close relationship between people and nature, and are also an integral part of phraseological units, prose, poetry, folklore and mythology.

As is known most flowers have come to Europe from the East. Their appearance in Europe are connected with the conquests and travels in Asia. Initially, they were used for decorative purposes, such as for trimming cathedral and church altars and were cultivated and grown in monastery gardens. Such gardens were called as "**Mary's Paradise**".

Symbolically, the plant, its fruit and flower are closely associated with Gaia, the goddess of fertility and vegetation, the earth, as well as the fertile force that gives life. In many religions, it is also considered a symbol of spirituality. The colour, smell and texture of flowers often determine their individual symbolism: white lilies are a symbol of purity; flowering magnolias are a symbol of pride.

The current use of floral symbols originated in Constantinople in the 17th century and later reached England. The language of flowers became very popular during the Victorian period and was used to send coded messages, “Le Language de Fleurs”, the first dictionary for flowers, was written in 1818 by Charlotte de la Tour.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Among the flowers, the rose is one of the most important, which has rich connotative semantics and symbolic meaning in the culture of the peoples of the world.

The research topic of this paper is to conduct a descriptive, lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural analysis of the queen of flowers – ‘rose’ and a symbolic discussion of its various associations – in English, American and Georgian poetry. The colour spectrum of roses has a wide nominative potential and semantic multiplicity. The study includes survey of the lexeme rose on both the linguistic and the extra-linguistic levels.

The purpose raises the following tasks: 1) to gather information on history of the rose flower, its importance in religion and culture ; 2) to consider the semantic meanings of the rose flower, its symbolism in literature.

## DISCUSSION

### Roses in the ancient world

Roses have played an important role in myths, history, poetry, phraseology, art, pharmacology, medicine, flower gardening, perfume and cosmetics, food and beverage industry. As is known this popular flower has been loved by people so much throughout history. The rose has been a symbol of love, beauty, even war and politics since ancient time.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary the definition of the flower rose is the following – any of a genus (*Rosa* of the family Rosaceae, the rose family) of usually prickly shrubs with pinnate leaves and showy flowers having five petals in the wild state but being often double or partly double under cultivation. [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]

The English word *rose* (Old English *rōse*), comes from Latin and Old French. Latin *rosa* may be an Etruscan form of Greek *Rhodia*, “Rhodian, originating from Rhodes”. Similar forms are found in Semitic languages (Akk. *wurtinnu*, Heb. *ward*, Aram. *wardā*, Ar. *ward*, and late Mid. Pers. *gul*, Turkish *gül*, Old Armenian *վարդ* (*vard*) from OIran. *\*urda*”, Arabic *وردَة* (*warda*), also

Dutch *roos*, German *Rose*, Swedish *ros*, Serbo-Croatian *ruža*, Polish *róża*, Russian *roza*, Lithuanian *rože*, Hungarian *rózsa*, Irish *ros*, Welsh *rhosyn*, etc.), Georgian *vardi* - ვარდო, etc.

The first mentions of rose belong to the 2nd century BC. According to the ancient Persian legend, rose-petals were at first snow-white. But the nightingale has seen the beauty of the flower has fallen in love and with admiration has pressed a flower to a breast. Suddenly from the nightingale's heart blood has shed pierced with thorns of rose-petals and has been painted in scarlet colour.

It is believed that the rose has its origin in Central Asia and dates back to 60 and 70 million years - the period known as the Eocene epoch. The documents show that various early civilizations, such as the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Greeks, the Romans and the Phoenicians not only appreciated roses, but also cultivated them extensively as early as 5,000 years back. The rose has been associated with several Goddesses, among them are Inanna, Ishtar, Aphrodite, Venus, Lakshmi, Chloris, Cybele, Flora, Demeter, Astarte, Aurora, Hecate and a few Gods, Cupid, Dionysius, Eros, Mars and Bacchus.

Ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia (in the Tigris-Euphrates River Valley) mentioned Roses in a cuneiform tablet (a system of writing) written in approximately 2860 BC.

In Egypt during the Greco-Roman period, wall paintings within Egyptian tombs included roses as a part of their subject matter, objects were decorated with rose motifs, and roses were used in funerary wreaths.

Confucius, 551 BC to 479 BC, reported that the Imperial Chinese library had many books on Roses. The first roses (*Rosa* sp.) were cultivated in the gardens of China in 500 B.C. Folktales that come from China to Europe tell similar stories about the rose's symbolism as the unfolding of both spiritual and physical love and perfection. <https://www.flickr.com>

In the Eastern world, in particular, in Buddhism, the rose is sometimes replaced by the lotus and is considered a symbol of the triune truth - knowledge, law, order. The symbolism of the silver rose is widespread, implying the abode of Brahma. Later, the Muslim world made the rose a symbol of cosmic forces. (Sulava 2003, 52-72)

Gulistan or "Country of Roses" – Persia – modern Iran – are considered the birthplace of the culture of garden roses. The cultivation of these flowers took up about 5 thousand years ago. In old Persian language, the word "rose" directly means "sole". Ancient poets called Iran "Giulistan", which means the land of roses (this is probably where the name of a woman in Georgia is "Giuli" or "Rose").

The rose was eventually brought to southern Italy by Greek colonists. Both the Greeks and the Romans used roses for perfume, medicine, festivals and temple rituals. In 600 B.C. the Greek poetess Sappho first named the rose "**Queen of Flowers**" in her poem "*Ode to the Rose*". She said

Would love a Queen of Flowers ordain,  
The Rose, the Queen of Flowers, should reign.

.....

The fame magnificent will all agree,  
The Rose, the Queen of Flowers should be.

In Christianity, the rose is a symbol of purity and its crown symbolized heavenly happiness. The heads of angels and saints are decorated with rose crowns. As a flower of paradise - the rose flower symbolizes the Virgin Mary. The artists depicted the Mother of God with three crowns. A wreath of white roses meant her joy, red meant suffering and sorrow, and yellow meant glory.

K. Hill says that Christian lore relates that the rose became thorny only when man had been driven from the Garden of Eden. In *Paradise Lost*, the poet Milton tells of "flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose." Legend also tells us that after betraying Christ, Judas hanged himself on a thorn tree, which then burst into bloom with roses, as a sign that Christ died for the sinner as well as for the saint. (Karen Hill, *History of Roses*, May 5 2022) <https://zippyfacts.com> > hi...

According to the Greek writer Pausanias, the rose obtained its red color from the blood of the Greek love goddess Aphrodite (Venus), who cut her feet on the thorns of a rosebush while rushing to her dying lover, Adonis.

**Red roses** often appear in poetry, literature, classical artwork and films. They convey deep feelings and true love. The famous Scottish poet, Robert Burns, compared his love to a red rose in his famous poem *A Red, Red Rose*. "**O my Luve's like a red, red rose, that's newly sprung in June: O my Luve's like the melodie, that's sweetly play'd in tune...**"

The Red Rose is the national flower of England. The rose appeared on the coat of arms of England during the dynastic struggle for the throne of the Houses of York (white rose) and Lancashire (red rose), which went down in history as the "War of the Red and White Roses".

The English began cultivating and hybridizing roses from the 16th century. English gardeners created a special type of rose, the Lancaster-York, which is known for having both red and white roses on the same bush.

In European countries, this flower is a symbol of perfection, joy, beauty, pride, silence, bliss, love, wisdom and mystery. But most often the rose is a symbol of love and joy (although in some traditions, the rose is considered a symbol of mourning).

Since 1986, the rose has been considered the floristic symbol of the USA. In addition, the rose is the national symbol of several American states: **Rosa arkansana** - the floristic symbol of the state of Iowa since 1897, and North Dakota since 1907, the smooth rose - **Rosa laevigata**, **Cherokee rose** - the symbol of Georgia since 1916, the rose variety - **American Beauty** has been the national symbol of Washington since 1955.

The culture and symbolism of the rose in Georgia originates and exists since time immemorial. A festival dedicated to **the rose** was held here, which later turned into a church holiday. May – ვარდობისთვე - was called the month of the rose. (ჯავახიშვილი 1986)

According to K. Kekelidze, "Rose" - „ვარდობისა“ (თოუე) is a sacred Georgian name, which refers to the blooming season of a rose or a flower in general. (Kekelidze 1986, 101, 116)

### **Rose colour meanings**

Colour designations make up a special group in the vocabulary of any language. They are mainly obtained from compositional and word-forming models and significantly enrich the verbal fund denoting colors. There are so many colours in the world that they are difficult to perceive and convey, and each culture has its own traditions and color associations and symbols.

According to A. Wezhbitskaya ‘The semantics of colour terms today is the main cultural characteristics that unite people in a natural (for ontogenesis) semiotic principle of interaction of colour’, ‘colour is the form of information’ (Wezhbitskaya 1996 :97)

There are a lot of various colours of flowers in the world, each with its own flower meaning and symbolism. Symbolic meanings of flower colors certainly vary depending on culture. As for the spectrum of flowers, red symbolizes the connection with life, love, the world, and sometimes with spilled blood; Yellow - connection with the sun; Blue - an unattainable dream, etc.

Colours play an important role in the symbolism of roses. There are many rose colours in nature, which evoke special emotions and associations in people and have different symbolic meanings. For example:

**Beige rose** is a symbol of thinking and charm; **Black rose** is a sign of betrayal, sorrow, misfortune and death; **Blue rose** means something inaccessible, mysterious and impossible; **Brown rose bud** means to explain love; **Burgundy colour rose** is a symbol of empty beauty; **Coral or orange roses** express passion, energy, enthusiasm, desire, pride, further development of the relationship; **Golden rose** is a symbol of perfection; **Green rose** means luck, peace, health improvement, fertility, yield; **Lavender roses** show enchantment, charm and also express "love at

first sight"; **Peach roses** mean appreciation, sincerity, gratitude; **Pink rose** is usually a symbol of eternal love, happiness, youth and modesty, gratitude and generosity, humility, tenderness, unfathomable beauty, admiration, joy; **Dark pink rose** expresses gratitude, appreciation, elegance and grace; **Light pink rose** is a symbol of pleasure and innocence; **Pink rose bud** is a symbol of youth, beauty and inexperienced love; **Red rose** is the eternal symbol of love. It usually shows deep feelings, longing, desire, respect, admiration, or devotion. A deep red rose can be used to show regret and sorrow; **Red (dark) rose** expresses unearthly beauty; **White roses** express deep respect and humility, mystery, innocence, charm, purity and divinity; **Yellow roses** usually mean jealousy and fading love and at the same time happiness, joy, friendship and care; **Red and yellow roses** in combination mean joy and happiness; **White and red roses** express union, friendship, goodwill, openness, cheerfulness; **Red rose buds** are a symbol of purity and beauty; **White rose bud** says that you are too young for love; Violet and purple rose color can reveal a sense of security and reliability;

### Number symbolism of roses

In ancient times, numbers were associated with ideas about surrounding objects, such as the Moon, the Sun. Humans have been observing planets and stars since time immemorial and at the same time performing mathematical calculations (Loseva 1988, 232—233).

As is known, the symbolism of numbers is reflected differently in world cultures. A bouquet of roses is one of the most timeless gifts one can give or receive. Its quantity determines a romantic message for the enemy: The meanings of both color and number of roses are beautiful expressions of deep human associations. A lot can be said about the meaning of the number of roses in a bouquet - some numbers mean love, others – friendship or sincere sympathy and the expression of certain emotions. The bouquet must contain an odd number of roses. An even number of flowers symbolizes loss, death. This custom is rooted in religion.

**One rose** symbolizes love at first sight; **Two roses** express shared and deep love; **Three roses** say "I love you"; **Four roses** say "Nothing will ever come between us"; **Five roses** mean "I care for you a lot!" **Six roses** say "I want to be yours"; **Seven roses** say "I'm infatuated with you"; **Eight roses** signify support –

“I support you, no matter what”; **Nine roses** symbolize eternal love; **Ten roses** say “You’re perfect”;

**Eleven roses** express “You are my precious, my treasured one”; **Twelve roses** ask “Will you be mine?”;

... People usually present **nineteen roses** to newlyweds, since this number promises the couple a happy and long life together, etc.

Therefore, the language of flowers has gained special popularity in all eras. In various cultures different colours and numbers of roses can be interpreted differently and sometimes have a radically opposite meaning.

### **Symbolism of roses in phraseology and poetry**

Phraseology of any language is an invaluable linguistic heritage that reflects the vision of the world, national culture, customs, traditions and history of the peoples of the world. Idioms are typical elements of colloquial speech style, which are absolutely diverse in stylistic content, in these expressions, a rose is equated with a young woman - **English rose** - a real English lady; **A rose between two thorns** - a beautiful woman among men; **Rose bud** - rose bud. young girl; **As fresh as a rose** - used as a compliment more often to girls; In the given idioms, a rose is associated with health, a healthy complexion - **have roses in one's cheeks** - put the roses in cheeks - a person's recovery; **bring back the roses to one's cheeks**- the return of rosiness on the cheeks; **Blush like a rose** - blushing like a poppy and also with illness: **lose one's roses** – wither; **Bloom is off rose** – it is said of a person who once had strength, health, or a high position and now, over the years, has lost it all; **Stop and smell the roses** - take a rest, etc.

Aphorisms are thoughts of great people, wise sayings that accurately and completely show people's views - about life values, success and human capabilities. In the aphorisms of Shota Rustaveli's "*The Knight in the Panther's Skin*," centuries-old wisdom is conveyed, which have not lost their importance and relevance even today. We present Shota Rustaveli's aphorisms about the rose.

არ იცი, ვარდი უეკლოდ არავის მოუკრებია

თუ ყვავი ვარდსა იშოვნის, თავი ბულბული ჰგონია.





ვერას ვერა შეიქმს ნაყოფსა ვარდი უმზეოდ ჭნობილი.

შენ ვერას ირგებ, მე გარგებ, ძმა ძმისა უნდა ძმობილი.

“Know that a rose without thorns has never been plucked”

If a crow gets a **rose**, it thinks it is a nightingale.



“Every rose will fade and wither, no matter though it once was fair.

The dry rose falls within the garden, a new **rose** arises there.”

Poetry is one of the oldest branches of art, which skillfully conveys things or events through words. According to Shota Rustaveli, poetry is "the branch of wisdom." In world poetry a lot of masterpieces have been created dedicated to roses using figures of speech (such as similes and metaphors). They convey the beauty of roses, one of the unique creations of mankind.

The famous English playwright and poet William Shakespeare mentioned roses more than 50 times in his writings. In his 35th sonnet, commented on beauty and perfection of the delicate rose: “And loathsome canker lives in the sweetest bud,” he wrote.

A rose by any other name will have a sweet fragrance, whether you call it a rose or not.

What’s in a name?

That which we call a **rose**,

By any other name would smell as sweet.

(Shakespeare's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet", Act II, Scene II).

English Romantic poets of the Lake School - (Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, William Wordsworth, etc.) devoted their poems to the rose. The image of the rose attracted poets from different countries as a state of peace and the most important component of the emotional inner world.

In the poem **Love's Rose** Percy Bysshe Shelley rose symbolizes beauty, youth, joy, happiness

Hopes, that swell in youthful breasts,

Live not through the waste of time!

Love's rose a host of thorns invests;

Cold, ungenial is the clime,

Where its honours blow.

Youth says, 'The purple flowers are mine,'

Which die the while they glow.

Everybody **hopes and evaluates** friendship as a beautiful rose. Friends are the best gifts in our life. John Keats's poem *To a Friend who sent me some* is interesting. In the poem the rose flower is the personification of peace, and truth, and friendliness.

.....  
Adventurous knights take up their dented shields:  
I saw the sweetest flower wild nature yields,  
A fresh-blown musk-**rose**; 'twas the first that threw  
Its sweets upon the summer: graceful it grew  
As is the wand that queen Titania wields.  
And, as I feasted on its fragrancy,  
I thought the **garden-rose** it far excell'd:  
But when, O Wells! thy **roses** came to me  
My sense with their deliciousness was spell'd:  
Soft voices had they, that with tender plea  
Whisper'd of peace, and truth, and friendliness unquell'd.

The Scottish writer and poet, Robert Louis Stevenson, in his poem "*Over the Land is April*" expresses these stanzas with touching lyricism:

Over the land is April,  
Over my heart **a rose**;  
Over the high, brown mountain  
The sound of singing goes.

William Watson (1858 - 1935) English poet in his poem "*Three Flowers*" is fascinated by these amazing flexibility of nature and expresses his love for flowers with deep sadness:

I made a little song about the **rose**  
And sang it for the **rose** to hear,  
Nor ever marked until the music's close  
A lily that was listening near.  
.....  
Dear love, my sweet small flower that grew'st among  
The grass, from all the flowers apart, —  
Forgive me that I gave the **rose** my song,  
Ere thou, the daisy, hadst my heart!

Emily Dickinson – an American poet is better-known in her lifetime as a gardener than as a poet. She liked to give roses to her friends as gifts. Emily Dickinson’s poem reminds us roses as one of the most beautiful creations of nature.

Nobody knows this **little Rose**—  
 It might a pilgrim be  
 Did I not take it from the ways  
 And lift it up to thee.  
 Only a Bee will miss it—  
 Only a Butterfly,  
 Hastening from far journey—  
 On its breast to lie—  
 Only a Bird will wonder—  
 Only a Breeze will sigh—  
 Ah **Little Rose**—how easy  
 For such as thee to die!

Georgian poetry, both in the past and today, is close to European poetry. Amazing and most obvious gestures were often used to convey a deep and comprehensive emotion or a message.

In the famous poem "*Suliko*" a rose is considered a symbol of the motherland.

ეკალში ვარდი შევნიშნე,  
 ობლად რომ ამოსულიყო,  
 გულის ფანცქალით ვკითხავდი:  
 შენ ხომ არა ხარ სულიკო?!



In solitude upon a bush  
**A rose** in loveliness did grow;  
 With downcast eyes I softly asked:  
 "Isn't that you, O Suliko?"

The great Georgian poet Galaktion Tabidze in his poem "Flowers and Minutes" conveys the process of picking white, blue and red roses as a dream.

I saw in a dream: I was picking flowers,  
 White-white, blue and red flowers...  
 .....  
 And when I woke up in the morning -

There were no more roses...



სიზმარში ვნახე: ყვავილებს ვკრეფდი,  
თეთრ-თეთრ, ლურჯსა და წითელ ყვავილებს...

.....  
და როცა დილით გამომეღვიძა –  
ოქ აღარ იყო არცერთი ვარდი...

## **CONCLUSION**

Roses have always been and are a source of inspiration among poets. The poets of old and new generation express the beauty, tenderness and grace of this beautiful flower with deep emotions.

Many famous Georgian, British and American poets dedicated their poems to the rose- a symbol of greatness and beauty. Among them modern poets express the rose with symbolic elements, inspired ideas and deep feelings. In one paper it is impossible to present all the poems enriched with artistic and poetic thinking.

Thus, the paper covers semantic, etymological and cognitive analysis methods of the queen of flowers. The rose is a singular example of a natural form that has been included in the symbolism of many cultures, spiritual traditions and folklore throughout the centuries. The study of the rose has been conducted both in linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects as well.

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